30.24-1423

30.24-1423

THE PROTECTORATE ALSO HAS IT BETTER IN THE MATTER OF LIGHTING. STREET LIGHTS STILL BURN ON NIGHTS BUT HOUSE WINDOWS ARE DARKENED.

PRAGUE'S FOOD STORES ARE HEAPED FULL OR ORANGES, RED-FACED APPLES, FIRST CLASS FIGS AND DATES AND OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS AND CANNED GOODS, NONE OF WHICH CAN BE FOUND IN GERMANY.

MEAT SHOPS ARE WELL SUPPLIED WITH DAINTIES THAT MAKE ANY GERMAN'S MOUTH WATER. PASSENGERS ON PRAGUE-BERLIN TRAINS MAY BE SEEN CARRYING ALL SORTS OF BUNDLES, INCLUDING WHOLE HAMS AND SAUSAGES A FOOT AND A-HALF LONG.

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THERE IS MILK AND CHEESE BUT FOR SOME WEEKS BUTTER HAS BEEN SCARCE. COFFEE, TEA AND CHOCOLATE SUPPLIES ARE DWINDLING AND ARE RATIONED. MEAT ALSO IS RATIONED BUT ALL TYPES OF SAUSAGE ARE FREE.

TWO THINGS RELIEVE THE STRAIN HERE. ONE INS THE FACT THAT CZECHS HAVE CLOSE CONNECTIONS WITH THE COUNTRYSIDE AND ARE ABLE TO OBTAIN MORE FOOD THAN RATION CARDS PERMIT AND THE OTHER IS THAT CARDS FOR EATING IN RESTAURANTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN ISSUED.

RESTAURANT MENUS ARE LONG AND AMPLE. WHAT CANNOT BE PURCHASED IN STORES CAN BE HAD IN RESTAURANTS-WITH THE MINOR EXCEPTION OF WHIPPED CREAM. ALL MOTHER HAS TO DO-IF IT CAN BE AFFORDED-WHEN SHE DOESN'T HAVE SUFFICIENT FOOD, IS TO BUNDLE THE FAMILY OFF TO A RESTAURANT. THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE IN GERMANY WHERE RESTAURANT CARDS OBTAIN.

BOOTLEGGING ALSO HELPS OUT. FOOD CAN BE HAD AT HIGHER PRICES FROM ILLEGAL SELLERS. BUTTER IS A COMMON BOOTLEGGING OBJECT.

CLOTHING STORES HAVE NICE THINGS IN THEIR WINDOWS, BUT THEIR SHELVES ARE FAST EMPTYING. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF SHOE STORES, FOR THE LEATHER SUPPLY HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED. ONE MERCHANT WHO HAD AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY IN HIS SMALL WINDOW, WAS QUESTIONED. HE OPENED ONE BOX AFTER ANOTHER ON HIS SHELVES TO SHOW THAT THEY WERE EMPTY. HE HAD JUST THIRTY PAIRS LEFT.

TEXTILES HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO 60 PER CENT OF 1937 SALES. IT HAS BEEN WORKED OUT SO THAT STORES SELL A DAILY QUOTA. IT IS IN MANY CASES SO SMALL THAT THE QUOTA IS EXHAUSTED WITHIN AN HOUR AFTER THE STORE OPENS. IF IT IS A SPECIALTY SHOP, IT CLOSES FOR THE DAY. IF IT CARRIES SEVERAL LINES, IT SIMPLY CLOSES ONE DEPARTMENT AFTER ANOTHER AS QUOTAS ARE EXHAUSTED. ONE SEES MANY STORES ALONG PRAGUE'S MAIN STREETS CLOSED BEFORE MID-DAY. LONG LINES FORM AN HOUR BEFORE FOR THE NEXT DAY OR THE DAY AFTER. HOLDERS GET PREFERENCE ON THOSE DAYS. [illegible] HANG SUCH SIGNS AS THIS ON DOORS: "TOMORROW WE WILL SELL AGAINST ORANGE TICKETS."

APR 1-1940

REASONS ADVANCED FOR THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES CZECHS ARE ENJOYING ARE THAT STOCKS WERE HIGH WHEN THE GERMANS TOOK OVER THE COUNTRY IN MARCH, 1939, AND THAT THE OLD CZECHOSLOVAK STATE HAD ACQUIRED TRADE BALANCES ABROAD THAT HAS KEPT THE PROTECTORATE RUNNING. IN OTHER WORDS, THE CZECHS ARE LIVING OFF ACCUMULATED CAPITAL WHICH IS NOW ALL BUT EXHAUSTED.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. MOVED MARCH 24)

PS227PES

French And Nazis Again Blast Away With Their Big Artillery

Heavy Cannonading Reported In Saar Valley—Several Battles Are Fought In Air

APR 2-1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

Paris, April 1—Heavy cannonading reverberated today in the wooded valleys of the Saar river sector on the Western front accompanied by sharp fighting in the air.

The French high command said artillery fire was "particularly heavy" west of the Saar river.

The longer-than-usual night military communique told a story of a resumption of bombardment by big guns after a Sunday layoff.

At the same time it declared that German and Allied forces fought several air battles, the results of which were not yet known. All French planes returned safely, however, it was said.

Admit Loss Of Two Planes

Yesterday, the French acknowledged two of their single-seater fighters went down in a dog fight with a much superior German force, but one of the French pilots jumped to safety with his parachute.

While this new spurt of activity was in progress on the Western front, Premier Paul Reynaud conferred with several of France's principal envoys in Europe and told his Cabinet about Allied war decisions, which seemed to foreshadow a bolder effort to blockade Germany.

The energetic little Premier talked at length and in turn with Paul Bargeton, Charles Corbin and Andre Francois-Poncet, respectively the Ambassadors to Belgium, Britain and Italy.

Describes Council Meeting

Other French envoys are expected home soon from Ankara, Bucharest, Belgrade and The Hague to be informed of French plans.

In preparation for reopening of the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow, after the Easter recess, Reynaud told his Cabinet about the Allied Supreme War Council meeting held in London March 28, at which Britain and France made new pledges of cooperation, both during and after the war.

Fighting to strengthen the position of his Government, there was a possibility the Premier might state his policy in the Chamber of Deputies, but political sources said interpellations probably would be delayed until April 9.

The Senate is scheduled to meet in secret session then to debate the new government's policies and conduct of the war, discussion which may have an important effect on the life of the Reynaud Government.

Position Stronger

Reinforced British - French cooperation as a result of the war council meeting was interpreted as strengthening Reynaud's position, however.

The council was believed to have determined on a stronger hand with the Scandinavian and Balkan nations to plug gaps in the Allied blockade of Germany, but just how they might act remained a military secret.

A communique issued after today's Cabinet session said Reynaud also told of "the first measures taken and those which are under study for the repression of Communist and Hitlerian intrigue" within France.

Because of unfavorable weather conditions the Premier postponed until Wednesday midnight (6 P. M., E. S. T.) a speech which had been scheduled for broadcast to the United States tonight.

FRENCH REPORT NEW AIR FIGHTS ON WEST FRONT

Assert Outcome of Today's Battles Is as Yet Not Known

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TWO PLANES LOST YESTERDAY

But Berlin Claims Seven Were Brought Down in Clash of Sixty-one Craft.

PARIS, April 1 (A. P.).—The French High Command reported tonight two days of unusually severe aerial fighting on the Western Front, with at least two French planes shot down.

Tonight's communique, the longest in many days, said that several air fights took place today. "The results of which are not yet known," although all French machines returned safely to their bases. It acknowledged, however, that two French craft were shot down yesterday.

[Berlin announced that seven French planes were downed.]

Heavy Artillery Fire.

"Artillery fire particularly heavy in the region immediately west of the Saar River," the communique read.

"Both air forces have been very active. Several air fights took place, the results of which are not yet known. All our machines returned safely to their bases.

"In the course of engagements on March 31 one of our fighter patrols encountered a much superior enemy force. Two of our single-seaters were shot down.

"One of our pilots saved himself by his parachute. The other planes returned to their bases."

Germans Claim Victory.

BERLIN, April 1 (A. P.).—The shooting down of seven French planes in Sunday fighting over the western front was reported in today's communique of the German High Command. The Germans were said to have suffered no loss.

The Government communique follows:

"In the west minor reconnaissance activity and weak artillery fire.

"Over French territory south of Saarbruecken several bigger air fights ensued between German and French chasers on the afternoon of March 31. The Germans, despite the numerical superiority of the French, shot down seven Morane planes without losses to themselves.

"During the day reconnoitering was carried out over eastern France and over the North Sea up to the Shetland Islands. The participating planes returned without a hitch and with valuable results."

Lieutenant Describes Fight.

A DNB account of the western front air fighting said that twenty-five German Messerschmidts and thirty-six French Moranes were engaged.

A German air lieutenant told of watching a fight in which three French planes were downed on French soil yesterday.

With a favoring sun, seven German planes dove on the tail of a similar number of French aircraft, sending the French flight leader spinning downward "like a burning wheel" to crash on the edge of a village.

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The lieutenant, whose name was not disclosed, said that another French plane was torn to fragments by machine-guns and twenty-millimeter cannon fire from the German planes. The fight ended when the landing gear was shot off a third French plane and its pilot parachuted to earth, the lieutenant reported.

British Planes Over Reich.

LONDON, April 1 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry today reported that Royal Air Force planes flew over Germany last night and that "all our aircraft returned safely and undamaged."

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German scouting planes reappeared off the northern tip of Scotland yesterday, but the raiders were driven off by pursuit ships and anti-aircraft fire with the bombs still in their racks. A ten-minute air raid alarm was sounded in the Shetland Islands and a forty-minute alarm in the Orkneys, where splinters from anti-aircraft shells fell in the streets.

The Ministry of Information said that a German Dornier bomber had been disabled by a British pursuit plane far out over the North Sea. When last seen, the Nazi craft was flying low over the water with black smoke pouring from one engine.

Artillery Fire Subsides.

PARIS, April 1 (A. P.).—French forces on the western front reported today that a heavy artillery duel which lasted several days, and was marked by the shifting fire of German "nomad batteries" along a thirty-mile front, had subsided.

The letup in the fire and counter-fire on the Siegfried and Maginot lines came yesterday to the accompaniment of aerial activity which last night's French communique called "fairly intense." The French insisted, however, that there were no encounters between the rival air forces.

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German planes were reported to have attacked an unidentified French warship at sea but, according to the French report, failed to damage it and were driven off by a French coastal patrol squadron.

ALLIES TO TAKE BOLDER STAND AS TO NEUTRALS

Reynaud Tells Cabinet of Steps to Cut Off Nazis' Trade.

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FRENCH ISSUE RATION CARDS

Part of New Three-point War Program—London Expects Rumanian Group.

PARIS, April 1 (A. P.).—Premier Paul Reynaud outlined in a two-hour Cabinet meeting today new allied war decisions generally interpreted as signifying a bolder policy toward the Scandinavian and Balkan countries in an effort to plug gaps in the anti-German blockade.

Premier Reynaud, who is waging a personal fight to retain the office he won recently by slim parliamentary approval, also disclosed new measures for combatting what he described as "communist and Hitlerian intrigue" within the nation.

The Cabinet met as the Government moved to put into effect a three-point program to re-enforce France's domestic security by issuing food and fuel ration cards, stimulating the birth rate with subsidies and trying to double the half-million women at work in war industries.

A communique issued after the Cabinet session said in part:

"M. Reynaud gave a general statement on the external situation. He gave an account of the results of the Supreme Council meeting held in London March 28. He also told the council of the first measures taken and those which are under study for the repression of communist and Hitlerian intrigue in the interior of the country."

Test Due April 9.

The accord reached at the London meeting of the allied war council, at which France and Britain made new pledges of co-operation both during and after the war, was expected to strengthen Reynaud's government when the Chamber of Deputies reconvenes tomorrow to chart an agenda. The real test of the strength of the new government is anticipated when the Senate meets April 9 for debate on general war policy.

Meanwhile the arrival of the French Ambassador to Rome, Andre Francois-Poncet, for general ambassadorial conferences ordered by both allied governments, heightened expectations of increased activity on the diplomatic front.

Just how the allies intend to tighten their blockade of Germany remained a military secret. Official French spokesmen, queried concerning rumors that Turkey had agreed to let allied warships enter the Black Sea through the Dardanelles, to halt the flow of Russian oil to Germany, merely replied:

"There is nothing new in existing arrangements."

Weygand's Visit Causes Stir.

Sharing attention with the Cabinet meeting was the presence in Paris of Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of French forces in the Near East, who arrived here Saturday for a military conference, the nature of which was not disclosed.

Also the subject of considerable interest was the address Premier Reynaud is scheduled to broadcast to the United States at midnight (6 P. M. Eastern standard time) Wednesday. Originally to have been delivered Saturday, it was deferred on account of static to tonight and then postponed a second time.

The following is an outline of the new three-point domestic program inaugurated by the Government:

1. A nationwide census was started preparatory to immediate issuance of food and fuel ration cards similar to those already in use in England and Germany.

Authorities explain that the rationing system is intended as much to equalize the hardships of war for rich and poor as to conserve food. France as yet has no appreciable food shortage.

Prizes for Babies.

2.—An amplified "family assistance" program went into effect, providing prizes for babies and aid to needy families of mobilized poilus. It not only establishes allowances of not less than 2,000 francs ($40) for a baby born to a needy family but under an elaborate system grants a sliding scale of payments to families hard hit by the war.

It is estimated that 9,000,000,000 francs ($180,000,000) will be necessary to carry out the plan. This, in part, will come from extra taxes on bachelors and childless families.

While inheritance taxes in the lower income brackets for families of four children are halved and are eliminated for those of five or more, the tax is raised correspondingly for families with less than two children.

A special allowance is to be paid to mothers unable to earn their own living because they have to stay at home and care for children.

3. A drive to enlist more women in munitions making was opened, with 1,000,000 women workers at its goal.

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Rumanians Due.

LONDON, April 1 (A. P.).—Crucial developments in the allies economic war against Germany are expected this week by diplomatic circles as British envoys in the Balkans hurry home for consultations and Parliament prepares to reconvene after the Easter recess.

Informed persons, assuming that the diplomats had been recalled to discuss means of strengthening the Allies' position in the southeast and tightening their blockade of the Reich, attached significance to the fact that a Rumanian trade delegation was expected to arrive in London at about the same time.

Some indication of how far Britain and France intend to go in plugging up loopholes in the blockade is expected tomorrow, when Parliament meets to hear Prime Minister Chamberlain's report on the meeting of the Allied War Council here last Thursday.

The British press clamored for measures to make blockade more effective and pointed to Germany's neutral neighbors. Tightening of the contraband control by rationing imports of neutrals on the basis of their normal needs was suggested as one means of meeting this situation.

The Foreign Office denied reports in Balkan diplomatic quarters that the allies had obtained permission from Turkey to send warships through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea to close this oil route.

"We have not asked for permission and they have not given it," a spokesman said.

Bulgarian Ports Barred.

SOFIA, April 1 (A. P.).—The police ordered today that foreigners be prohibited from visiting Bulgaria's two principal ports, Bourgas and Varna, except by special permission.

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Both ports are on the Black Sea.

A new Russian air line between Moscow and Sofia has a base at Bourgas. Russian oil for Germany now is transshipped through Varna.

30.24-1425

BERLIN-APRIL-1

NEAR PUETTLINGEN, SAID THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, EIGHT MESSERSCHMITTS ATTACKED EIGHT OF THE FRENCH MACHINES AND SHOT DOWN TWO. SOUTH OF SAARGEMUEND NINE MESSERSCHMITTS FOUGHT 20 MORANES, IT WAS SAID, CAUSING TWO OF THE FRENCH PLANES TO CRASH. NEAR MOERCHINGEN EIGHT OTHER MESSERSCHMITTS BATTLED EIGHT MORANES AND DOWNED THREE, DNB SAID.

APR 2-1940

FH625AES

PARIS-APRIL-1

EMPLOYERS ARE ASKED TO GIVE PRIORITY TO WOMEN WHO HAVE LOST OTHER JOBS BECAUSE OF WARTIME SHUTDOWNS OR WHOSE HUSBANDS ARE MOBILIZED.

THE HIRING OF WOMEN HAS PROCEEDED SLOWLY UP TO NOW BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN NECESSARY TO CONVERT CONSIDERABLE MACHINERY AND TO TRAIN WOMEN TO OPERATE IT.

HOWEVER, 29 PER CENT OF THE PERSONNEL IN STATE FACTORIES WORKING FOR THE AIR MINISTRY IS FEMALE AND THE PROPORTION IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING IN OTHER INDUSTRIES. ONE PARIS FACTORY, FOR EXAMPLE, HIRED 1,000 NEW WOMEN WORKERS OVER THE WEEK END.

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FH325AES

ain and France have no intention of policing neutral waters or landing forces on Norwegian soil to capture a naval base "or anything like that," informed sources said London and Paris were discussing details of a plan decided upon by the Allied Supreme War Council to stop German ore imports.

With the forces of both the British and French empires being primed for a crippling blow against Germany's economic bastions, Britain's Parliament, reconvening tomorrow after the Easter recess, will hear from Prime Minister Chamberlain an outline of the measures to be applied to cut off German supplies.

Stoppage of Scandinavian ore exports to Germany was the only real objective decided upon by the war council, these sources said.

The Gulf of Bothnia, ice-locked now, will be free for shipping in about a month, providing a protected sea route into the Baltic over which Germany could get ore from Sweden without shipping in the North Atlantic and the North Sea, as must be done now over the route from Narvik, which is on the Atlantic side of Norway.

LONDON-APRIL-1

THE ROUTE THEY HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING HAS BEEN DECIDED TO TONIGHT BY ONE

ECONOMIC WARFARE MINISTRY AIDE AS "GERMANY'S TOUCH-ME-NOT SEA LANE,"

AND DIPLOMATS THOUGHT THE ALLIES WERE PREPARING TO CHOKE ITS CHAN-

ACTED.

APR 2-1940

ALTHOUGH THERE IS AGITATION FOR A STRICT RATIONING OF IMPORTS

TO NEUTRALS CONTIGUOUS TO GERMANY, WHERE IMPORTS HAVE SWOLN

SHIP INCREASE SINCE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC

WARFARE MAINTAINED THAT NO SUCH MEASURES WERE CONTEMPLATED "AS

NOW DISCUSSED" BY THE WAR COUNCIL TUESDAY.

BUT EVEN WITH THIS PROTECTED BALTIC ROUTE OPEN, ECONOMISTS

BELIEVE THAT GERMANY STILL WILL BE COMPELLED TO RELY ON THE NORWEGIAN

COASTAL PATHWAY FOR A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF HER ORE IMPORTS. THEY

SAY THAT THE EXCEPTIONALLY COLD WINTER HAS KEPT THE ICE IN THE GULF

OF BOTHNIA MUCH LONGER THAN USUAL, AND THAT THE BLOCKADE ALREADY

British Pilot Gets His Countries Mixed

BRUSSELS, April 1 (A. P.).—A British plane landed in a field at Thuillies, near Charleroi, today, but when the pilot saw that he was not in France he took off again before help could intervene.

APR 2-1940

U-Boat Reported Sunk By Tanker Off Trinidad

Britons Say They Fired 16 Shots and It Disappeared

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1 (AP).—Crewmen of the British tanker El Ciervo expressed belief today that their ship had sunk a German submarine in a running fight off Trinidad. After sixteen shots from the tanker's gun had been fired at the U-boat on March 4, the undersea craft disappeared, they said, and there were no further reports of a raiding submarine in that area.

[On March 4, Mackay Radio, at New York, picked up an S O S from the 5,841-ton El Ciervo saying she was being "chased by a submarine" at a point about 900 miles east of the Virgin Islands.]

Gunner Stanley Washington said he believed his gun crew accounted for the Nazi submarine with all hands. The submarine had come ouut of the sea just forty yards from El Ciervo as she was eighteen days out of Liverpool, heading for Trinidad.

Britain Set to Plug Nazis' Norse Ore Leak

APR 2-19

By DREW MIDDLETON.

London, April 1 (AP).—Great Britain was reported tonight to be preparing to "strike as hard as possible" against the shore-hugging sea route along Norway's coast by which Germany imports Swedish iron ore.

Hitherto German ships, carrying this high grade ore to the Reich's armament factories, have been protected by the six-mile limit which Norway claims for shipping along her coast—instead of the usual three-mile limit—because of the shallows near the Norwegian shore.

London, Paris Study Details.

While it was asserted that Brit-

HAS CUT GERMAN SUPPLIES SO DRASTICALLY THAT SHE MUST SHIP FROM NARVIK AS WELL AS LULEA, THE SWEDISH GULF PORT, TO MAINTAIN HER ARMS INDUSTRY.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT RETURNING FOR TOMORROW'S SESSION REPORT A STRONG SENTIMENT IN THE COUNTRY FOR A SMALL WAR CABINET WHICH WOULD ACCELERATE THE NATIONAL WAR EFFORT. MANY EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT CHAMBERLAIN WOULD ANNOUNCE FORMATION OF SUCH A GROUP WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

APR 2-1940

BRITISH MINISTERS TO THE BALKAN COUNTRIES AND THE AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE AT THE END OF THE WEEK FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX. ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL SOURCES REFUSED TO INDICATE A POSSIBLE OUTCOME OF THE TALKS, IT WAS FELT THAT BRITAIN WAS PLANNING NO NEW MOVES IN THE SOUTHEAST. RATHER, THE FOREIGN OFFICE WAS EXPECTED TO RENEW EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN THE BRITISH ECONOMIC AND DIPLOMATIC POSITION THERE THROUGH FAVORABLE COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS IN WHICH BRITAIN'S CASH WOULD BE OFFERED AGAINST GERMANY'S BARTER GOODS.

BRITISH-YUGOSLAV TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WERE OPENED TODAY. DR. IVO BELIN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, BRITAIN'S CHIEF ECONOMIC ADVISER, OPENED THE TALKS. YUGOSLAVIA SEEKS EASIER CURRENCY ARRANGEMENTS AND A LESS RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF THE BRITISH CONTRABAND CONTROL SYSTEM AS IT AFFECTS YUGOSLAV PURCHASES ABROAD.

WASPEN

Yugoslav Trade Talk

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, April 1—British-Yugoslav trade negotiations were opened today by Dr. Ivo Belin, vice-president of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British Government.

Yugoslavia is seeking easier currency arrangements and less rigid enforcement of Britain's contraband control affecting her purchases of raw materials abroad.

"More Vigorous Diplomacy"

The British news agency Reuters said: "A comprehensive agreement to stimulate mutual trade is desired by both sides and in view of the imminent arrival of the Rumanian trade delegation in London and the opening of conferences between the British Ministers recalled from the Balkans and (Foreign Secretary) Lord Halifax, these Anglo-Yugoslav conversations fit closely into the pattern of more vigorous diplomacy which the Allies are beginning to have in south eastern Europe."

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Informed quarters assumed that the diplomats had been recalled from the Balkans to discuss means of strengthening the Allies' position in the southeast and tightening their blockade of the Reich.

Finn Aid Plea Revealed

APR 2-1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

Stockholm, April 1—Foreign Minister Christian Gunther today told the Riksdag (Parliament) that early in March Premier Edouard Daladier of France sent a personal message to King Gustaf asking permission to transport Allied troops through Sweden to help Finland.

The Swedish King's reply was that Sweden's neutrality made such permission impossible, Gunther declared in a long review of Sweden's course during the Finnish-Russian war.

Throughout the peace negotiations Sweden's role was only that of a go-between, without making any attempt to mediate, he declared.

Swedes Prevented Aid

After the war ended March 13 with a treaty giving Russia important Finnish territorial concessions, the British-French Allies declared that the refusal of Sweden and Norway to permit passage of troops had prevented sending an Allied expeditionary force to help Finland.

Prime Minister Chamberlain said German threats of intervention had led the Scandinavian nations to withhold permission.

Russian overtures which resulted in peace were communicated to Finland by the Swedes, who said repeatedly that their role went no further. Britain declared she had refused to act as intermediary.

NAZI FARM EXPERTS OFFERED RUMANIA

Germany Willing to Send 6,000 if Bucharest Demobilizes Half a Million Men

CEREALS NEEDED BY REICH

APR 2-1940

Government Not Expected to Reduce Size of Army Despite Assurances of Russia

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 1 (AP).—Germany has offered to send 6,000 agricultural experts to Rumania to speed up production of war-needed cereals, it was learned on high authority tonight, if Rumania will demobilize 500,000 men.

Persons close to the government, however, said it was extremely doubtful if Rumania would accede to any demobilization request. Rumania now has about 1,600,000 men under arms.

One of the chief bones of contention since the arrival of Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic negotiator, two weeks ago, to take up trade relations, has been the German demand that a great majority of the Rumanian peasants be released from the army.

The German delegates have expressed fear that the postponement of the Fall plowing due to mobilization, the hard Winter, the late Spring and widespread floods, combined with a lack of farm labor, will eliminate the possibility of any cereal exports to the Reich unless hundreds of thousands are returned to the farms immediately.

Rumania, however, has been insistent that the international situation did not warrant the release of men from military duty.

Dr. Clodius now argues, members of his mission said, that the speech of Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Premier and Commissar of Foreign Affairs, last week, should prove Rumania need not fear any Red Army invasion, and therefore could reduce the size of her army.

[In a speech on Soviet foreign policy last Friday, Mr. Molotoff told Parliament that Russia did not intend to regain the Rumanian Province of Bessarabia "by war." He warned that the Allies were "playing with fire" in that region, however.]

A stir was caused in German circles by the government's termination today of a subsidy paid farmers to encourage the sale of cattle abroad.

A vigorous complaint is expected on the grounds of the adverse effect on Rumanian-German trade.

Meanwhile, Rumania has opened negotiations with a Japanese delegation over possible exchanges of petroleum for Japanese armaments, and with a Yugoslav delegation for an extension of an existing agreement for exchange of oil for metals.

SOVIET BUDGET SETS A RECORD

57 Billion Rubles Are Set Aside for Defense.

APR 2-1940

INCREASE IN YEAR IS BIG ONE

Territory Taken From Finland Incorporated Into Russia.

MOSCOW, April 1 (A. P.).—A record defense budget totaling 57,000,000,000 rubles awaited approval today by Russia's parliament, the Supreme Soviet, which yesterday incorporated into the U. S. S. R. the territory which the Red Army won from Finland in a bitter, 105-day war.

The defense appropriation, announced by Finance Commissar A. G. Zverev to an applauding Sunday session of the legislative body, exceeds by 16,115,000,000 rubles the amount appropriated for the same purpose last year. The item was one of the largest single appropria-

30.24-1427

lions in the 1940 national budget, which anticipates revenues of 182,000,000,000 rubles for all purposes.

[The nominal value of the ruble is 20 cents, but the currency is not quoted in regular foreign exchange. Therefore there is no basis for an accurate conversion of the ruble in terms of the dollar.]

Molotov's Report Approved.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said that unanimous approval of the country for Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotov's Friday report on foreign policy was reported from all parts of the Soviet Union.

"At meetings held everywhere," said Tass, "the working people warmly approve the wise policy of the Soviet Government and call for a further strengthening of the defense of the U. S. S. R."

Tass said that 19,000 people attended meetings held in the Stalin automobile plant in Moscow, unanimously adopting a resolution stating in part:

"Every word of the report deals a well-aimed blow at British-French war mongers and their hired agents."

Approximately 13,900 square miles are included in the territory won from Finland which Parliament incorporated as the twelfth republic in the Soviet Union, under the name of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.

New Railways Built.

The newly annexed lands were described by Deputy Andre Zhdanov, member of the powerful Politbureau and chairman of the foreign affairs commission, as "a bulwark of peace and security" protecting Leningrad, the arctic port of Murmansk, and the vital railway linking those cities.

Zhdanov declared that the new republic, which includes the former Finnish cities of Viiprui, Sortavala, Suojarvi and Kuolajarvi, was being created in accordance with the desires of the Karelian autonomous Soviet Socialist republic.

He disclosed that Russia already has built a new railway linking the Sortavala-Viipuri line with the railroad between Petrozavodsk, Karelian capital, and the Murmansk Line. Another line, he said, is under construction further north to link Soviet Karelia with the Kiolajarvi region.

Announcing the record defense budget, Finance Commissar Zvere paid tribute to the work of the Red Army during the last year, drawing applause from the legislators and from Joseph Stalin, who attended part of the session.

Among the projects for 1940 which Zvere outlined was the expenditure of 8,000,000,000 rubles for financing 405 new tractor stations for use in connection with Russia's collective farms. The new stations include 275 in Russian Poland and would bring the total in Soviet Russia to 6,900.

Zvere said revenues exceeded expenditures in 1938 by 3,500,000,000 rubles and that preliminary figures for 1939 showed a surplus of 2,800,000,000 rubles. Revenues for 1938 were 127,500,000,000 rubles and for 1939, 155,900,000,000.

MOSCOW, APRIL 1-AP- RUSSIA'S PARLIAMENT, THE SUPREME SOVIET, HEARD SPEAKER AFTER SPEAKER VOICE APPROVAL TODAY OF THE NATION'S PROPOSED RECORD DEFENSE BUDGET TOTALING 57,000,000 RUBLES, (NOMINALLY $11,400,000,000).

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY GAVE CLOSE ATTENTION TO A REPORT BY ONE DEPUTY WHO TOLD OF THE "ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT" BEING DONE BY THE SOVIET REGIME IN WESTERN UKRAINE TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE RED ARMY AFTER GERMANY CONQUERED POLAND BY ARMS.

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THIS YEAR 174 MACHINE AND TRACTOR STATIONS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE TERRITORY AND 70,000,000 RUBLES (ABOUT $14,000,000) WILL BE APPROPRIATED FOR EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

OVER 400 NEW SCHOOLS AND SEVEN UNIVERSITIES HAVE BEEN FOUNDED IN THE R AREA, IT WAS REPORTED, 1,285,000 CHILDREN WILL ATTEND SCHOOLS THIS YEAR AND 410 LIBRARIES HAVE BEEN OPENED.

MITEREV, COMMISSAR FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, SAID THE "DARING HEROISM AND HIGH SKILL" OF SOVIET MEDICAL WORKERS ENABLED FROM 75 TO 85 PERCENT OF THE RED ARMY SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE FINNISH WAR TO RETURN TO THEIR RANKS.

THE PARLIAMENT WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW, WHEN THE BUDGET IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED.

APR 2-1940

GENOA ENJOYING HUGE WAR BOOM

Dangers at Sea Diverting Many Cargoes There.

NEW WHARVES BEING BUILT

MOVED-MAR-29.

Warehouses and Other Facilities Also Being Rushed.

APRIL 1

GENOA, ~~March 15~~ (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The European war is boosting business at this seaport to a new high, with wharves, warehouses and other shipping facilities under construction.

Ever since Italy chose non-belligerency as a substitute for immediate fulfillment of her military alliance with Germany, Genoa has had more trade than she could handle.

The dangers of war at sea have caused many European shippers to choose the safe southern route. Tremendous quantities of merchandise from various countries, destined for the Americas and the Orient, daily pour into overtaxed warehouses here. At the same time cargoes are coming from far corners of the globe for Italy and other European countries now most readily reached through Italy.

One indication of Genoa's growing trade importance is the decision of the United States Lines to have its liners cut their stay in Naples to a few hours and extend the sojourn in Genoa to four or five days to pick up cargoes for the Americas.

Even the allied blockade of goods destined for Germany has failed to put a crimp in this port's booming trade.

Port officers say that although the blockade naturally causes delay in the arrival of ships, because of the searching at Gibraltar and other blockade control points, cargoes eventually come through, except materials which the blockaders consider to be contraband intended for Germany.

Large warehouses near the Ethiopia bridge have been taken over by Swiss shippers. Additional warehouses may be constructed near the Eritrea bridge. Plans call for installation of six giant electric cranes to unload steel, iron and other heavy cargoes.

The Calatimbar, an Italian shipping concern, has started building a pavilion of 20,444 square feet at the Calata di San Benigno dock for temporary deposit of goods awaiting shipment. Many port improvements have been made at the shipyard of Riva Trigoso. Several new breakwater projects also have been completed.

Genoa also is looking forward to increased airplane passenger and freight business. A new airport is under construction.

Closer Alien Study Scheduled In Britain

Home Office Names 12 Regional Advisory Groups To Quiz Germans In England

London April 1 (AP)—The Home Office announced the appointment tonight of twelve regional advisory committees to consider the cases of certain classes of aliens, foreshadowing a big new combing out of thousands of Germans and Austrians at present living freely in Britain.

Thousands who were left unrestricted by the original one-man tribunals will have to appear before the new committees. They will have to show why they should not be interned, and if there is any doubt they will be interned.

APR 2-1940

THE PROBLEM IS COMPLICATED BY THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES FROM THE NAZI REGIME IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON-APRIL-1

OF 73,000 ALIENS EXAMINED SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, BUT 569 WERE INTERNED AND 6,782 RESTRICTED IN THEIR MOVEMENTS.

THE HOME OFFICE ORDER ALSO PROCLAIMED RESTRICTED AREAS AROUND SEVERAL IMPORTANT NAVAL PORTS FROM WHICH ALL ENEMY ALIENS MAY BE EJECTED.

WP840PES

APR 2-1940

FIFTH OF ALL FINNS HAVE LEFT HOMES

League Is Told of Nation's Reconstruction Needs.

APR 2

GENEVA, April 1 (A. P.)—Finland's first note to the League of Nations describing her reconstruction needs said today that 550,000 persons had been moved from their homes after the Russian war.

Fifty-five per cent of these were children and 30 per cent women, the note declared, pointing out that they constituted about one-fifth of Finland's population and saying that they needed food and clothing supplies which Finland could not give them unaided.

In the war zone outside of the area finally ceded to Russia 4,500 dwellings were destroyed, leaving 50,000 homeless, Finland said.

No accurate estimate has been made yet of the orphans and widows left by the war, but the note

placed Finnish war casualties at 15,000 killed and 40,000 wounded.

From the Karelian Isthmus, ceded to Russia, there were 200,000 refugees alone.

The note appended an appeal from the Suomin Huolto, Finnish civilian relief organization, for blankets, sheets, mattresses, crockery, food, tableware, leather, textiles and various other items "for our immediate and urgent needs."

League officials said the note would be communicated to all member States. The Finnish delegate to the league, Rudolf Holsti, said that "more specific details" of Finland's needs would be transmitted to the league soon.

Lord Josiah Stamp Gets Food Package

LONDON, April 1 (A. P.).—A sympathetic Philadelphia friend, fearful of a food shortage in Great Britain, sent a package of food to Lord Josiah Stamp, coordinator of several Government economic committees. It contained sardines, cheese, chocolate, honey and peanut butter.

To prove that England has plenty of food, he's sending back to Philadelphia photographs of well-filled foodshops, he said today.

APR 2 - 1940

70,000 London Children Return to School

LONDON, April 1 (A. P.).—More than 70,000 London children between the ages of 8 and 11 returned to school today for the first time since the outbreak of the war.

Compulsory attendance was first enforced last month for those from 11 to 14 years of age and now is being extended to children of lower ages as additional air raid shelters are constructed.

APR 2 - 1940

All Foreign Diplomats Reported Out of Poland

BERLIN, April 1 (A. P.).—Dissolution of all foreign missions in German occupied Poland has been completed, authorized German sources reported today.

All foreign diplomatic and consular officers, except those ill or unavoidably delayed, left on March 26 at Germany's request.

APR 2 - 1940

Art From Netherlands Sent to Portugal for War

APR 2 - 1940

By The Associated Press

LISBON, Portugal, April 1—A collection of twenty valuable paintings, including Picassos, Cézannes, Renoirs, Sisleys and van Goghs from an Amsterdam private gallery are being brought to Lisbon "while war may menace the integrity of the Netherlands."

The Portuguese Government gave permission for entrance of the paintings to the unnamed wealthy owner.

Britain's Chief Censor, Overworked, Must Rest

Monckton Is Ordered to Take Fortnight's Vacation

LONDON, April 1 (AP).—Great Britain's chief censor, Sir Walter Monckton, was ordered today to take a fortnight's rest because of overwork.

APR 2 - 1940

After a month of unremitting criticism by the British press of the "stupid" British censorship system and it distribution of "unprintable trash," Sir Walter Turner Monckton, the first man knighted by King George VI, was named last Oct. 3 as director general of the Press and Censorship Bureau. His headaches began forthwith, and in December he was reported to have submitted his resignation because the heads of the fighting forces "tied his hands" and prevented him from releasing legitimate news.

A let-up in the criticism was expected to follow the resignation on Jan. 9 of Vice-Admiral C. V. Usborne as director of the censorship division of the Press and Censorship Bureau, because of Usborne's extreme niggardliness in dispensing information.

On Jan. 27 the censor's office let down the bars and permitted dispatches to mention the weather, which up to then had been a military secret.

'White Book' Inquiry Pressed in Congress

APR 2 - 1940

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—Demands were made in both House and Senate today for Congressional inquiries into unneutral statements attributed to American diplomats by the German Government's White Book.

Rep. Fish, of New York, ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, proposed an investigation by a special five-man committee with a view to "impeachment of any American ambassador, or minister, or even of the President," if facts warranting such action were developed.

Senator Reynolds (D.-N. C.) urged an inquiry by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asserting that war machinations imputed to Ambassadors William C. Bullitt and Joseph P. Kennedy imposed "a very definite duty on the Senate" to determine the truth.

Reynolds offered a resolution which would have this Government "disclaim any desire to interfere" in controversies between other nations.

The White Book, published by the German Foreign Office Friday, included what was alleged to be correspondence found in the Polish Foreign Office in Warsaw. Papers, said to be reports from Polish Ambassadors, ascribed pro-Allies statements to Bullitt, Ambassador to Paris, and Kennedy, Ambassador to London.

A series of denials followed publication of the papers. Both Bullitt and Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador to the United States, denied specifically a conversation attributed to them, and Secretary of State Hull said "no credence" was placed in the papers.

Fish said he could not "conceive that the German Foreign Office should fabricate or forge the documents as it is certainly in the interest of the German government to maintain peaceful relations with us."

What disposition would be made of the Fish and Reynolds proposals appeared very much up in the air. Regarding Reynolds' proposal, Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.), a Foreign Relations Committee member and Administration supporter, said he would have no objection to any "fair investigation," although he thought the material was German propaganda.

Hull Denies Any Injury To U.S. in Fall of Pound

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the United States had suffered no material injury thus far in the competitive trade situation as a result of the drop in the British pound sterling.

Despite the fall in the pound in relation to the dollar, he told his press conference, American exports have increased about twice as much as imports in recent months.

The Secretary of State added that, when there were so many abnormal factors in the commercial and financial field due to the war and war conditions, rules that might apply definitely and uniformly were neutralized by many other factors.

Such questions as the fall in the pound, Mr. Hull said, are being discussed with the British and French experts here conferring with American officials.

APR 2

American Clipper Docks With Censored Mail

Flying Boat Brings 1,544 Pounds Seized When Sister Craft Landed At Bermuda

New York, April 1 (AP)—The American Clipper arrived here late today from Bermuda with 1,544 pounds of mail which had been seized last week by British censors from the Atlantic Clipper.

APR 2 - 1940

The Atlantic Clipper had halted in Bermuda because of shortening fuel supplies, since Pan American Airways last month omitted the island as a transatlantic port of call after published disclosures of seizure of United States mail by British forces.

The American Clipper is used as a shuttle, operating only between New York and Bermuda—a service which has not been interrupted.

PROPAGANDA IS DENOUNCED BY CROMWELL

U. S. Envoy Urges Education As Means Of Combating Propaganda

Warns Of Those Who Wish To Divest Man Of Every Freedom

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, April 1—United States Minister James H. R. Cromwell warned tonight of the dangers of propaganda against democracy and urged education in democratic ideals to circumvent "those who would divest men of every human freedom, diverting their fears and suspicions with words of false security."

APR 2 - 1940

Education for democracy, he told the Old Boys' Association of the University of Toronto, is "perhaps as necessary as any utilitarian or cultural course which our schools now offer."

"One may ask," he continued, "why we need education for democracy when we actually live and breathe under such a social system. The answer is that in the battle of ideas, now being fought out in every part of the world, deception and camouflage have been developed to an art as great as in war."

Third In Two Weeks

Cromwell's address was his third in Toronto in two weeks.

His statement to the Canadian Club here March 19 that a victory for the Allies in the European war was necessary to the welfare of the United States caused a furor in the United States and brought a rebuke from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

In an interview today Cromwell refused comment on the rebuke, observing that "the State Department has told me that my remarks were undiplomatic, so I shall naturally not repeat them."

May Run For Senate

Of his political aspirations he said he thought "it would be possible" for him to run for tthe United States Senate and retain his present post.

Questtioned regarding reports he would seek the Democratic Senatorial nomination in New Jersey, Cromwell said:

"I haven't given much thought to it, but I think it would be possible for me to run for tthe Senate without having to resign as Minister to Canada.

In the battle of ideas, Cromwell said in his speech tonight, "We see those who would destroy human dignity—through the enforcement of unquestioning obedience—hold the mirage of superiority before the eyes of their people in order to lead them towards the abyss of aggression and conquest."

Cites "Prime Necessity"

He declared that an educated and alert electorate "is the prime necessity and the very foundation of our democratic institutions," adding that "we must shape our democratic ideals and processes to the end that the problems which tyranny falsely boasts can be solved only by the sword, shall be solved by free men under free institutions."

"In a world where propaganda, in the self-interested sense, has usurped the place of education," he continued, "we cannot afford to take the idea of democracy for granted."

The problem of unemployment, he said, is one that "must be solved under our institutions of freedom if the way of life we call democracy is to be maintained for our peoples."

I certainly hope I will be able to retain my present post.

The Minister said he left Washington last week without conferring with President Roosevelt, as planned, because the President was indisposed.

"You cannot be too emphatic when you say I have every hope of carrying on in the Ottawa post," he continued. "I find myself fully at home among Canadians. I would not like to think that I would have to give up that position now, because the last three months have done so much to prepare me for the task."

Cromwell Feels Envoy Can Run For Senate Post

Sees Nothing in Hatch Act to Prevent Dual Role; Eager to Prolong Stay at Ottawa

TORONTO, April 1 (AP).—James H. R. Cromwell, American Minister to Canada, said in an interview tonight that he thought "it would be possible" for him to run for the United States Senate and retain his present post.

APR 2 - 1940

Questioned regarding reports that he would seek the Democratic Senatorial nomination in New Jersey, Mr. Cromwell said: "I haven't given much thought to it, but I think it would be possible for me to run for the Senate without having to resign as Minister to Canada. I see nothing in the law to prevent it. If I should find myself in that position,

APR 2 - 1940

BRUSSELS, APRIL 1—AP—ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS NEAR BRUSSELS TODAY FIRED ON A GOUP OF FOREIGN PLANES WHICH CROSSED BELGIAN TERRITORY, SPECTATORS SAID THEY IDENTIFIED ONE GERMAN AND ONE BRITISH PLANE IN THE GROUP.

30.24-1429

30.24-1429

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 1-AP-SHIPPING EXPERTS SAID TODAY THAT SWEDISH IRON ORE SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY THROUGH THE GULF OF BOTHNIA SHOULD BEGIN IN ABOUT A MONTH, JUDGING BY PREVAILING ICE CONDITIONS.

IT WAS DOUBTED, THEREFORE, THAT THE WESTERN POWERS WOULD HAVE MUCH TO GAIN BY INTENSIFYING THE BLOCKADE OF PRESENT SHIPMENTS VIA NARVIK AND THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

(HOWEVER, THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND IN A MEETING MARCH 28 WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE DECIDED ON A STRONGER POLICY WITH SCANDINAVIAN AND BALKAN NATIONS FOR ENFORCING THE BLOCKADE.) --

APR 2-1940

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 1-(AP)-CREW MEMBERS OF THE SCUTTLED GERMAN LINER COLUMBUS IN A STORY PUBLISHED TODAY IN THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE TOLD OF FLOODING THE SHIP WITH BENZINE TO THE EXTENT A PREMATURE SPARK "WOULD HAVE KILLED US ALL."

THE STORY, TOLD BY MEN NOW AT ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION HERE, EXPLAINED WHY TWO OF THE COLUMBUS' CREW OF 580 MEN DIED. THEY WERE TORCHMEN WHO "DID NOT MAKE IT" TO THE LIFEBOATS WHEN THE ORDER CAME TO FIRE THE BENZINE.

APR 2-1940

THE CREW HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED WHAT TO DO SHOULD THE SCUTTLING ALARM BE GIVEN. THE ALARM CAME DEC.19, WHEN A BRITISH DESTROYER ORDERED THE COLUMBUS TO STOP. THE PAPER QUOTED ONE CREW MEMBER:

"ALL OF US RAN TO OUR POSTS AND BEGAN POURING THOUSANDS OF GALLONS OF BENZINE OVER EVERY INCH OF THE TOP FIVE DECKS. BEFORE WE HAD FINISHED WE WERE WADING IN BENZINE.

"ONE SPARK WOULD HAVE KILLED US ALL, BUT WE PRAYED THERE WOULD BE NO SPARK. WITHIN TEN MINUTES THE SHIP WAS SOAKING IN BENZINE. WE POURED THE LAET FEW GALLONS OVER THE FLOOR OF THE MAIN DINING SALON AND THEN GOT INTO LIFEBOATS, WHICH HAD BEEN SWINGING IN READINESS FROM THEIR DAVITS FOR TWO DAYS.

"AT A SIGNAL, TORCHMEN LIT THE LOWER DECKS. TWO OF THEM DID NOT MAKE IT BACK TO THE LIFEBOATS. THE CAPTAIN MADE SURE THE SHIP WAS BURNING, THREW THE LAST TORCH ONTO THE MAIN DECK AND THEN LOWERED HIMSELF TO HIS MOTOR BOAT.

"IN FIVE MINUTES THE SHIP WAS AFIRE FROM END TO END."

THE NEWSPAPER'S UNNAMED INFORMANTS SAID CREW MEMBERS LOST ALL POSSESSIONS THEY COULD NOT CARRY IN THEIR POCKETS, AND MANY WEPT AS THEY WATCHED THE $30,000,000 VESSEL ENGULFED BY FLAMES.

ALMOST 150 OF THE 512 CREW MEMBERS WHO WERE BROUGHT HERE HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO GERMANY BY WAY OF JAPAN. THEY WERE MEN UNFIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

1P243APS NM

APR 2-1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 1-(AP)-MRS.YENTA BERMAN, POLISH NOVELIST AND LIBRETTIST, ARRIVING TODAY ON THE BRITISH LINER BRITANNIC, SAID SHE PREFERRED TO THINK HER FAMILY IN WARSAW DEAD RATHER THAN LIVING UNDER NAZI RULE.

APR 2-1940

"THEY CAN'T BE ALL RIGHT," MRS.BERMAN SAID OF HER MOTHER, SISTER, BROTHER AND BROTHER-IN-LAW. "I HOPE THEY ARE KILLED. OTHERWISE THEY WOULD SUFFER TOO MUCH."

BOTH MEN, SHE SAID, WERE POLISH OFFICERS, AND THE FAMILY HAD LIVED IN THE SAME WARSAW HOUSE FOR 450 YEARS. MRS.BERMAN, WHO HAS BEEN LIVING IN PARIS AND LONDON, SAID SHE HAD NOT BEEN IN POLAND SINCE 1937. SHE CAME HERE TO ARRANGE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A NEW OPERETTA, "VIENNESE CAVALCADE."

W1051AES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 1--MALSINGHAM (BRITISH) TRAWLER, 170 GROSS TONS, SUNK IN COLLISION; CREW RESCUED.

APR 2-1940

W159PES

THE WAR TODAY

APR 2-1940

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES HAVE ACHIEVED ONE OF THE MAJOR TRIUMPHS OF THE WAR--IF THE REPORT IS TRUE THAT TURKEY IS PREPARED TO PERMIT THEM PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES STRAITS INTO THE BLACK SEA.

(THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAYS TURKEY HASN'T BEEN ASKED FOR PERMISSION TO USE THE DARDANELLES AND THE TURKS HAVEN'T GRANTED IT. THIS DOESN'T SAY THAT THEY AREN'T PREPARED TO DO SO.)

THE OPENING OF THIS GREAT WATER-WAY--ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINTS ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH--WOULD MEAN THAT THE ALLIES COULD CUT GERMANY OFF FROM RUSSIAN OIL, WHICH IS SHIPPED ACROSS THE BLACK SEA, AND THAT OIL IS TO HERR HITLER'S WAR-MACHINE WHAT GASOLINE IS TO YOUR CAR.

THE DEAL WITH TURKEY WOULD MEAN, TOO, THAT IF EITHER GERMANY OR RUSSIA OPEN UP WAR ON ANY OF THE BALKANS, ENGLAND AND FRANCE WOULD BE ALL SET FOR A POWERFUL COUNTER-STROKE. IT WOULD PLEASE THEM IMMENSELY TO HAVE SOMETHING HAPPEN TO GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO GET A NAZI-DOM FROM THE SOUTHEAST WHERE THERE ARE NO SIEGFRIED LINES.

THIS WAS ONE OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS OVER A WEEK-END IN WHICH THE ALLIED BROTHERHOOD APPARENTLY DID MIGHTY WELL FOR ITSELF.

IT WOULD SEEM--IF ONE MAY BE PERMITTED A RATHER PERSONAL REMARK--THAT THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE PROFITED BY THE HIDINGS THEY GOT RECENTLY FROM THEIR PARLIAMENTS AND PRESS, WHICH CHARGED LACK OF INITIATIVE IN THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

BRITAIN'S FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL DID BEGIN A NOTABLE ADDRESS WITH THE DEPRESSING THOUGHT THAT "IT SEEMS RATHER HARD WITH SPRING CARESSING THE LAND" FOR ENGLAND TO "BE BENT ON STERNER WAR."

BUT WHILE THE FIRST LORD SPOKE WITH LOWERED EYES IN REMINDING US OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BATTLE FIELD AND THE LOVELY ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE, WITH ITS PRIMROSES AND BLUEBELLS, NOW THAT "OUR FIELDS AND WOODLANDS ARE REVIVING," YET HE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE ALLIES ARE INDEED "BENT ON STERNER WAR."

APR 2-1940

THE SPEECH WAS CALCULATED TO CONVEY AN IMPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE AND DETERMINATION FROM THIS STRIKING PERSONALITY WHO IN NORMAL TIMES OFTEN DISPLAYS THE PUCKISH DISPOSITION OF A MISCHIEVOUS SMALL BOY BUT IN PERIODS OF NATIONAL STRESS IS AS POWERFUL A STANDBY AS ONE OF HIS OWN STEEL BATTLESHIPS. HE SUMMED UP THE PROSPECTS IN ONE CRISP SENTENCE WHICH, WHEN ALL OTHER ARGUMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE, IS THE ONE THAT MOST OF THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC EXPERTS KEEP CONSTANTLY BEFORE THEM:

"OUR RESOURCES AND OUR MANPOWER, ONCE THEY ARE FULLY DEVELOPED, MATCH AND EXCEED THOSE OF THE ENEMY."

LET ME EMPHASIZE THAT NONE OF US EVER SHOULD FORGET THAT STATEMENT OF UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED FACT IF WE ARE TO RETAIN A TRUE PERSPECTIVE OF THE TREND OF THE WAR.

CHURCHILL AND RUSSIAN PREMIER MOLOTOFF BETWEEN THEM CONTRIBUTED

30.24 -1431.

30.24-1431

THE SECOND BIGGEST DEVELOPMENT.

IN THE FACE OF NAZI EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN THE RUSSO-GERMAN TIES AND ALSO TO CREATE A TRIPLE ENTENTE, COMPRISING GERMANY, ITALY AND RUSSIA, MOLOTOFF DECLARED CATEGORICALLY THAT THE BOLSHEVISTS DESIRE TO MAINTAIN THEIR "NEUTRALITY AND REFRAIN FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR."

HE EVEN ASSERTED THAT THE SOVIET WOULDN'T RESORT TO WAR TO REGAIN ITS FORMER PROVINCE OF BESSARABIA FROM RUMANIA—A POSSIBILITY WHICH HAS BEEN A NIGHTMARE TO EUROPE.

AND OVER IN LONDON THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY ENCOURAGED THIS ATTITUDE WITH:

"IT IS NO PART OF OUR POLICY TO SEEK A WAR WITH RUSSIA. XXX THERE IS NO NEED FOR RUSSIA TO BE DRAWN INTO THIS STRUGGLE, UNLESS UPON THE PROMPTINGS OF OBSOLETE IMPERIALIST AMBITION SHE WISHES TO DO SO ON HER OWN VOLITION AND ON PLANS OF MALICE PREPENSE SHE THROWS HER WEIGHT ON THE SIDE OF OUR ENEMY. OUR AFFAIR IS NOT WITH HER."

IT IS TOO SOON TO SAY THAT THIS MEANS RUSSIA IS WITHDRAWING SUPPORT FROM HITLER, BUT IT WILL NOT BE SURPRISING IF RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS TEND IN THAT DIRECTION.

APR 2-1940

DOWN IN ROME A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED EMPHATICALLY THAT ITALY IS STILL ANTI-BOLSHEVIST AND THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF ANY TRIPLE ENTENTE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THAT WOULD MEAN MUSSOLINI INTENDS TO CONTINUE TO STICK TO A MIDDLE COURSE IN THE WAR--AN ATTITUDE OF MUCH BENEFIT TO THE ALLIES.

CHURCHILL GAVE THE ITALIAN ATTITUDE A PAT ON THE BACK WITH THE STUDIED REMARK THAT BRITAIN HAS NO QUARREL WITH THE PEOPLE OF ITALY.

WAEZ938AEK

NAZI BOMBERS STAGE ANOTHER RAID ON SCAPA

Air Invaders Routed By British Gunfire—One Is Shot Down

Convoy Attacked By Germans, Sylt By R. A. F. As Sky War Flares

APR 3 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, Denmark, April 2—The Danish radio reported tonight that the captain of a Norwegian ship reaching Bergen had told of witnessing a battle between two large cruisers in the North Sea yesterday afternoon.

The captain was quoted as saying that the two cruisers, about five miles apart, fired at least twelve shots at each other. He said he was unable to identify the cruisers or to see the outcome of the fight.

APR 3-1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 2—British and German air forces stabbed in a brisk give and take across the North Sea today, the Germans dropping bombs in a new raid on Britain's great naval anchorage at Scapa Flow and attacking a British convoy, while the British let fall a new shower of bombs about patrol boats off Germany's Sylt base and attacked numerous raiders in the rapid exchange.

Air-raid sirens howled when the bombers came over the Orkney Islands at dusk. The all-clear signal was sounded 45 minutes later.

For about five minutes civilians living near Scapa Flow heard heavy anti-aircraft fire; then the explosions of bombs.

Raiders Driven Off

British fighter planes went up in pursuit of the raiders, which made off quickly.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Germany announced that radio reports from the bombers showed a number of warships were attacked by heavy bombs; that some were damaged by direct hits and that one "listed heavily" after the attack.]

The roar from the engines of the attacking planes indicated a large number were engaged in the attack.

The manager of a public works project said he saw one of the German planes spiral downward toward the sea. Another spectator saw the flashes of five or six bombs as they splashed in the sea.

The raid was the first on Scapa Flow since March 16, a raid which was followed by a reprisal blow by the British on the Island of Sylt, when bombs rained for seven hours on the German seaplane base.

Bombers Driven Off

The Air Ministry, in announcing tonight's attack, said anti-aircraft fire from ships and shore batteries drove off the bombers before any ship was hit or damaged.

Without giving an indication of how extensive was the bombing, the ministry said one bomb fell on land, and that one German plane was believed to have been shot down.

Raid Less Intense

The raid, however, apparently was less intensive than that of two weeks ago, when the Germans asserted they had hit four warships and done extensive damage to airports and anti-aircraft positions.

The British admitted slight damage to but one warship in that raid, but said the first British civilian casualties of the war were inflicted. The raid on Sylt followed.

The Admiralty said the convoy raid was a failure. At least ten bombs were dropped by the German flyers, the British said, but the attacked ships zig-zagged successfully and came out unscathed, while anti-aircraft fire from the escorting men o' war drove off the planes.

Quotes Odds Of 515 To 1

"The convoys are proceeding on their voyages," ended the statement by the Admiralty, which quotes odds of 515 to 1 against a convoyed ship being sunk by German action.

The Admiralty also announced the interception and scuttling, "in northern waters," of the 4,007-ton German freighter Mimi Horn, which recently left the Dutch West Indies port of Curacao. The ship was set afire by her crew, the announcement said.

This, according to British figures, brought to 303,946 tons the German merchant ship losses by capture or self-destruction. On the other hand, the Admiralty reported losses to Allied and neutral shipping in the week ended Sunday midnight had fallen to 13,901 tons, lowest since the first week of the new year.

Two Not Included

The British list did not include the Netherlands fishing trawler Protinus, sunk by a mine March 26, or the 5,439-ton freighter Barnhill, bombed and set on fire at the close of the preceding week and now regarded a total loss.

Neutral naval circles believed the recession of attacks by German submarines might mean that Germany is coming to the opinion that it is "bad business" to attack convoys.

They also said the slacking off in shipping losses could be traced in part to the work of Allied minesweepers which are keeping channels clear for food ships.

Air Exploits Listed

The Royal Air Force's air exploits in the last twenty-four hours were listed this way:

Near or over Sylt: British planes yesterday bombed German patrol boats, the Air Ministry said. One British plane was lost and a German fighter wrecked.

Elsewhere in the North Sea: A lone British plane encountered a German Junkers and forced it to flee with damaged fuselage, trailing black smoke. Early in the morning, three British Hurricanes encountered two German Heinkel bombers over the North Sea and a fight ensued in which the planes flew just over the tops of the waves.

Forced To Land

One British plane was forced to land short of its base, but on British soil, because its pilot was wounded in the leg. One German plane was reported silenced by a burst of fire "from eight guns" of the leading R. A. F. plane. The R. A. F. pilot had never before been in battle.

Over English soil: British planes chased off an enemy plane when it

appeared over the southeastern coast.

The Western front: Three British Hurricane fighters fought nine German Messerschmitt "110's" yesterday and reported they believed they had bagged one apiece. Correspondents with the R. A. F. said Hurricane fighters, with the loss of only one plane, had shot down ten Messerschmitts over the front lines within a week.

Activity In West Front

In addition, the French high command said Allied fighting planes "came to grips with German fighters in numerous engagements" on the Western front today, and that two German twin-motored planes were shot down for certain, one of them in French territory. A third was believed brought down. One Allied plane was missing.

An Allied statement denied German assertions that French-British air losses for the war amount to 357 planes, and said the actual losses were less than half that number.

which was bombed and set on fire the preceding week, also is regarded now as a total loss.

Two Vessels Not Included.

Neither the Barnhill nor the Netherlands fishing trawler Protinus, which was sunk by a mine March 26, were included, however, in the British figures.

The only vessels which appeared on the list in addition to the Daghestan were the 1,146-ton Danish ship, Britta, which was torpedoed; the Norwegian Burgos, 3,219 tons, sunk by a mine while in convoy, and the Norwegian Cometa, 3,794 tons, torpedoed.

The sinking of a German submarine which had torpedoed a neutral ship in convoy "some weeks ago" was described in an eye witness account made public through the ministry of information.

Three British destroyers, a French destroyer and a British flying boat dropped depth charges and bombs, forcing the submarine to the surface, it was said, and there it surrendered, fatally damaged.

All of the submarine crew were

had fired sixteen shots and that there had been no further reports of undersea craft in that area.

BERLIN, April 2 (A. P.).—DNB, official German news agency, tonight denied reports that a German submarine had been sunk near Trinidad in the West Indies by the armed British tanker El Ciervo.

"From good authority we learn that no German submarine was in that region and if a submarine was sunk it was not German," the agency said.

Seamen aboard the El Ciervo, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, yesterday expressed belief that the tanker's gun had sunk a raiding submarine near Trinidad March 4.

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bombed German patrol boats near Sylt, German island aviation base in Helgoland Bight.

One British raider failed to return from the fray, the Ministry acknowledged. Germany discounted the raid, however, and said that

all of twenty-five bombs dropped had missed.

Returning from a search for German naval vessels, a British plane encountered a German Junkers over the North Sea last night and forced it to flee with a damaged fusilage, the British said.

Only 20 Feet Above Surface.

An early morning engagement between three British planes and two German bombers, part of the time flying only twenty feet above

when a shower of twenty-five bombs all missed their mark.

One British raider was shot down and sank so quickly its crew could not be rescued, said the official German news agency, DNB, expanding on the German High Command communique, which reported three allied planes had been downed in air fighting yesterday.

The British raiders were driven off by Nazi pursuit planes, DNB said.

Loss of one Nazi plane in yesterday's fighting was acknowledged by the Germans, who said the craft had managed to radio its home base that it had landed in France due to motor trouble.

Clash Over Eastern France.

Of several aerial encounters over eastern France reported by the German High Command DNB singled out one near Pirmasens for attention, saying that five German Messerschmitts had fought eleven French Morane chasers until

dwindling fuel supplies forced them to separate.

The text of the official German communique was as follows:

"No special events on the west front. Air reconnaissance over the North Sea and eastern France continued to increase yesterday. In the course thereof repeated air fights occurred between individual German reconnaissance planes and enemy chasers.

"One Dornier scouting plane shot down a French pursuit ship of the Curtiss type and another reconnaissance plane shot down one Morane. One British scouting plane attempting to fly over German (Helgoland) Bight was shot down by a number of Messerschmitt 109s. One German returned from a flight against the enemy."

Belgium Sights Planes.

BRUSSELS, April 2 (A. P.).—Intense aerial activity over Belgium continued today as an official count listed one British and seven German planes sighted over Belgian territory in two days. Belgian pursuit planes chased the invaders.

The Government announced that Germany had agreed to pay an undisclosed sum as indemnity for the death of a Belgian air squadron leader killed while pursuing a German plane March 2.

The Belgian Government announced that protests had been sent to both London and Berlin.

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French War Plane Burned.

LUXEMBURG, April 2 (A. P.).—A French bombing plane caught fire and was destroyed after it had made a forced landing last night near Ettelbruck, central Luxemburg. One of the crew of five was wounded and was taken to a

hospital and the other four were interned.

Think They Saw Naval Fight.

OSLO, April 2 (A. P.).—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Oslo today said sailors aboard a Norwegian ship arriving at Bergen, Norway, described what they believed to have been an encounter between two cruisers in the North Sea yesterday.

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The sailors said, however, they were too far away to see the outcome of the supposed battle.

Germans Scuttle a Freighter

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Send Another of Their Ships to Bottom as British Men-of-war Appear.

LONDON, April 2 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty announced today that the German freighter Mimi Horn, out of Curacao, Dutch West Indies, had been intercepted in "northern waters" by British men-of-war and then fired and scuttled by her own crew.

The Admiralty announcement said that the sinking brought to 303,946 tons Germany's merchant ship losses by capture and sinking. The Mimi Horn, whose port of registry was Hamburg, was a 4,007-ton vessel.

Losses to allied and neutral shipping for the week ending last Sunday midnight, meanwhile, were reported at 13,901 tons, the fourth lowest weekly figure since the start of the war and the lowest since the first week of 1940.

In informed quarters the decrease in allied and neutral shipping losses was credited to the work of British minesweepers and to the fact that German submarines "think it unwise to attack convoys."

One of the vessels included in the list of losses for the week was the 5,742-ton British tanker Daghestan, which sank after being bombed by German aircraft off the northeast coast of Scotland.

The 5,439-ton freighter Barnhill, picked up, according to the British, except the commander, who remained aboard his craft. The submarine then sank.

Periscope Sighted.

Members of the destroyer crews said the submarine was located by a new "hush-hush" device, which naval officers lyrically describe as "impalpable fingers groping beneath the surface of the sea."

An escort vessel sighted the periscope and dropped depth charges. Later the submarine was sighted two miles away. Escort vessels opened fire and a flying boat dropped a bomb. With the exception of the commander, the German crew then abandoned the sinking U-boat.

Crewmen of the British tanker El Ciervo reported in Halifax, N. S., last night that they believed they believed they had sunk a German submarine in a fight March 4 off Trinidad. A gunner said that the submarine disappeared after he

Allies Claim Aerial Victories

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3 R. A. F. Fighters Rout 9 German Planes at Front—French Down 2 or 3.

LONDON, April 2 (A. P.).—British correspondents in France reported today that three British Hurricane fighters had fought nine German Messerschmitt planes yesterday and "probably" had shot down three of them.

[The German High Command said today of yesterday's air fighting on the Western Front that two French planes and one British had been shot down by the Germans, who themselves lost only one craft.]

A communique from the British Air Force headquarters in France said that the three British aircraft had returned to their bases safely.

[The French communique tonight read: "Our fighting planes came to grips with German fighters in numerous engagements. In the course of these fights two enemy twin-engined planes have been certainly shot down, one of them falling in our territory and a third was very likely shot down. One of our fighters has not returned.]

Fights Over the North Sea.

Over the North Sea British and German warplanes engaged in a series of brief, sharp fights in the last twenty-four hours which reached a climax this afternoon in a German raid on British convoys, which the Admiralty announced had been driven off.

Although at least ten bombs were dropped, the Admiralty said, the Nazi raiders were repulsed without damage.

The Air Ministry announced that British planes last night had

the North Sea, was described by a British announcement which said that one British plane had landed near the coast after its pilot sustained a slight leg wound.

An announcement on this engagement said that "three Hurricane pilots of a Royal Air Force fighter command, who never before had been in battle, fought two German Heinkel raiders."

"A British fighter pilot, a young officer, received a slight flesh wound in his leg," the announcement continued. "Rather than run the risk of not reaching his home aerodrome he landed his Hurricane immediately after he crossed the coast.

"Patrolling over the North Sea before breakfast the pilots came upon the Nazi raiders who were searching for shipping. As the leading fighter pilot opened fire with eight guns, one of the Heinkel gunners fired a short burst and then stopped suddenly. He did not fire again during the action.

"The Heinkels then made off but not before the Hurricanes' pilots got in several effective bursts."

Germans Call Raid Failure.

BERLIN, April 2 (A. P.).—Germany today reported a British attempt to raid German patrol boats protecting the Sylt Island aviation base in the North Sea had failed

BERLIN, APRIL 3-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-GERMAN HEINKEL BOMBERS,
AGAIN RAIDING SCAPA FLOW, LAST NIGHT "EFFECTIVELY ATTACKED" A NUMBER
OF BRITISH WARSHIPS, THE D.N.B., GERMAN NEWS
AGENCY, REPORTED EARLY TODAY.
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THE NEWS AGENCY SAID PLANES RETURNING FROM THE RAID RADIOED
THAT BOMBS "OF THE LARGEST CALIBRE" SCORED DIRECT HITS ON
SOME OF THE WARSHIPS AND THAT OTHERS WERE DAMAGED BY THE
MISSILES EXPLODING IN THE WATER.
ONE WARSHIP LISTED HEAVILY FOLLOWING THE ATTACK, D.N.B.,
SAID, WHILE FIRE AND HEAVY SMOKE CLODS POURED FROM ANOTHER.
MA753PES

30.24—1433

30.24-1433

NAZI SHIP TESTS ADRIATIC ROUTE TO AVOID ALLIES

200 Craft May Run From Black Sea to Trieste in Neutral Waters.

RAIL LINES OPEN TO REICH

Rumania Drafting Farm Army of 4,000,000 to Meet Export Demands of Berlin

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DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, April 2 (A. P.).—The German freighter Ankara, loaded with bauxite, a mineral important to Germany's wartime industries, prepared today for a test voyage through Italian and Yugoslav territorial waters, hoping to establish a blockade-proof route for Germany extending all the way from the Black Sea.

German sources said that if the Ankara, scheduled to sail on Thursday, succeeded in reaching Trieste, Italian port from which supplies can be shipped overland to Germany more than 200 Nazi freighters rusting in Italian Adriatic ports would be put into service. These vessels, idle since war started, would try to ply through neutral coastal waters as far as Russia's Black Sea oil ports.

Germany's plan is to send to Trieste thousands of freight cars loaded with coal, a product which Italy needs badly, and return with bauxite, agricultural products and eventually Russian oil. Bauxite is the mineral source of most aluminum.

German Freighters Loading.

Germans expressed belief that allied warships would not dare interfere with the traffic for fear of offending Italy by entering the Adriatic. They hoped that the coastal traffic might lighten the load on Balkan railways and Danube barges now carrying supplies to Germany.

German shipping agents said that many more Nazi freighters now tied up in Greek and Turkish ports would enter the trade to Trieste through neutral waters if the Ankara fails to arouse any objections from Yugoslavia.

Reports from Istanbul and Constanza, Rumanian Black Sea port, said that German freighters were loading there for trial runs through the coastal waters of Rumania, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy.

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Carol to Draft Farmers.

BUCHAREST, April 2 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government announced today that it would draft 4,000,000 young Rumanians to form an agricultural army in an attempt to keep 1940 production normal and to meet export demands—especially from Germany.

Germany had proposed that Rumania demobilize 500,000 of the 1,600,000 men she has under arms and put them to work raising grain for Germany.

The Government announced that the plan adopted provides for release of many students from school for a two-week period. It was drawn up at a meeting of the chiefs of the Rumanian youth movement and the Ministers of Agriculture and Education.

The German proposal had become a pivotal point in German-Rumanian economic talks.

Reich Ready to Send Experts.

As an inducement Germany had offered to send 6,000 agricultural experts to Rumania to speed up production of cereals, it was learned on high authority.

The German demand for action arose after the arrival two weeks ago of Germany's ace economic negotiator, Dr. Carl Clodius, assigned to stimulate Rumania's lagging deliveries of oil and grain to the Reich.

Unless hundreds of thousands of peasant soldiers were returned to their fields, the Germans argued, Rumanian agriculture would be unable to make up for the postponement of last fall's plowing.

Fear for Cereal Supply.

Unless steps are taken to restore agricultural production the Germans fear that the possibility of any cereal exports to Germany will vanish.

Members of Herr Clodius's mission said that the negotiator-in-chief insisted that the foreign policy speech last Friday by Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov should prove that Rumania has no grounds to fear invasion and therefore could reduce her army safely.

[Molotov said that the U. S. S. R. did not intend to regain the Rumanian province of Bessarabia "by war." Bessarabia belonged to Russia in the days of the Czars.]

German circles were disturbed also by Rumania's termination of a subsidy to farmers to encourage sale of cattle abroad. The subsidy was reduced a month ago. The Germans protested then, and now a more vigorous complaint is expected.

Meanwhile, Rumania has started negotiations with a Japanese delegation over the possibility of exchanging petroleum for Japanese-made armaments and with a Yugoslav delegation, over extension of an existing agreement for exchange of oil for metals.

RUMANIA PLANS YOUTH DRAFT FOR FARM WORK

4,000,000 Young Men To Be Called In Move To Increase Exports

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New Program Regarded As Answer To Demands From Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, April 2—In a dual move to satisfy export demands, chiefly from Germany, and to keep 1940 farm production normal, Rumania announced today that 4,000,000 of her youths would be drafted into a vast agricultural army.

Diplomatic sources viewed the project as an answer to a German request that Rumania reduce her armed forces of 1,600,000 men by one-third in order to release some for grain production for the Reich.

The German suggestion is said to have been accompanied by an offer to send 6,000 Nazi agricultural experts into Rumania to speed up production of cereals.

Students To Be Released

Under the Government's program, many students will be released from school for a two-week period for work on farms. It was worked out at a conference of the chiefs of the Rumanian youth movement and the Ministers Agriculture and Education.

Although the original German demobilization proposal has become a pivotal point in the current German-Rumanian economic talks, Rumanians hold that it would not be safe to reduce the armed strength of this Balkan kingdom at present.

On the other hand, Germany has expressed fear that exports of Rumanian cereals to Germany will dry up unless steps are taken to boost Rumania's lagging agricultural production, hard hit by a severe winter, late spring and widespread floods.

Would Speed Oil Delivery

The Germans also are anxious to speed up Rumanian oil deliveries, which are moving behind schedule, and for the last two weeks their ace economic negotiator, Dr. Karl Clodius, has been here attempting to work out a program to relieve this situation.

Whether the "youth-army" plan will satisfy Clodius is problematical. Privately, Germans here expressed the suspicion it might be a mere gesture.

The school children to be impressed in the scheme are members of the National Youth Movement, ages 7 to 18. The 4,000,000 total was reckoned by the Ministers of Agriculture and Education, from figures supplied by youth leaders from all districts.

Molotoff Speech Discussed

Inspired editorials in the Government-controlled press meanwhile raised new questions regarding the speech last Friday by Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar.

Molotoff, pointing out that Russia had never recognized Rumania's acquisition of Bessarabia but also had never raised the issue of regaining the territory by force of arms, said nevertheless the two nations still were without a non-aggression pact.

1928 Pact Cited

Rumanian newspapers today asked why, despite the Briand-Kellogg pact, Molotoff made such a statement.

The newspaper *Le Moment* asserted that this 1928 pact of Paris is "something far greater than any bilateral agreement" and that the Soviet Union heretofore had considered it "a sufficient guarantee of non-aggression."

Rumanians privately criticized what they called Russia's "belligerent attitude" toward their country.

INCREASED TRADE WAR IS LAUNCHED BY CHAMBERLAIN

Drive Includes Control of Seas, Outbidding Nazis and Cutting Imports.

LONDON, April 2 (A. P.).—Great Britain intensified her economic war on Germany in a three-fold drive today and cautioned neutral nations that aid to the Reich might render them "liable to the hideous fate that has overtaken previous victims of German policy."

Prime Minister Chamberlain delivered this warning to neutrals in a statement in the House of Commons in which he announced that the British stranglehold on German trade was being tighted by:

1. Control of the sea, with the navy already having taken "certain practical steps to interfere with passage of German cargo ships from Scandinavia," and halting Russian ships in Far Eastern waters.

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2. Trade agreements with neutrals surrounding Germany under which Great Britain outbid Germany for vital products.

3. A warning to neutrals that their imports from the empire will be cut unless they limit their sales to Germany.

Before the cheering had died down, the Liberal and Labor opposition spokesmen jumped to their feet to support Mr. Chamberlain. One declared that "the whole country is behind the Prime Minister in making the blockade as tight as possible."

Mr. Chamberlain disclosed to the House, reconvening after the Easter recess, a series of trade agreements with neutral nations surrounding Germany and warned that the allies were "determined to prosecute the economic war to the utmost of their power."

He also outlined steps to choke off German supplies and said that he looked forward to an intensification of the blockade against Germany and of British trade exchanges with neutral countries. The allies are determined to "continue and intensify the blockade in every possible way," he said.

He declared that the neutral nations concerned in the trade agreements "must realize that we cannot agree to make available to them products drawn from empire sources, unless in return they are prepared to give us guaranties of the limitation of their future trade with Germany."

Questioned on Soviet Aid.

Before beginning his statement on the conduct of the war, Mr. Chamberlain, in answer to a question, said that German-Russian co-operation appeared to be most marked in the economic sphere.

Then in his statement he said that Germany was intimidating neutral nations with threats to make them conform to what he called the German "double standard of neutrality."

As for the prospective tightening of the blockade against Germany, Mr. Chamberlain said that "His Majesty's ships have already taken certain practical steps to interfere with the unimpeded passage of German cargo ships from Scandinavia." Still other measures are under consideration, he said. Shipments of Swedish iron ore by way of Norway and Norwegian coastal waters to Germany has been troubling the British.

"If we are to bring this war to a close with the least possible destruction and dislocation, we must deprive Germany of materials most essential for prosecution of her aggressive policy," the Prime Minister said.

Denies Move in Balkans.

He declared that any suggestion that Great Britain was trying to involve the Balkans in war was untrue, and added:

"We are confident that our agreements with Turkey contributed most effectively to maintain peace and security in southeastern Europe."

The calling home of British envoys to the Balkan States for consultation within the next few days was referred to in a passage in which Mr. Chamberlain said that "the House will welcome this initiative which we hope will have fruitful results, both for the allied cause and for maintenance of peace and security in that area."

Although he said that "this is not the occasion" to reveal the decisions, Mr. Chamberlain told the House that it would have no great difficulty in guessing their nature.

He said that what emerged from the Thursday meeting was solemn declaration of the two governments and that in recent months "the collaboration and unity of purpose" between Britain and France had been growing closer.

Scope of Co-operation Extended.

Great Britain has expanded her arrangements with France to cover commercial questions of supply of munitions and closest co-operation in the colonial sphere, he said, and added that the scope of arrangements now extended to "all spheres affecting the interests of the security of the two nations."

The House cheered when Mr. Chamberlain said that proposals for a peace, of whatever source, would not even be discussed before Great Britain and France had reached a full agreement on the requirements for a true peace, "safeguarding our own security and that of the other free nations of Europe."

The problem "which Germany has raised of the double standard of neutrality" is now one which "we and the neutrals" have to face, Mr. Chamberlain said.

He asserted that the picture presented to the war council was one of Germany "putting her own interpretation on the obligations of neutrals and accompanying it with threats of dire consequences" which would result from "failure to comply with German demands."

Neutral Rights Recognized.

The policy of the allies, he said, has been determined "by a scrupulous regard for neutral rights," whereas, he continued, Germany has "not hestitated to destroy neutral property and murder the nationals of neutral States whenever it suited her policy to do so."

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that trade agreements had been successfully concluded with Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Belgium and Holland and "as I speak an agreement with Denmark is being signed at the Foreign Office."

He added that the vice-governor of the Yugoslav National Bank was in London for economic and financial discussions and that a mission was expected shortly from Rumania to discuss revision of the existing payments agreement.

Discussion also is proceeding in Paris for a similar agreement between the allies and Switzerland, he announced.

Mr. Chamberlain added that all war trade agreements into which Great Britain had entered contained "stipulations providing for a strict limitation of export to Germany of fats essential to her war effort."

Purchases, which Mr. Chamberlain called "another weapon in our armory," have been employed to tighten the blockade, he said. He added that Great Britain was con-

centrating on buying selected commodities, such as mineral fats and oil and had arranged to purchase the entire exportable surplus of Norway's current catch of whale oil.

Allied purchases of minerals in southeastern Europe also have been on a large scale, he declared.

He said that the activity of the British Navy off Scandinavia showed once again "how empty are the German boasts that control of the North Sea has passed into their hands," and assured the House that "we have not yet reached the limit of our effective operations in this region, the scene of the sinking of so many neutral ships and the murder of neutral seamen."

"His Majesty's ships have recently stopped in Far Eastern waters Soviet ships suspected of carrying contraband destined for Germany via Vladivostok," Chamberlain said.

Refers to Nazi Land Routes.

Dealing with the possibility that Germany may have increased supplies by land routes hitherto hardly used, Mr. Chamberlain declared "we intend to take suitable measures."

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped that the meetings of the Supreme War Council, which he described as an "outstanding example of Anglo-French collaboration in all spheres," would be held more frequently and at more regular intervals. He said he hoped that this would be done not only to forward prosecution of the war, but "to enable us to perfect the machinery required for consolidating a European peace at the end of the war."

Clement Attlee, Laborite leader, told the House that "the democracies know quite well" that there will be "no more international law if we do not win."

"It will be only a law of the jungle enforced by Nazis," he said. "For our task is not merely to win the war but to win the peace."

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that Great Britain's defense expenditures between April 1 and August 31, 1939, were £237,000,000 (about $948,000,000) but added that details of such expenditures since the war started were kept secret.

Sir John denied reports that he was planning an "attack" on $20 to $48 a week wage earners in his budget statement to be made April 23.

The parliamentary spokesman for the Ministry of Mines said that he hoped that the restriction of individual coal purchases to 200 pounds at a time, due to shortage of supplies, could be removed soon.

Chamberlain Says Russians Aid Hitler With Supplies

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Tells Commons Their Co-operation Is Most Marked in Economic Sphere—Blockade Issue to Fore.

LONDON, April 2 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that German-Russian co-operation appeared to be "most marked" in the economic sphere. Mr. Chamberlain made this statement as the House of Commons, reconvening after the Easter recess, centered attention on a tightening of the economic blockade around Germany.

The Prime Minister's statement was made in answer to a question by Laborite Arthur Henderson, who asked whether he could say "to what extent Russia is co-operating with Germany under the terms recently concluded in the agreements made between them."

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that the allied Supreme War Council, which met in London last Thursday, had taken "various important decisions" regarding future action in the war.

Pays Tribute to Gilmour.

Previously, Minister of Economic Warfare R. H. Cross told the House that he could not accept the statement that imports from the United States to neutral countries surrounding Germany had increased and were finding their way into Germany.

Mr. Chamberlain began his eagerly-awaited statement on the progress of the war by paying tribute to Sir John Gilmour, his Minister of Shipping, who died Saturday.

Although he said that "this is not the occasion" to reveal the decisions made at the war council, Mr. Chamberlain told the House that it would have no great difficulty in guessing their nature.

He said that what emerged from the Thursday meeting was solemn declaration of the two Governments and that in recent months "the collaboration and unity of purpose" between Britain and France had been growing closer.

Answering questions from the floor, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs R. A. Butler, said that approximately 41,900 square kilometers (16,173 square miles) of land and lakes had been ceded by Finland to Russia.

Sir John Reith, Minister of Information, told the House that there had been a continual expansion of the ministry's activities abroad and that the eventual scope of the ministry still was under consideration.

Mr. Chamberlain said that results of the inquiry into the sinking of the submarine Thetis last June 1 would be published on April 12.

Germany's essential imports of Swedish high grade iron ore through neighboring neutrals were understood to be occupying the attention of British and French experts.

Most observers expressed belief, however that the allies wouud exhaust all diplomatic channels before resorting to more spectacular measures.

Aim to Cut Ore Supply.

In informed quarters it was said that there was no intention of policing neutral waters, or of landing forces on the Norwegian coast, but neutral naval experts believed that the British Navy, in some manner, certainly would seek to sever this vital route from mine to mill.

The Gulf of Bothnia is expected to be ice-free in about a month, giving Germany a much more protected inner passageway for the ores. Economists, however, hold that Germany still will have to rely on the outer route around Norway for much of the supply, shipping from Narvik, Norway, as well as from Sweden's Bothnian Port of Lulea.

France's Minister of Blockade, Georges Monnet, is expected to consult in London this week with British Minister of Economic Warfare Ronald Hibbert Cross.

To Co-operate on Publicity.

The French and British ministries of information will co-operate on publicity in neutral countries, it was announced after a conference between the French and British ministers, Louis Oscar Frossard and Sir John. While M. Frossard was visiting the British Ministry today, the French flag fluttered from the ministry's tower. The information chiefs decided to meet periodically for coordination of their work.

Official spokesmen declined to indicate possible results of talks expected at the end of the week among Lord Halifax and the British envoys to Balkan countries. It was said, however, that Britain probably will seek to strengthen her diplomatic and economic position in the southeast without planning any particularly new departures.

British - Yugolav trade talks opened here yesterday, and a Rumanial trade delegation was expected here soon.

On the home front, the British moved to step up war production by a census of man power in essential industries, so as to make best use of skilled labor. Motor vehicle and aircraft factories, shipyards and engineering industries must make returns by April 10. Textiles, metals and other industries will be covered later.

The press meanwhile announced that the Government was considering seriously increasing taxes on the lower income groups under the new war budget of April 23.

'STERLING LINE' NEARLY READY, COMMONS TOLD

Agreements Place Strict Limitation On Exports To Germany

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Warns Neutrals To Help Or They May Suffer Like Other Small States

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, April 2—Prime Minister Chamberlain brandished Britain's most effective weapon—a sea-power blockade—in the House of Commons today and assured the House and the nation that new anti-Nazi trade agreements with neutrals would be used to "prosecute the economic war to the utmost" of the Allies' power.

To tighten Britain's control of raw materials which might reach Germany a "sterling line" of war trade pacts has been built around Germany, each one stipulating a strict limitation of exports to the Reich, Chamberlain disclosed.

Solemnly the Prime Minister warned neutral nations that any aid they give the Nazis may "render them in the end liable to the hideous fate which has overtaken previous victims of German policy."

Pacts With Seven Nations

The new trade pacts with their export stipulations already have been signed with Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark, Chamberlain announced. In addition he said discussions now are under way with Switzerland, and commercial discussions are known to be going on with Spain, Greece and Turkey.

An economic drive in the Balkans was seen in his announcement that Rumania and Yugoslavia also would begin talks in London soon.

But these nations must not expect the products of Britain's empire unless they are prepared to give "guarantees of a limitation of their future trade with Germany," Chamberlain said.

Cheerful And Confident

The Prime Minister, who looked cheerful and confident, mentioned the fighting services only indirectly. Significantly, he devoted his speech to the warfare whose general headquarters is in the counting room and warehouse.

"Certain practical steps" are being taken, Chamberlain said, to halt the passage of cargo ships from Scandinavia to Germany—a route over which Swedish iron ore moves to the Reich. He failed to divulge what the steps were, but the remark was interpreted as meaning that Britain would start a naval offensive against ore ships.

Bluntly the Prime Minister warned Germany that the British navy still controls the North Sea.

Like Spendthrift Sailor

Britain's buying power—"another weapon in our armory"—also is being brought to bear, he said. To deprive Germany of materials "most essential for the prosecution of an aggressive policy," Britain has entered Europe's markets in the manner of a spendthrift sailor on shore leave, Chamberlain indicated.

Mineral oil, whale oil and fats are being bought up by England from southeastern Europe to Norway, and Chamberlain added that Britain intends to take "suitable measures" against a supply of war materials to Germany over hitherto unused land routes.

Such measures might be a refusal of sales to nations contiguous to Germany such as Russia, who has not been drawn by the magnetism of the Bank of England into the trade-pact ring.

Red-Nazi Trade Close

Chamberlain earlier had stated in reply to a question that Russian-German cooperation was "most marked" in economic matters, and he told the House that two Russian ships whose cargoes were "destined for Germany" were being held by the Allies in the Far East.

The British Government has announced that the Russian freighters Selenga and Vladimir Mayakovsky—the latter on her way to Vladivostok from the United States—have been intercepted by the British in the Far East and turned over to the custody of the French navy.

Chamberlain said of last Thursday's Allied Supreme War Council meeting here that "various important decisions" regarding future action in the war were taken but added that "this is not the occasion" to disclose what they were. He said the House would have no great difficulty in guessing their nature.

DEPUTIES DEFER REYNAUD VOTE

Chamber Decides Not to Interpellate Premier.

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TEST NOW DUE APRIL 9

Radical-Socialist Group Split in Support of Government.

PARIS, April 2 (A. P.).—Any immediate test of Premier Reynaud's strength was put off today, when the Chamber of Deputies, resuming after an Easter recess, voted to postpone interpellation of the new Government.

The chamber will adjourn on Thursday until April 9, when the Senate is scheduled to question the Government concerning its general policies and conduct of the war in a secret session.

Under present plans the Premier, who won his first vote of confidence by only a one-vote margin, is not expected to speak in the chamber today.

A meeting of the strong Radical-Socialist group in the chamber disclosed that its members still are divided on the question of supporting the Reynaud government.

Confer With Daladier.

After the meeting a delegation, including Georges Bonnet and Guy La Chambre, Radical-Socialist members of the late Daladier Cabinet who were omitted from the new ministry, went to confer with Defense Minister Edouard Daladier on the party's stand.

M. Reynaud, who is Foreign Minister as well as Premier, was busy up to the last minute before the chamber met, receiving the Yugoslav Minister, the Belgian Ambassador and the Polish Charge d'Affaires.

On his first test in the chamber Reynaud received only one vote more than an absolute majority, with 268 deputies in favor, 156 against and 111 abstaining. Changes announced later in the official journal boosted his majority to 17, with 277 for, 153 against and 107 abstaining.

The new government's apparent determination to pursue a more vigorous diplomatic policy designed to tighten the blockade against Germany was reflected in a continuing series of conferences which brought French envoys hurrying home to Paris.

ARTILLERY DUEL

Shelling From Casemates of Opposing Lines Begins.

PARIS, April 2 (A. P.).—Shelling from casemate guns in the Siegfried and Maginot Lines along a sector of the Rhine front was reported today by the French High Command. The regular morning communique follows:

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"A quiet night on the whole. Firing from casemates of both sides along the Rhine in upper Alsace."

The duel, in which machine-gun fire blended with the thunder of the heavy pieces, lasted for an hour and a half, according to military reports.

Tonight's communique added:

"Fairly numerous artillery actions took place west of the Vosges mountains."

30.24-1435

REYNAUD ESCAPES CHAMBER QUERIES

Deputies Postpone Interpellation Of New Premier Until Next Week

Caucus Of Daladier Party Members Shows Support Is Still Divided

APR 2 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Paris April 2—Actively engaged in diplomatic conferences, Premier Paul Reynaud escaped the necessity of making a new defense of his policies today when the Chamber of Deputies postponed interpellation of the Government.

The Chamber, resuming after an Easter recess, agreed to delay questioning until after the secret Senate session April 9 on the Cabinet's plan of action for speeding war against Germany.

Support Still Divided

A caucus of the Radical-Socialist party, headed by former Premier Edouard Daladier, who holds the defense portfolio in the present Government, gave indications that support for Reynaud would continue to be divided. In his first Parliamentary test March 22 Reynaud barely squeezed through with a one-vote majority, but subsequent switches recorded in the official journal show him to have a seventeen-vote margin over adverse votes and abstentions.

Reynaud conferred today with the Belgian Ambassador, the Yugoslav Minister and the Polish charge d'affaires following a series of conferences yesterday with French envoys called home from Italy, Britain and Belgium for consultation.

Finns' Gems For Planes

APR 3 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, April 2—Finnish men and women of all ages and classes voluntarily went to depositories today to surrender rings, watches, bracelets and other personal jewelry in an effort to raise 150,000,000 Finnish marks ($6,000,000) to buy pursuit planes such as they needed but did not have in the war with Russia.

Finns originally planned to start converting gold rings into "steel birds" on March 15, but peace came two days earlier and the plan was temporarily abandoned.

Building For Defense

The reorganized Government is again building for defense and security, however, and the people have insisted on going through with their plan, which is expected to collect at least half of the 2,100,000 gold rings estimated to be in the country.

Newly engaged girls, widows, mothers of sons who fell in the war and men surrendered their gold rings, gaining nothing in return but paper receipts and the belief that they were helping to establish credits abroad which may mean protection from air attacks in the future. Men as well as women wear wedding rings in Finland.

Russo-Finnish Talk Opened at Viipuri

HELSINKI, April 2 (A. P.).—A mixed Russo-Finnish commission met at Viipuri today to discuss the new frontiers created by the peace treaty of March 13. It is expected the parley will last two weeks.

APR 2 - 1940

Poland-in-Exile Accuses Germany as Murderer

Says Nazi-Ruled Population Has Dropped 4,000,000

PARIS, April 2 (AP).—The Polish government-in-exile issued a 109-page book today accusing Germany of trying to "murder deliberately" the Polish fatherland.

A government spokesman said the publication was in part a preview of a Black Book scheduled to appear in the next few weeks with a detailed condemnation of German activities in Polish territory.

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The booklet, entitled "The German Attempt to Destroy the Polish Nation," asserted that the population in the German-occupied regions had decreased by about 40,000,000 persons since Jan. 15.

"If we deduct the prisoners and workmen deported to Germany, amounting to 1,604,321, this leaves some 2,500,000 people who can be considered to have died as a result of war activities, executions, hunger, cold and so forth," the publication declared.

The booklet also asserted that the infant mortality rate under German occupation rose to 58 per cent last December.

About 157,000 Poles now were held in German prisons and concentration camps, it added.

"The Teutonic frenzy for destruction is above all directed against Polish public leaders," it said, "a symptom being the mass execution and deportation of Polish intellectuals. This is done with the object of breaking down the resistance and moral strength of Poland."

WAR HONORS FOR 31

Woman in Group Decorated by British King.

LONDON, April 2 (A. P.).—King George VI decorated thirty men and one woman for distinguished war service at special ceremonies attended by fifty relatives of the recipients today in Buckingham Palace.

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The woman was Miss Gladys Taylor, of the Royal Air Force nursing service, who received the Royal Red Cross.

Distinguished flying crosses were given to Squadron Leader William Turner and Flight Lieutenant James Bennett for their part in the raid on the German air base at Sylt two weeks ago.

Wing Commander Richard Kellett, who led the squadron which participated in an aerial battle over Helgoland earlier in the war, was similarly decorated.

Act to Keep Diamonds Away From Germany

AMSTERDAM, April 2 (A. P.).—The British discovery that Germany has been buying diamonds for industrial purposes in Belgium and the Netherlands has led Britain to cut off the sale of rough diamonds to Antwerp and Amsterdam, chiefly from South Africa. Leaks in the blockade occurred through purchases by straw men at these important diamond centers in violation of wartime British restrictions against any diamonds reaching Germany.

British Board of Trade representatives who returned to London after an investigation have proposed that splitting and sawing—preliminary stages in diamond production—be placed under the direct supervision of protective committees in Antwerp and Amsterdam or that this work be done in England.

APR 3 - 1940

DANES TO PROTEST

Say British Sank German Ship in Their Waters.

COPENHAGEN, April 2 (A. P.).—The Danish Government announced tonight that the Danish minister in London "will be instructed to take up with the British Government" the sinking by a British submarine of the German steamship Edmund Hugo Stinnes March 24 off the Danish coast.

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A Foreign Office communique indicated that the German ship was sunk in Danish territorial waters, asserting that an investigation showed she was lying in 50 feet of water only a mile and a half from Denmark's west coast.

SWISS CALL MORE TROOPS TO COLORS

APR 3 - 1940

Will Be Close to General Mobilization April 15.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 2 (A. P.).—The Swiss general staff today called up tens of thousands of soldiers for April 15 and 22, putting the conferedation close to general mobilization.

The order said that the various units recalled for duty had been summoned to replace others recently demobilized. It was noted, however, that few units had been released and a total of forty-one units of varying size had been recalled.

The high command said that it was determined to keep the Swiss military strength as nearly as possible on a par with the number of troops which any one belligerent had stationed near the frontier.

It has been reported in Switzerland that the Germans now have between twelve and eighteen divisions in the Baden and Wurtemburg areas north of the Swiss border. Swiss officials said, however, that their presence gives no immediate cause for alarm.

Swiss Thousands Called In Partial Mobilization

1940

Army Strengthened to Match German Force Near Border

BERNE, April 2 (AP).—Switzerland moved nearer general mobilization today as the general staff summoned to active service forty-one army units totaling tens of thousands of troops. They are to report on April 15 and 22.

The call was in line with the high command's announced determination to keep the Swiss strength as closely as possible on a level with the number of troops any one belligerent has stationed near Switzerland's borders.

The order explained that many units had been recalled to replace those recently demobilized, but that few units had been released. The forty-one units range from companies to brigades.

Swiss military quarters believe the Germans have between twelve and eighteen divisions (about 180,000 to 270,000 men) in the Baden and Kuertemberg areas north of Switzerland. Swiss officials said, however, that their presence "gives no immediate cause for alarm."

This attitude was reflected in Basel, near the long dormant upper Rhine front, between Germany and France, where, officials said today, 40,000 persons had visited over the week end the nation-wide sample fair which opened with 1,100 exhibitors in a hall only a mile from the French Maginot Line and German Westwall. Visitors from all parts of the country have flocked to the city, keystone of the Swiss defense system, which bristles with fortifications.

Rejects Protest on Vilna

GENEVA, April 2 (AP).—Lithuania rejected today a protest from the Polish government-in-exile against her "acceptance" of the Vilna region from Russia. Vilna, Lithuania's traditional capital, was handed oved to her by Russia when Poland was partitioned last autumn.

The Lithuanian government sent to the League of Nations a note recalling that the Vilna region was seized by Poland in 1920 and, from Lithuania's viewpoint, never was rightfully Poland's. The note carefully refrained from naming the Polish government, now in France, since Lithuania does not recognize it. Lithuania merely asked that its note be communicated to members of the League.

British Halt Diamond Sale To Reich Through Neutrals

APR 3 - 1940

By The Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands, April 2—The British discovery that Germany has been buying diamonds for industrial purposes in Belgium and the Netherlands has led Britain to cut off the sale of rough diamonds to Antwerp and Amsterdam, chiefly from South Africa.

Leaks in the blockade occurred through purchases by "straw men" at these important diamond centers in violation of wartime British restrictions against any supplies of diamonds for Germany.

British Board of Trade representatives who returned to London after an investigation have proposed that splitting and sawing—preliminary stages in diamond production—be placed under the direct supervision of protective committees in Antwerp and Amsterdam or that this work be done in England.

commercial relations with the United States in view of the fact that many other sources of imports and markets for exports have been closed by the war.

Attempt To Conciliate U. S. Made By Soviet Ambassador

Oumansky Talks To Hull For Hour, But Fails To Have Embargo On Planes Lifted

APR 3 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 2—A movement to improve relations between the United States and Soviet Russia has been launched by Russia, it was learned today after a conference of more than an hour between Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the Soviet Ambassador, Constantine A. Oumansky.

The conference, however, failed to budge Hull from his determination to keep in force the moral embargo against the shipment of airplanes to Russia, even though the Russo-Finnish war has ended.

After the sixty-five-minute conference, one of the longest sessions between Hull and an Ambassador on record, Hull said that the embargo was still in effect. He added that it remained in effect against any country which incurred its penalties.

The Ambassador emerged from Hull's office smiling broadly but refused any comment. It was reliably learned that he had taken the initiative on instructions from his Government in an effort to smooth relations now that the occasion for much of the friction—the Russo-Finnish war—is eliminated.

Russia has been preoccupied by the bitterness of the reaction against her among Administration officials and the people at large as a result of her invasion of Finland. She is also said to realize the necesity for more friendly

CROMWELL FEELS POLITICALLY FREE

Thinks Senate Race Isn't Barred by Present Job.

APR 3 - 1940

TORONTO, April 2 (AP).—James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, believes he could run for the Senate in New Jersey while retaining his diplomatic post.

Questioned in an interview last night about reports that he would seek the Democratic senatorial nomination in his home State, Mr. Cromwell said:

"If I should find myself in that position, I certainly hope I will be able to retain my present post. You cannot be too emphatic when you say I have every hope of carrying on in the Ottawa post. I find myself fully at home among Canadians."

The Minister was reprimanded by Secretary of State Cordell Hull for declaring in a speech March 19 that an allied victory over Germany was necessary to the welfare of the United States.

"The State Department has told me that my remarks were un-

diplomatic, so naturally I shall not repeat them," he declared.

In an address last night before the Old Boys' Association of the University of Toronto, Mr. Cromwell warned of the dangers in propaganda against democracy, and urged education in democratic ideals.

In the battle of ideas, he said, "we see those who would destroy human dignity—through the enforcement of unquestioning obedience—hold the mirage of superiority before the eyes of their people in order to lead them toward the abyss of aggression and conquest."

Mr. Cromwell's only reference to his previous address in his speech was:

"I like fireworks, but I have been told they should be saved for the Fourth of July, and even then State officials are not supposed to take part in setting them off. So there won't be any fireworks tonight, because I have to read off the record. You'll understand I don't want to read off the record, but I'll have to."

SCOTCH ARMS BLAST

Explosion Kills 3 Persons and Injures Four.

LONDON, April 2 (A. P.).—Three persons were killed and four injured in a munitions factory explosion in Scotland tonight, the Ministry of Supply announced.

An official statement said that a court of inquiry had been set up to investigate the accident and that "immediate steps were taken to insure a speedy resumption of production in the units affected."

The announcement did not disclose the exact location of the plant.

Fire started after the explosion. Windows of houses and stores in the vicinity were shattered.

Men and women hurried to the factory gates, but were not admitted. Military guards were posted at all entrances.

The explosion was reported to have occurred in a TNT plant isolated from the main works.

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LONDON, APRIL 2-(AP)-AN EARTH-SHAKING EXPLOSION HEARD 10 MILES AWAY KILLED THREE PERSONS AND INJURED FIVE TODAY IN THE T.N.T. PLANT OF A MUNITIONS FACTORY IN SCOTLAND.

IT WAS THE FIFTH MAJOR EXPLOSION IN BRITISH POWDER AND ARMAMENT WORKS SINCE THE WAR STARTED. THIRTY-THREE PERSONS DIED IN THE FIVE BLASTS, THE MOST SERIOUS OF WHICH OCCURRED AT THE NORTHERN MUNITIONS FACTORY SEPT. 28 WITH A TOLL OF 21 DEAD.

FIRE FOLLOWED THE BLAST TODAY AND FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT WAS RUSHED TO THE PLANT FROM SURROUNDING TOWNS.

THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY ANNOUNCED A COURT OF INQUIRY WOULD INVESTIGATE TODAY'S BLAST AND THAT "IMMEDIATE STEPS WERE TAKEN TO ENSURE A SPEEDY RESUMPTION IN THE UNITS AFFECTED."

THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE SCOTTISH PLANT WAS SUPPRESSED. THE ANNOUNCEMENT EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT THE T.N.T. PLANT WAS ISOLATED FROM THE FACTORY'S MAIN WORKS.

SO TREMENDOUS WAS THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION THAT WINDOWS OF STORES AND DWELLINGS IN THE VICINITY WERE SHATTERED.

APR 3-1940

MEN AND WOMEN QUICKLY GATHERED AROUND THE GATES OF THE PLANT BUT WERE KEPT BACK BY MILITARY GUARDS.

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CANADA'S TROOPS AGAINST LIBERALS

But Mackenzie King Still Has 177 Seats.

APR 3-1940

OTTAWA, April 2 (A. P.).—Canada's soldiers voted against the Liberal Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King but failed to change the final results in a single constituency, it was announced today. Thus Mackenzie King's Government retains its record majority of 177 parliamentary seats out of 244 voted in last Tuesday's general election. Election for a 245th seat was deferred.

The army, navy and air force, at home and overseas, cast a total of 56,942 votes, with 28,385 of them —50 per cent of the total—going to opposition candidates running with Conservative Leader Dr. R. J. Manion as National Government candidates. Liberal, or Government, candidates polled only 41 per cent, or 23,372 votes. The remainder went to minor party candidates.

The service vote favored Manion candidates in 132 constituencies and Liberal in only 99.

The voting was done in four divisions, one each in England, the maritime provinces, central Canada and the West. Results were cabled and telegraphed to Ottawa after they were counted locally.

BRITISH OPPOSE RAID INSURANCE

APR 3-1940

Merchants Ask Suspension Until Attacks Start.

PREMIUMS ARE PILING UP

Participation Is Compulsory if Stock Exceeds $4000.

APRIL 4

LONDON, March 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Merchants in this nation of tradesmen, burdened by war taxes and worried about poor wartime business, want the Government to suspend compulsory war risk insurance until air raids really materialize.

The insurance plan had its origin in complaints by business men and industrialists that regular insurance companies would not protect them against air raid damages. So the Government took over.

Every tradesman with a stock valued above £1,000 ($4,000) is required to participate. If his stock is worth $1,000 or less, participation is optional.

Rate Was Reduced Twice.

In expectation of heavy claims, the Government assessed a rate of ½ per cent a month. For a £10,000 stock the monthly rate was £50.

As the Government's insurance fund grew without being nicked for substantial benefit payments, the rate was reduced twice. It now is ¼ per cent a month, a rate that is to remain until June 2 at least.

Now merchants are saying that they should not be required to pay until raids start causing damage, since premiums are accumulating in the national Treasury at a great rate.

Lord Dudley Gordon, president-elect of the Federation of British Industries, asked that premium accumulation be limited; he said that it was a disguised taxation and caused price increases.

However, the president of the Board of Trade, Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, told the House of Commons on March 5 that the rates would remain unchanged because of the increased risk of serious air raids during the spring.

About 100 regular insurance companies are agents for the Government program.

Only a Few Exemptions.

February estimates said there was about £16,000,000 ($64,000,000) in the insurance fund and that only £5,000 ($20,000) had been paid out in benefits.

Only exemptions from the plan are such things as raw iron and steel, stone and quarry products, agricultural products, radium because it can be guarded in bomb-proof vaults, and some jewelry. The latter is exempted either because it is currently unsalable and insurance would work hardship on dealers.

The insurance covers not only city stores, but cargoes in coastwise ships and coastal businesses that might be damaged by mines. Other shipping is covered by a separate insurance plan arranged by shippers on a co-operative basis.

Householders are not included in the air-raid insurance and usually obtain such protection from mutual organizations operating under Government supervision.

Dealers figure insurance premiums on the average weekly or monthly size of their stock.

The rate is unvarying—the same for a rural shopkeeper fifty miles from any military objective as it is for the man doing business next door to a munitions factory.

BERLIN EXHIBITS 'POLISH' PAPERS FOR WHITE BOOK

Says Disclosures Regarding U. S. War Stand Were Made From Files.

APR 3-1940

MORE 'BOMBSHELLS' FOR BOOST

Officials Say Germany Has Not Enough Scholars to Fake So Much Evidence.

BERLIN, April 2 (A. P.).—Press correspondents of neutral nations were shown today great heaps of disorderly files which German officials said had been seized in the Polish Foreign Office after the capture of Warsaw.

From these files were extracted the sixteen documents published last Friday quoting the United States Ambassadors to France and England, William C. Bullitt and Joseph P. Kennedy on events prior to the outbreak of war.

The files, making about eight or ten large truck loads, were brought to Berlin in 120 packing boxes, officials said, and are stored in basement rooms of four Foreign Office buildings.

Seizure by Russians Denied.

The German officials said that all the files were found in Bruehl Castle in Warsaw, the headquarters of the Polish Foreign Office, and they denied suggestions that any of the documents had been received from Russian sources after having been removed by the Poles to an eastern Polish city and seized there by the Russians.

Count Hans Adolf von Moltke, a descendant of Germany's famous Field Marshal and for nine years the German Ambassador in Warsaw, said he had directed a dozen language experts in preparing the documents for publication.

30.24-1437

30.24-1437

BERLIN, APRIL 2-(AP)-A CONSCIENTIOUS POLISH RAILWAY BAGGAGE MASTER WAS CREDITED TODAY BY GERMAN OFFICIALS WITH ENABLING THEM TO SEIZE TRUCKLOADS OF POLISH FOREIGN OFFICE DOCUMENTS GIVING INSIGHT ON ORIGINS OF THE WAR.

THE POLISH FOREIGN OFFICE WAS SAID TO HAVE SENT 35 CASES OF DOCUMENTS TO A RAILWAY STATION DURING THE POLISH INVASION, WHEN FEW TRAINS WERE RUNNING.

NO DESTINATION WAS GIVEN AND THE BAGGAGE MASTER CALLED THE FOREIGN OFFICE FOR INSTRUCTIONS. HE WAS TOLD TO BURN THEM BUT, UNABLE TO TOLERATE WHAT SEEMED TO HIM UNNECESSARY DESTRUCTION, HE HAD THEM CARTED BACK TO THE THEN-DESERTED FOREIGN OFFICE.

GERMANS SAID THEY FOUND THE DOCUMENTS THERE WHEN WARSAW FELL AND SHIPPED THEM TO BERLIN. FROM THEM WERE EXTRACTED THE 16 DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED LAST FRIDAY BY THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE IN THE FORM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES, IN POLISH, ACCOMPANIED BY OFFICIAL GERMAN TRANSLATIONS. THESE PURPORTED TO BE REPORTS BY POLISH DIPLOMATS QUOTING UNITED STATES AMBASSADORS WILLIAM C.BULLITT AND JOSEPH P.KENNEDY ON EVENTS PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

APR 3 1940

GREAT HEAPS OF DISORDERLY FILES OF THE DOCUMENTS WERE SHOWN TODAY TO PRESS CORRESPONDENTS FROM NEUTRAL NATIONS IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE BASEMENT.

COUNT HANS ADOLF VON MOLTKE, GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN WARSAW FOR NINE YEARS, SAID MATERIAL WAS BEING ORGANIZED WHICH PROMISED TO BE EMBARRASSING TO MANY CHANCELLERIES AND THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE "AMAZINGLY REVEALING."

MA955PES

He said that material for additional revelations promising to be embarrassing to many chancelleries was being studiously organized. He refused to admit that he had another "bombshell" prepared for American or other diplomatic representatives, but he did say that the vast store of documents was "amazingly revealing."

Not Enough Polish Scholars.

"We will continue to work and from time to time make disclosures when it seems in the interest of clarifying events preceding the war," Count von Moltke said.

He steadfastly declined to say whether his unpublished material names American ambassadors or President Roosevelt.

He laughed at the suggestion that the Germans might have falsified the documents.

"See for yourself," he said. "They weigh many tons and I do not believe there are enough Polish scholars in all Germany to have accomplished such a colossal job of faking."

Correspondents were invited to delve into the mass. Many came up with "discoveries," including a story apparently sent by a British correspondent to a London newspaper last August.

Some of the material was in orderly files, but there was a portion said to have been torn by shell fragments and many of the files were scattered.

German officials said that on September 3, the day that France and Great Britain declared war on Germany, the Poles sent thirty-five cases of these documents to a railway station without instructions for shipment. On September 5, according to the story, the station master telephoned the Polish Foreign Office for instructions and was told to burn the papers but instead, he sent them back to the Foreign Office a few days before the Germans occupied Warsaw.

Reynolds Asks Welles Data.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (A. P.).—Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, proposed today that the State Department be called on to explain why Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles was sent to Europe recently and to supply what information it has on the White Book recently issued by Germany.

Mr. Reynolds offered a resolution which would also request Mr. Welles to give the Senate Foreign Relations Committee his views "with respect to the purposes and accomplishments of such visit, if compatible with the public interest."

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, argued in opposition that no good purpose could be served in calling Mr. Welles before the committee.

Mr. Reynolds said he thought that the American people were entitled to know something about Mr. Welles's conversations with European leaders.

"I believe we will not serve our country or peace by attempting to inject our ears and eyes into these conversations," Mr. Barkley said. "We must trust some of these things to our representatives."

William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France and a central figure in the German White Book controversy, was asked to lunch at the Capitol today with several Senators who may help to determine whether there will be an investigation of Nazi published statements involving Mr. Bullitt. The luncheon was arranged by Mr. Barkley.

The group of colleagues Senator Barkley invited included some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 2-AP-THE UPPER RHINE FRONT BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE HAS BEEN SO QUIET THAT BASEL AUTHORITIES HAVE PERMITTED THE OPENING HERE OF THE SWISS NATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR, WITH 1,000 EXHIBITORS, IN HALL ONLY A MILE AWAY FROM THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES. FAIR OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT SINCE THE OPENING LAST WEEK-END 40,000 PERSONS HAD VISITED THE EXHIBITS AND PREDICTED PREVIOUS ATTENDANCE RECORDS WOULD BE SURPASSED. BASEL LITERALLY BRISTLES WITH FORTIFICATIONS AND IS A KEYSTONE OF THE SWISS DEFENSE SYSTEM. ---

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 2-AP-DANSISH INSURANCE COMPANIES TODAY ANNOUNCED REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUM X RATES FOR GOODS CARRIED IN NEUTRAL SHIPS ALONG CERTAIN ROUTES. RATES OF SIX PER CENT WERE LOWERED TO FIVE AND OTHERS OF FIVE PER CENT & CUT TO FOUR. ----

LONDON, APRIL 2-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM COPENHAGEN TODAY SAID THAT DENMARK HAD PROTESTED TO GREAT BRITAIN ON THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN FREIGHTER EMMUND HUGO STINNES AS HAVING TAKEN PLACE IN DANISH TERRITORIAL WATERS.

THE 2,189-TON VESSEL WAS SHELLED AND SUNK BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE OFF THE DANISH COAST A FEW MILES WEST OF SKAGEN, NORTHERN NORWAY, ON MARCH 24, THE SECOND GERMAN VICTIM OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE ATTACK IN THIS WAR. THE FREIGHTER HEDDERNHEIM HAD BEEN SUNK NEAR THE SAME PLACE THREE DAYS PREVIOUSLY.

AR1249PES

BERGEN, NORWAY, APRIL 2-(AP)-A NORWEGIAN SHIP CAPTAIN TONIGHT REPORTED WITNESSING A NAVAL BATTLE IN THE NORTH SEA BETWEEN TWO CRUISERS MONDAY.

THE CAPTAIN, WHOSE NAME WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC, TOLD NEWSMEN THAT WHILE EN ROUTE TO BERGEN HE SAW ONE OF THE CRUISERS ON THE HORIZON AND THE OTHER ABOUT FIVE MILES AWAY.

AT LEAST 12 SHOTS WERE FIRED, HE SAID, AND THE CREW OF THE UNNAMED NORWEGIAN SHIP SAW SHELLS FALL A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE STERN OF ONE CRUISER.

THE NORWEGIANS DID NOT SEE THE END OF THE BATTLE, AS THEY HURRIED THEIR SHIP OUT OF DANGER AND THE CAPTAIN WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THE CRUISERS.

SHIPPING CIRCLES SPECULATED WHETHER A GERMAN CRUISER HAD VENTURED INTO THE NORTH SEA TO ENGAGE BLOCKADING BRITISH WARSHIPS OR THE BRITISH HAD SURPRISED A NAZI RAIDER ATTEMPTING TO REACH GERMANY OR TO SLIP BY THE BLOCKADE INTO THE ATLANTIC.

MA958PES

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTED ITS MINISTER IN BERLIN TODAY TO MAKE STRONG REPRESENTATIONS TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST ATTACKS ON DUTCH TRAWLERS BY NAZI WARPLANES.

THE MINISTER WAS DIRECTED ESPECIALLY TO CALL ATTENTION TO "COMPLETELY INTOLERABLE ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE (FISHING) TRAWLER PROTINUS BY WHICH FOUR LIVES WERE LOST." THE PROTINUS WAS BOMBED AND SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA MARCH 25. A BRITISH SHIP RESCUED EIGHT OF THE CREW.

PROTEST ALSO WAS ORDERED REGISTERED AGAINST BOMBING ATTACKS LAST THURSDAY ON THE NETHERLANDS FISHING TRAWLERS VIKING BANK AND ISGROEN, WHICH ESCAPED DAMAGE. #

PARIS, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE EVENING COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND TONIGHT SAID:

"FAIRLY NUMEROUS ARTILLERY ACTIONS TOOK PLACE WEST OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

"OUR FIGHTING PLANES CAME TO GRIPS WITH GERMAN FIGHTERS IN NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS. IN THE COURSE OF THESE FIGHTS TWO ENEMY TWIN-ENGINED PLANES HAVE BEEN CERTAINLY SHOT DOWN, ONE OF THEM FALLING IN OUR TERRITORY, AND A THIRD WAS VERY LIKELY SHOT DOWN.

"ONE OF OUR FIGHTERS HAS NOT RETURNED."

AR338PES

30.24-1439

NEW YORK, APRIL 2-(AP)-SHIPPING SOURCES SAID TODAY THE FRENCH LINER ILE DE FRANCE MAY BE PRESSED INTO HOSPITAL SERVICE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IF THE WAR EXTENDS TO THE NEAR EAST.

WATERFRONT REPORTS SAID WORKMEN WILL SOON START PAINTING THE 43,450-TON LINER A WARTIME GRAY AT HER STATEN ISLAND PIER.

THE FRENCH LINE HAD NO COMMENT.

W1051AES

UTRECHT, THE NETHERLANDS, APRIL 2-(AP)-A DUTCH TUGBOAT CAPTAIN, CONVICTED OF GIVING INFORMATION TO GERMANY CONCERNING THE LOCATION OF IMPORTANT TELEGRAPH AND CABLE LINES IN THE NETHERLANDS, WAS SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT TODAY.

W1232PES

GENEVA, APRIL 2-(AP)-WAYNE C. TAYLOR, AMERICAN RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE, DEPARTED FOR LONDON TODAY TO SEEK BRITISH HELP TO SPEED RED CROSS RELIEF SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

AM41PES

HOBOKEN, N.J., APRIL 2-(AP)-CAPTAIN CONSTANTINE KARARAS OF THE GREEK LINER NEA HELLAS SAID TODAY A BRITISH DESTROYER REMOVED A GERMAN CITIZEN FROM HIS SHIP AT GIBRALTAR.

THE NEA HELLAS, CARRYING 497 (CORRECT) PASSENGERS, 78 OF THEM AMERICAN CITIZENS, ARRIVED AFTER AN OTHERWISE UNEVENTFUL TRIP FROM PIRAEUS, GREECE.

DR. RHEA LACOUDAKIS, FORMER HEAD OF THE ATHENS MEDICAL SOCIETY, WHO ARRIVED WITH A FOUR-YEAR-OLD SON, ALEXANDER, SAID TURKEY AND GREECE WERE ENDEAVORING "TO KEEP THE BALKANS IN ORDER."

"EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO MAINTAIN PEACE IN THE BALKANS," SHE SAID. "THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY IS VERY FRIENDLY TO GREECE."

SHE WAS MET BY HER HUSBAND, CHARIDAS, A FORMER PROFESSOR AT ATHENS COLLEGE AND NOW A LECTURER AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

M32PES

MIAMI, FLA., APRIL 2-(AP)-A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT OF A BRITISH OIL COMPANY'S CLAIMS AGAINST THE GERMAN FREIGHTER ARAUCA, CHASED INTO NEARBY PORT EVERGLADES BY AN ENGLISH CRUISER, WAS MADE KNOWN IN FEDERAL COURT TODAY.

JUDGE JOHN W. HOLLAND SIGNED A DECREE AWARDING THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF LONDON, $141,069, INTEREST TOTALING $2,999, AND COURT COSTS TO SETTLE ITS CLAIM OF $153,000 AGAINST THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, OWNERS OF THE ARAUCA.

THE GERMAN AND BRITISH COMPANIES, IT WAS STATED, HAD AGREED ON THE SETTLEMENT, WHICH ATTORNEYS SAID WOULD RELEASE SEVERAL OTHER NAZI VESSELS NOW DETAINED BY LIBEL ACTIONS IN SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS. ALL THE ACTIONS, INCLUDING THE ONE HERE, REVOLVED AROUND FUEL OIL PURCHASES BY GERMAN SHIPS PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

OTHER LIBELS TOTALING MORE THAN $300,000 REMAINED PENDING AGAINST THE ARAUCA, WHICH BARELY ESCAPED CAPTURE OFF THE FLORIDA COAST IN DECEMBER AND FLED INTO PORT EVERGLADES TO ELUDE THE CRUISER ORION.

R940PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE HULL TONIGHT TURNED DOWN A REQUEST OF REP. FISH (R-NY) THAT WILLIAM C. BULLITT, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, BE PERMITTED TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR TWO WEEKS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE CONCERNING REMARKS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM IN A GERMAN "WHITE PAPER".

THE "WHITE PAPER", ALLEGEDLY SEIZED FROM POLISH FILES IN WARSAW, REPORTED BULLITT AS SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD JOIN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN FIGHTING GERMANY.

"I MAY SAY IN THE FIRST PLACE," HULL WROTE FISH, "THAT AMBASSADOR BULLITT HAS SUCCINCTLY AND CATEGORICALLY DENIED ANY IMPUTATIONS RELATING TO HIMSELF AS CONTAINED IN THAT PUBLISHED MATTER. THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED THAT DENIAL WITHOUT QUESTION. FURTHERMORE, AMBASSADOR BULLITT HAS BEEN DELAYED BY THE ILLNESS OF HIS DAUGHTER IN RETURNING TO HIS POST WHERE HE IS NEEDED."

BULLITT WAS SCHEDULED TO FLY FROM NEW YORK TOMORROW BY CLIPPER FOR LISBON, PORTUGAL, EN ROUTE TO HIS POST IN PARIS.

THE AMBASSADOR WAS A LUNCHEON GUEST AT THE CAPITOL TODAY, AND THERE HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REPEATED THE DENIALS MENTIONED BY HULL.

MOST SENATORS WHO ATTENDED THE LUNCHEON AGREED THAT THERE WAS ONLY CASUAL MENTION OF THE GERMAN "WHITE BOOK". ONE SAID THAT BULLITT EXPLAINED THAT SOME OF THE STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM MIGHT HAVE RESULTED FROM THE GARBLING AND ENLARGEMENT OF STATEMENTS HE HAD MADE IN FRANCE THAT IN NO WAY REFLECTED THE VIEWS AS PRESENTED IN THE "WHITE BOOK". THE LUNCHEON GUESTS INCLUDED VICE PRESIDENT GARNER, DEMOCRATIC LEADER BARKLEY, OF KENTUCKY, AND OTHER SENATORS.

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BULLITT SAW PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BRIEFLY AT THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY. THE PRESIDENT TOLD HIS PRESS CONFERENCE LATER THAT HE HAD MERELY SAID "GOODBYE".

VX648PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 2-(AP)-POULTNEY BIGELOW, LONG-TIME FRIEND AND BIOGRAPHER OF FORMER KAISER WILHELM OF GERMANY, RETURNED FROM A 2-MONTH VISIT IN EUROPE TONIGHT WITH THE PROPOSAL THAT AMERICAN SHIPS BE USED TO STOP BY FORCE MAIL SEIZURES AND CONTRABAND SEARCHES.

THE ITALIAN LINER VULCANIA, WHICH BROUGHT HIM AND 418 OTHERS TO NEW YORK, HAD BEEN STOPPED AT PATRAS, GREECE, AND AT GIBRALTER. INDIGNANT OVER THIS, THE 84-YEAR-OLD WRITER RESIDENT OF MALDEN-ON-HUDSON, SHOOK HIS WHITE HEAD AND SAID HIS "MESSAGE TO AMERICA" WAS THIS:

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"'UNTO THYSELF BE TRUE.' ANYBODY WHO TRIES TO INTERFERE WITH AMERICAN SHIPS ON THE HIGH SEAS, SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT--AND LET ME PICK THE SPOT."

"WHAT WE NEED TO STOP THIS SEARCHING OF OUR MAILS AND SEIZING OUR GOODS," HE ADDED, "IS A WAR LIKE THAT OF 1812. AMERICAN SHIPS OUGHT TO BE STATIONED AT GIBRALTER TO STOP IT."

BIGELOW GREETED REPORTERS WITH AN INDIAN WARWHOOP AND APPEARED TO BE IN GOOD HEALTH AND HIGH SPIRITS. HE CRITICIZED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND SPOKE IN GLOWING TERMS OF GERMANY, ONCE MORE REPEATING HIS PREDICTION THAT THE NAZIS WOULD WIN THE WAR.

HE BLAMED MR. ROOSEVELT FOR PREVENTING HIS VISITING THE EXILED KAISER AT DOORN, THE NETHERLANDS, SAYING HE WAS ALLOWED PASSPORTS

30.24-1441

ONLY TO WEISBADEN, GERMANY. RATHER GLEEFULLY HE DISCLOSED HE GOT A PASSPORT THERE ON HIS PLEA HE NEEDED TO VISIT THE SPRINGS TO CURE HIS GOUT--"ALTHOUGH I DIDN'T HAVE GOUT IN THE FIRST PLACE."

ASKED ABOUT THE "WHITE PAPER" RELEASED LAST WEEK BY GERMANY--THE DOCUMENTS PURPORTING TO SHOW THAT U.S.OFFICIALS HAD PROMISED THIS COUNTRY'S AID TO THE ALLIES--BIGELOW SAID FIRST THAT "IF WE CAN SURVIVE ROOSEVELT IT SHOWS WE ARE VERY TOUGH" AND ADDED:

"I'VE NEVER KNOWN GERMANS TO PUT OUT A HISTORICAL PAPER WHICH WAS NOT WELL FOUNDED. THEY ARE NOT GIVEN TO FANCY STORIES LIKE THEY ARE IN PARIS."

"ENGLAND AND FRANCE," HE SAID AT ANOTHER POINT, "ARE IN A CONSPIRACY TO WIPE GERMANY OFF THE MAP. THEY CAN'T STAND ANY COMMERCIAL REVIVAL."

SPEAKING OF THE SITUATION IN GERMANY, HE SAID GERMANS WERE "REUNITED NOW--THERE'S NO POLITICS LIKE THERE IS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. IF YOU FIND A MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD WHO ISN'T BEHIND HITLER, I'LL GIVE YOU A NICKEL."

ASKED BY WHAT MEANS HE THOUGHT GERMANY WOULD WIN, HE SAID:

"BY DARING THE BRITISH TO COME AND FIGHT IN THE OPEN? BOMB LONDON? NO, THEY'LL NEVER BOMB LONDON. THEY'RE NOT THAT KIND OF A PEOPLE. ENGLAND AND FRANCE ARE TALKING WHAT THEY'RE GOING TO DO. BUT A FIGHTING MAN DOESN'T TALK WAR, THEY FIGHT WAR."

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30.24-1441

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 2--NIMI HORN (GERMAN) PASSENGER LINER, 4,007 GROSS TONS, BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID SHE HAD BEEN SCUTTLED IN "NORTHERN WATERS" WHILE TRYING TO REACH GERMANY FROM ARUBA.

MARCH 22--BARN HILL (BRITISH) PASSENGER LINER, 5,430 GROSS TONS, BOMBED BY NAZI PLANES OFF SOUTH ENGLISH COAST, FIVE KILLED, FIRST REPORTS SAID SHE DAMAGED BUT BRITISH ADMITTED APRIL 2 SHE A TOTAL LOSS.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

EVERY MOVE WHICH THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES ARE MAKING IN THEIR INTENSIFIED CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMANY IS DIRECTED PRIMARILY TOWARD ECONOMIC STRANGULATION RATHER THAN MILITARY OFFENSIVES.

THE ALLIED PARLIAMENTS WHICH JUST BEFORE THE EASTER RECESS GAVE THEIR CABINETS ROUND TROUNCINGS FOR ALLEGED LACK OF INITIATIVE IN CONDUCT OF THE WAR, ARE FINDING AT THEIR RESUMED SITTINGS TODAY THAT PLENTY OF INITIATIVE HAS DEVELOPED, BUT THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN POLICY.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE CONTINUE TO DEPEND MAINLY ON THEIR BLOCKADE, WHICH THEY ARE NOW IN PROCESS OF REPAIRING AND SUPPLEMENTING VIGOROUSLY, TO CHOKE GERMANY INTO SUBMISSION.

THIS ALLIED POLICY OF ECONOMIC STRANGULATION DOESN'T MEAN THAT BATTLES WON'T BE FOUGHT. IT DOES MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT BARRING SOME EXCEPTIONAL DEVELOPMENT THE INITIATIVE FOR ANY MAJOR OFFENSIVE IN THE NEAR FUTURE IS LIKELY TO COME FROM HITLER, IF AT ALL.

AND WHEN I SAY HITLER, I MEAN PRECISELY THAT. HE ALONE THROWS THE SWITCH THAT SETS THE REICH MILITARY MACHINE IN MOTION. NEVER HAVE WE HAD A CLEARER EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE MILITARY MAXIM--THAT IT'S NOT A SOLDIER'S BUSINESS TO THINK, BUT ONLY TO OBEY.

THIS IS A CRAZY WAR IN WHICH ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN, BUT CIRCUMSTANCES ENTITLE US TO PRESUME THAT HITLER WILL BE GOVERNED IN HIS MILITARY PROGRAM BY THE AMOUNT OF PRESSURE PUT ON HIM BY THE BLOCKADE. HIS CLAIM UP TO THIS JUNCTURE HAS BEEN THAT HE COULD BEAT THE ALLIES AT THEIR OWN ECONOMIC GAME, AND HIS PRESENT ACTIVITIES INDICATE THAT HE ISN'T THROUGH PLAYING IT YET.

ONE WONDERS, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE FUEHRER'S IDEAS HAVE BEEN CHANGED ANY BY THE SUDDEN COOLNESS OF HIS FRIENDS STALIN AND MUSSOLINI. SOVIET PREMIER MOLOTOFF SATURDAY ANNOUNCED THAT RUSSIA IS GOING TO REMAIN NEUTRAL. AND A HIGH QUARTER IN ROME SAID THAT THE TRIPLE ENTENTE WHICH HITLER HOPED TO EFFECT--GERMANY, RUSSIA AND ITALY--ISN'T A POSSIBILITY AT THIS TIME.

IN ANY EVENT, AN ECONOMIC STRUGGLE OBVIOUSLY MEANS PROTRACTING THE WAR.

TIME IS RUNNING AGAINST GERMANY, FOR THE BLOCKADE ALREADY HAS BEEN DAMAGING. HITLER MUST EITHER REPAIR THAT DAMAGE QUICKLY OR STRIKE WITH HIS FIGHTING ARMS. PROBABLY HE FEELS THAT HE CAN AFFORD TO GAMBLE A BIT LONGER ON THE CHANCE OF IMPROVING HIS POSITION IN THE BALKANS AND THROUGH RUSSIA.

IT SEEMS TO ME, HOWEVER, THAT THE MOMENT THE PROBABILITY DEVELOPS IN HIS MIND THAT HE IS GOING TO BE BEATEN IN THE ECONOMIC STRUGGLE, HE IS BOUND TO LASH OUT WITH HIS MILITARY WEAPONS AND TRY TO SAVE HIMSELF. THEN MAY COME THE "BLOOD BATH" WHICH HAS BEEN THREATENING.

THE ALLIES AT THE MOMENT ARE CONCENTRATING ON THREE WEAKNESSES IN THEIR ECONOMIC BLOCKADE:

1. THE CONTINUED SHIPMENT OF IRON ORE FROM SWEDEN TO GERMANY, THEREBY PROVIDING THE REICH WITH A MILITARY NECESSITY WITHOUT WHICH THE NAZI ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY WOULD BE CRIPPLED.

2. THE BALKANS, UPON WHICH HITLER HAS BEEN BANKING GREATLY FOR SUPPLIES, ESPECIALLY RUMANIAN OIL. A BATTLE royal IS PROCEEDING HERE--ALLIED GOLD VERSUS GERMAN BARTER TRADE.

3. THE RESALE TO GERMANY BY NEIGHBORING NEUTRALS OF GOODS AND RAW MATERIALS PURCHASED IN AMERICA. THERE IS MUCH AGITATION IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RIGID RATIONING OF GERMANY'S NEUTRAL NEIGHBORS, BUT IT IS A MIGHTY DELICATE SUBJECT AND NO FORMAL MOVE HAS YET BEEN MADE, ALTHOUGH SHIPS CARRYING CONTRABAND HAVE, OF COURSE, BEEN DETAINED.

IT IS IN MANY RESPECTS THE OLD STORY OF THE WORLD WAR. THE BRITISH CLAIMED THEN THAT AMERICAN TRADE WITH SCANDINAVIA AND HOLLAND INCREASED 300 PERCENT, THUS REPRESENTING REEXPORT TO GERMANY. THE UNITED STATES PROTESTED THAT OUR TRADE WAS SUFFERING FROM UNJUSTIFIABLE INTERFERENCE, THOUGH WASHINGTON DIDN'T MAKE MUCH IMPRESSION UNTIL --BUT LET'S TURN TO THE GOOD OLD ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA TO HELP US OVER A ROUGH SPOT:

"AMERICA WAS HOWEVER ON FIRMER GROUND WHEN SHE CALLED ATTENTION TO THE MAGNITUDE OF BRITAIN'S OWN EXPORTS TO THESE SAME COUNTRIES, FIGURES WHICH PROVED CONCLUSIVELY THAT BRITAIN HERSELF WAS DOING EXACTLY WHAT SHE WAS TRYING TO PREVENT AMERICA FROM DOING. THE CRY OF 'BUSINESS AS USUAL' HAD LARGELY GOVERNED HER POLICY, NO MATTER WHO THE GOVERNMENT WAS WITH, AND, BUT FOR THIS, GERMANY MUST HAVE SUCCUMBED LONG BEFORE SHE DID."

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THAT'S PRETTY STRONG MUSTARD, BUT WHAT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE BRITANNICA OUGHT TO BE GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU AND ME. I CAN ONLY ADD THAT WHEN THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR WE PASSED MEASURES FOR STOPPING ALL GERMAN TRADE AND MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ADJACENT NEUTRALS TO REEXPORT TO THE CENTRAL POWERS.

ONE WONDERS WHETHER THAT'S A REASON WHY THE ALLIES WOULD LIKE US IN THE WAR NOW.

JGP; DAES

APR 3 1940

Britain Turns War Over to Churchill In Drastic Shakeup

By DREW MIDDLETON

London, April 3 (AP).—Winston Churchill, fighting heir to Great Britain's lofty traditions, became her "man of battle" tonight in a drastic shake-up of the Cabinet which made him director of all the nation's warring services.

Standing close behind the pudgy but volatile First Lord of the Admiralty in the figures emerging from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's third government shift of the war are two other key men—Sir Kingsley Wood and Sir John Simon.

Reporting with Churchill to Chamberlain as heads of war committees, they form a war cabinet in fact if not in name.

Sir Kingsley, who traded his Air Ministry with Sir Samuel Hoare for the latter's post as Lord Privy Seal, will head the Home Policy Committee.

He will direct, discuss and advise on social and domestic problems of wartime, including food and agriculture—vital to this importing, heavy-eating nation of 45,000,000.

To Sir John Simon, silvery-haired and silent veteran of finance, remains the staggering task of presiding over the Cabinet's Economic Policy Committee. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he directs Great Britain's mighty offensive of pounds, shillings and pence.

With the nation quickening to the increased tempo of aerial warfare and with Germany's Goering declaring the Reich will strike on the West, Chamberlain bowed to public clamor to "fight the war" making the 65-year-old Churchill head of the vital Service Committee. He remains First Lord of the Admiralty, as well.

Supply Minister Stays.

On the Services Committee will serve Oliver Stanley, the War Secretary; Sir Samuel Hoare, the new Air Minister, their Chiefs of Staff and Churchill's own First Sea Lord—Admiral Sir Dudley Pound.

Also in the Churchill committee is Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, who, although under almost continuous fire for the last six weeks, confounded prophets and remained in the Cabinet.

Thus three seasoned veterans—Sir Kingsley Wood, 59; Sir John Simon, 67 and Churchill, 65—will combine with the 71-year-old Chamberlain to lead the nation through whatever is coming.

The Cabinet's only outstanding change in actual ministry assignments was the shift of Sir Samuel Hoare for Sir Kingsley Wood. Sir Kingsley, although roundly criticized for failure to maintain a high rate of airplane production, still is regarded highly as an organizer and "driver."

Actually it was the difference in organization of the government which made tonight's shuffle a notable one.

In his announcement of the shake-up, Chamberlain said Churchill's assignment as head of the Armed Services Committees would enable him to "keep under constant review the main factors in the strategical situation and the progress of operations and to make recommendations to the War Cabinet on the general conduct of the war."

In addition, the resignation of Lord Chatfield as Minister of Defense Coordination, leaves Churchill almost undisputed master over the fighting services. Furthermore, he will control the work of the Ministry of Supply.

Thus Churchill's natural exuberance and daring will be checked only by the cold logic of Chamberlain, the hardware maker turned statesman.

Regrets Gallipoli Fiasco.

It is no secret that Churchill has desired authority of some sort over the other services since the start of the war.

He always has declared that the blackest mark on his record, the grim and bloody failure of the Gallipoli landing during the World War, might never have been made had he then had direction over army forces as well as the fleet.

More than any other Briton he will have the ear of Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, the Allied Army generalissimo, in the periodic meetings of the Supreme War Council.

In another cabinet shift Robert S. Hudson, who, even at 54, is called one of the Conservative Party's "bright young men," replaces Sir John Gilmour, who died Saturday, as Minister of Shipping. Hudson's old job, Secretary for Overseas Trade, was given to Goeffrey Shakespeare, the Admiralty's Parliamentary and Financial Secretary.

Shakespeare in turn is succeeded by Sir Victor Warrender.

Lord Woolton, [illegible] insurance magnate, succeeds W. S. Morrison as Minister of Food. Morrison takes the post of Postmaster-General from Major George C. Tryon, who becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lord De La Ware, head of the Board of Education, trades posts with Herwald Ramsbotham, First Commissioner of Works.

Lord Woolton has received experience as an adviser to the army on purchases of food and clothing.

C. J. Radcliffe was appointed Assistant Director-General of the Press and Censorship Bureau. He will serve as Britain's chief censor in place of Sir Walter Monckton, the Director-General, who is undertaking new duties.

FIRST SEA LORD HEADS COUNCIL OF ALL SERVICES

Committee Will Keep Under Constant Review Main Strategical Factors.

CABINET IN BIG SHAKE-UP

Drastic Changes by Chamberlain Make Sir Samuel Hoare Chief of Air Ministry.

LONDON, April 3 (A.P.).—In a drastic shake-up of Great Britain's War Cabinet, Winston Churchill, veteran warden of the empire's sea power, became in everything but name director of the nation's armed services tonight when he was made chairman of a committee of service Ministers.

Mr. Churchill, already First Lord of the Admiralty, therefore also will guide the efforts of the War Office and Air Ministry and will have jurisdiction over the work of the Ministry of Supply, which was designated one of the defense ministries.

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Lord Chatfield Resigns.

Lord Chatfield, Minister for Coordination of Defense, resigned and no new Minister was named for his post.

A statement issued from Prime Minister Chamberlain's office at 10 Downing Street said that "arrangements were being made" for Mr. Churchill to preside over the service committee "to keep under constant review the main factors in the strategical situation and the progress of operations and make recommendations to the war cabinet on the general conduct of the war."

Sir Samuel Hoare, hitherto Lord Privy Seal, became Air Minister in an exchange of posts with Sir Kingsley Wood.

Lord Woolton, prominent banker and member of many Government committees in recent years, became Minister of Food, succeeding W. S. Morrison.

Robert Spear Hudson, secretary of the Board of Overseas Trade, became Minister of Shipping, filling the post made vacant by the death Saturday of Sir John Gilmour.

Minor Shifts Also Made.

The major changes were followed by minor shifts which sent Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Admiralty, into Hudson's job as secretary of the Board of Overseas Trade. He was replaced in the Admiralty by Sir Victor Warrender.

The Right Hon. Herwald Ramsbotham replaced Lord De La Warr as president of the Board of Education. Postmaster-General George C. Tryon became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Morrison went into Mr. Tryon's post.

There was no explanation of the shake-up given in the communique. It said merely that "The King has been pleased to approve the following appointments."

Britain Is Backing Hull.

Gen. Sir Hugh Elles, former Master General of Ordnance for the War Office, today was appointed chief of the operations staff of Britain's civil defense services.

C. J. Radcliffe was appointed today assistant director-general of the Press and Censorship Bureau. He will serve as Great Britain's chief censor in place of Sir Walter Monckton, the director-general, who is undertaking new duties.

EDITORS

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (NOW RELEASED) AFTER 12TH GRAF XXX NOTABLE ONE.

FORTY-FIVE MINUTES (CORRECT) BEFORE THE BRITISH RELEASE TIME FOR THE NEWS OF THE CABINET REORGANIZATION, THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST IT IN GERMAN. THE ANNOUNCER ACCOMPANIED THE DETAILED LIST OF CHANGES WITH THE STATEMENT THAT CHURCHILL HAD BEEN "PROMOTED FROM THE RANK OF WAR MONGER TO THE RANK OF SUPREME WAR MONGER" AND SAID SIR KINGSLEY WOOD HAD BEEN FORCED OUT BY CHURCHILL BECAUSE SIR KINGSLEY, A DIMINUTIVE MAN, WAS "TOO SHORT TO EXCEL CHURCHILL IN LYING."

THE TEXT OF THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES IN LONDON AT ABOUT 8 P.M., (2 P.M., E.S.T.), WITH THE EXPRESS STIPULATION IT BE NOT PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST UNTIL MIDNIGHT BRITISH SUMMER TIME (6 P.M., E.S.T.). (THE GERMANS, PRESUMABLY, OBTAINED IT BEFORE THEN THROUGH ACCESS TO EUROPEAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTS IN SOME NEUTRAL CAPITAL SUCH AS AMSTERDAM.)

IN HIS XXX 13TH GRAF

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LONDON--FOLLOW NIGHT LEAD BRITISH UNDER DASH

--DASH--

IN RECENT WEEKS CHURCHILL'S ACTIVITIES HAVE TAKEN HIM TO MANY POINTS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. HIS SPEECHES HAVE KEPT HIS NAME IN THE HEADLINES SINCE HE ENTERED THE CABINET AT THE START OF THE WAR, ON DECEMBER 18 HE ANNOUNCED THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF CANADIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND AND PRAISED SIR DUDLEY POUND IN A RADIO ADDRESS. BY JAN. 7 HE WAS IN FRANCE ON A SURPRISE VISIT TO LOOK OVER THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND, WITH HIS STAFF WORKED ON IMPORTANT ALLIED NAVAL QUESTIONS.

ON JANUARY 20 HE BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO NEUTRALS TO HELP THE ALLIED CAUSE, TELLING THEM THEY COULDN'T "SIT OUT" THE WAR. FIVE DAYS LATER, IN A RADIO ADDRESS AT MANCHESTER, HE INSISTED GERMANY WAS WEAKER THAN IN 1914 AND HAD LOST HER BEST CHANCE TO WIN THE WAR.

IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER HE MADE NUMEROUS STATEMENTS ABOUT THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIED CONVOY SYSTEM AND ON FEB. 5 WAS BACK IN FRANCE FOR A MEETING OF THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL WHICH AFFIRMED "COMPLETE ACCORD" BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

IN WELCOMING HOME THE CREW OF THE BRITISH CRUISER EXETER FEB. 15 HE PREDICTED A LONG WAR; AGAIN, ON FEB. 27, HE TOLD OF DAMAGE TO THE BRITISH BATTLESHIPS NELSON AND BARHAM AND PREDICTED MORE INTENSIVE SEA WARFARE.

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FEBRUARY 27 HE "KNOCKED ON WOOD" WHILE REPORTING BRITAIN WAS WINNING THE WAR AT SEA, ON MARCH 7 HE PRAISED THE SECRET MAIDEN VOYAGE OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE UNITED STATES.

LAST THURSDAY HE ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE ALLIED SUPREME WAR COUNCIL IN LONDON WHICH VOWED NEITHER FRANCE NOR BRITAIN WOULD CONCLUDE A SEPARATE PEACE.

LAST SATURDAY HE BROADCAST AN ADDRESS THAT BRITAIN WOULD FOLLOW THE WAR "WHEREVER IT LEADS US," WARNED AGAINST A NEUTRALITY THAT "GIVES ALL THE ADVANTAGE TO THE AGGRESSOR," AND INSISTED IT IS "NO PART OF OUR POLICY TO SEE WAR WITH RUSSIA."

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30.24-1445

Nazis Scoop Britain

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London, April 3 (AP). Fifteen minutes before the news had been released for publication, the German radio tonight disclosed a drastic shake-up of the British Cabinet in which First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill becomes chief of the nation's armed services in everything but name and Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister, exchanges jobs with Sir Samuel Hoare, hitherto Lord Privy Seal.

"Churchill has been promoted from the rank of warmonger to the rank of supreme warmonger," said the German announcer.

"All the changes are designed only to support an increased British war activity."

HE CONTINUED:

"AS TO THEIR RECOGNITION OF SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, ONE CAN ONLY SAY THAT HE HAS BEEN SHIFTED OUT BY CHURCHILL.

"KINGSLEY WOOD DID AS LITTLE AS CHURCHILL DID, BUT OF COURSE IN LYING HE WAS TOO SHORT TO EXCEL CHURCHILL."

THE BROADCAST WAS IN GERMAN.

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WE543PES

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON--FIRST ADD GERMAN RADIO BREAKS NEWS

XXX PRIVY SEAL.

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BESIDES SAYING THAT CHURCHILL HAD BEEN MADE CHAIRMAN OF A SUPREME COMMITTEE OF SERVICE MINISTERS, THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCER LISTED A NUMBER OF OTHER CABINET SHIFTS WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN GIVEN TO THE PRESS HERE FOR RELEASE NOT EARLIER THAN MIDNIGHT, BRITISH STANDARD TIME (6 P.M. E.S.T.).

--BASH--

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THE NEWS OF THE CABINET SHAKEUP COULD QUITE EASILY HAVE BECOME AVAILABLE TO GERMAN SOURCES [redacted] FROM ANY ONE OF A NUMBER OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES PRIOR TO ITS RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION. ALL NEWS AGENCIES OPERATING FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THEIR MEMBERS OR CLIENTS IN LONDON [redacted] WERE GIVEN THE ANNOUNCEMENT SOME HOURS PRIOR TO THE ACTUAL RELEASE TIME, [redacted] WITH THE STIPULATION

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THAT THEY SPECIFY IT SHOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED UNTIL MIDNIGHT, BRITISH SUMMER TIME (CORRECT). GERMAN [redacted] ACCESS TO NEWSPAPERS IN NEUTRAL CAPITALS [redacted] AS AMSTERDAM, FOR INSTANCE, THUS COULD OBTAIN THE ANNOUNCEMENT BEFORE THE NEUTRAL NEWSPAPERS, THEMSELVES, COULD PUBLISH IT. THE GERMANS, NATURALLY, [redacted] NOT HESITATE TO USE THE RELEASE AS EVIDENCE OF AN ENEMY AMBUSH ON AN ENEMY ANNOUNCEMENT.

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LONDON, APRIL 4-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S REORGANIZATION OF HIS CABINET FAILED TO EVOKE UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE BRITISH PRESS THIS MORNING.

THE DAILY MAIL'S CARTOONIST PICTURED THE RESHUFFLE AS A GAME OF MUSICAL CHAIRS, WITH CHAMBERLAIN AT THE PIANO.

LABOR'S DAILY HERALD SHARPLY CRITICIZED THE LACK OF BROADER CHANGES, DECLARING THE REORGANIZATION SHOWED "MORE FORCIBLY THAN EVER THAT MR.CHAMBERLAIN IS OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE MOOD OF THE NATION."

THE NATION WANTS TO WIN THE WAR QUICKLY. IT DEMANDS OF THE PREMIER A THOROUGH SPRING-CLEANING OF HIS CABINET FROM TOP TO BOTTOM. HE RESPONDS WITH A FEEBLE FLICK OF A DUSTER," SAID THE HERALD.

DA1105PES

UNDATED BRITISH CABINET CHANGES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PRIME MINISTER NEVILE CHAMBERLAIN HAS REORGANIZED HIS CABINET THREE TIMES SINCE GREAT BRITAIN WENT TO WAR WITH GERMANY LAST SEPTEMBER.

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HE EFFECTED THESE CHANGES:

SEPT. 3, 1939--A FEW HOURS AFTER THE DECLARATION OF WAR ANTHONY EDEN, FORMER DOMINIONS SECRETARY WHO BROKE WITH CHAMBERLAIN OVER HIS "APPEASEMENT" POLICY IN 1938, CAME INTO THE CABINET AS DOMINIONS SECRETARY. WINSTON CHURCHILL BECAME FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY. EDEN SUCCEEDED SIR THOMAS INSKIP WHO WAS MADE LORD CHANCELLOR IN SUCCESSION TO LORD MAUGHAM.

LORD PRIVY SEAL SIR JOHN ANDERSON SWAPPED POSTS WITH HOME SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE. SIR JOHN ALSO WAS GIVEN THE TITLE MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY AND LORD STANHOPE BECAME LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL SUCCEEDING LORD RUNCIMAN.

JAN. 5, 1940--LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, WAR SECRETARY, WAS DROPPED AND LORD MACMILLAN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION RETIRED. OLIVER STANLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, BECAME WAR SECRETARY; SIR JOHN REITH, DIRECTOR OF BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION AND HEAD OF IMPERIAL AIRWAYS BECAME MINISTER OF INFORMATION; SIR ANDREW RAE DUNCAN, STEEL AND IRON LAWYER, BECAME PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF TRADE.

APRIL 3,

(MORE) CX 1006PCS

FIRST ADD UNDATED BRITISH CABINET CHANGES (BY THE AP)

XXX BOARD OF TRADE.

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APRIL 3, 1940--WINSTON CHURCHILL NAMED DIRECTOR OF ARMED FORCES; LORD PRIVY SEAL SIR SAMUEL HOARE EXCHANGED POSTS WITH AIR MINISTER SIR KINGSLEY WOOD; LORD WOOLTON, PROMINENT BANKER, BECAME MINISTER OF FOOD, SUCCEEDING W.S.MORRISON; LORD CHATFIELD RESIGNED AS MINISTER FOR COORDINATION OF DEFENSE; ROBERT SPEAR HUDSON, SECRETARY OF BOARD OF OVERSEAS TRADE, SUCCEEDED THE LATE SIR JOHN GILMOUR AS MINISTER OF SHIPPING.

R1111PES

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 3-AP-THE BE LIN BROADCAST IN WHICH FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING ASSERTED LAST NIGHT THAT GERMANY WO WOULD STRIKE A "DEADLY BLOW" IN THE WEST WHEN ADOLF HITLER DEEMS THE TIME RIPE OCCASIONED LITTLE STIR HERE TODAY.

APPARENTLY FEW PERSONS HEARD THE BROADCAST AND REACTION WAS LACKING PENDING PUBLICATION OF REPORTS OF THE SPEECH IN THE AFTE NOON PAPERS.

IT WAS NOTED IN SOME QUARTERS, HOWEVER, THAT GOERING HAD GIVEN NO INDICATION OF WHEN THE LIGHTENING STROKE TO WHICH HE REFERRED MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

THE GENERAL FEELING THAT THE LOWLAND COUNTRIES HAVE LITTLE TO FEAR HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED AS THE MONTHS HAVE PASSED WITH LITTL ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT. ---

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30.24-1447

BERLIN, APRIL 3-AP-AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCES S SAID TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS YESTERDAY BEFORE TH THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS "PROVIDES NEW EVIDENCE THAT BRITAIN IS FULLY DETERMINED TO DIREGARD THE NEUTRALITY OF XXXXXXXXXXXX ANYONE IF IT SERVES HER PURPOSE."

OTHERWISE, THESE SOURCES SAID, THE SPEECH WAS ONLY "A REPETITION OF CHAMERLAIN'S FAMILIAR ATTITUDE, WHICH MERELY EMPHASIZES TO GERMANS THE NEED TO BE READY FOR A FINISH FIGHT."

(THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S SPEEDH ANNOUNCED THE ALLIED DETERMINATION TO INTENSIFY THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY AND TO PROSECUTE THE ECONOMIC WAR "TO THE UTMOST" THROUGH ANTI-NAZI TRADE AGREEMENTS RECENTLY NEGOTIATED WITH NEUTRALS.)

QUARTERS CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT COMMENTED WRYLY CONCERNING A PICCTURE IN A FRENCH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SHOWING PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD AND UNITED STATES UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES IN PARIS LOOKING AT A MAP ON WHICH THEY SAID GERMANY WAS SHOWN MUCH REDUCED IN AREA.

"FANTASTIC WISHDREAMS OF THE WESTERN POWERS TO WHITTLE DOWN THE REICH SEEM TO HAVE BEEN ONE SUBJECT OF THE PARIS CONVERSATIONS," ONE AUTHORIZED SOURCE COMMENTED. ----

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GOERING WARNS REICH IS READY FOR BLITZKRIEG

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Says Hitler Has Mobilized All His Resources for Blow at Allies.

PREDICTS ATTACK IN WEST

Marshal Asserts Fuehrer Will Decide When 'to End War' by Deadly Action.

BERLIN, April 3 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, chieftain of Germany's mighty air force and Adolf Hitler's No. 1 aid, declared today that "the Fuehrer has mobilized all resources" for a decisive blow in the west against the British and French.

Goering gave no hint as to when the signal for a blitzkrieg would be given, saying only that Hitler would decide when the time had come to "end the war."

As Goering spoke, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch was inspecting troops on the western front, especially those stationed in the Rhineland. The tour, which started on Sunday, ended tonight.

Goering's speech was delivered before a heiling audience of fledgling airmen on the heels of another German bombing sortie against the British naval anchorage at Scapa Flow, in the Orkney Islands.

"Germany will strike a deadly blow," Goering told the nation, and Europe too, over all German radio stations in a one-hour address. A radio hookup carried the message to all German schools.

It was the third declaration within twelve hours by high Nazi leaders of their confidence in German victory.

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, told propaganda officers last night, "The will of the German people is determined to make it, as the Fuehrer said, the most brilliant victory of German history."

Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi Labor Front, told army and party leaders at Kassel "German victory is self-evident; we don't discuss the prospect of victory—it is before us to grasp—it is here."

Rear and Flanks 'Secure.'

"Having their rear and flanks secure," Field Marshal Goering said, "the German armed forces in one firm bloc are facing Britain and France in the west.

"It is here that the decisive blow must be struck, and for this decisive blow the Fuehrer has mobilized all resources."

A partial abstract of the Goering speech follows:

"Germany is in the midst of a decisive batle. It is not the time for great mass demonstrations. Today every one serves at the post where he belongs.

"German youth is making its contribution to this great battle and to it will be credited a part in the historic victory which the Fuehrer says must be achieved.

"I personally believe our first (internal) battle, although in part fought with other weapons, in reality was more difficult and had less prospect of success than the victory which stands before us now.

Confidence Held Justified.

"Then we had nothing except confidence in our people. But in this confidence our Fuehrer was justified. Most important of all, our Fuehrer was able to achieve a mighty armament.

"The German people always longed to be a united nation. That is not a discovery of today or recent times. The best men in German history have felt it in their hearts, have dreamed it, desired it, whether a hundred or a thousand years ago—and do not forget:

"This Reich once was the most powerful in the world and it will become the most powerful again.

"When all other methods and treacheries failed, they (England and France) criminally started the long-prepared-for war and brought mankind for a second time the horrors of conflict.

Allies 'Eternal Guilt.'

"That is their eternal guilt. For that reason they also will be accused in the future. And because they have done this misdeed, destiny also will give them their answer.

"Through us fate will give them this answer. Now they will learn what it means to attack Germany.

"In eighteen days Poland was destroyed in lightning-like fashion. Our enemies should note that we have not become weaker, but infinitely stronger as a result of these blows. Just as we dealt out our blows there, so will we aim ours at them when it is time to show that Germany is determined to put an end to this war—of that I am convinced."

The war was forced upon Germany, he asserted, "but we smashed the Polish army in 18 days. We struck a blow which our enemy will hardly forget.

"When the time comes we shall strike a blow at the western powers with the same strength."

Goering pointed out that the Reich had no threat at her rear (apparently a reference to the Russian-German non-aggression pact.)

Frenzied "heils" from the assembled youth marked Goering's pronouncements. He emphasized his points by pounding on the table in front of him. A radio hookup carried the field marshal's words to all German schools.

Sees Easy Victory

Goering appealed to German youth to contribute in spirit and deed to the "biggest German victory." He lauded them as the bearers of German "greatness, honor and liberty."

He expressed the opinion that victory would be comparatively easy because, he said, the Reich is fully prepared inwardly and outwardly, in both military and economic ways.

The marshal outlined the rise to power of the Nazi party and Hitler, which, culminated in 1933, saying that the odds before that year were against it because the country seemed hopelessly split into many camps. But, he added:

"As we won the internal struggle so we shall certainly win this external fight.

"I personally hold the opinion that the internal struggle, though fought by different methods, was more difficult than our present fight."

'We Are Ready,' French Say.

PARIS, April 3 (A. P.).—A French Government spokesman commenting on Field Marshal Goering's declaration that "the decisive blow must be struck" in the west, said today, "We are ready for just such a possibility."

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BY EDWIN SHANKE

BERLIN, APRIL 3-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, ADOLF HITLER'S POLITICAL HEIR, TOLD MILLIONS OF GERMAN CHILDREN TODAY THAT HITLER HAD MOBILIZED ALL HIS FORCES FOR "A DECISIVE BLOW IN THE WEST."

"IT IS HERE," HE SAID, "THAT THE DECISIVE BLOW MUST BE STRUCK."

THE MIGHTY GERMAN ARMY, HE TOLD THE BREATHLESS CHILDREN, WILL ATTACK ON THE WEST AS IT DID IN THE POLISH BLITZKRIEG "WHEN HITLER IS DETERMINED TO PUT AN END TO THIS WAR." HE GAVE NO FURTHER CLUE TO THE TIME OF THE ATTACK.

AS GOERING SPOKE COL.GEN.WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH WAS INSPECTING TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, ESPECIALLY THOSE STATIONED IN THE RHINELAND. THE TOUR, WHICH STARTED SUNDAY, ENDED TONIGHT.

GOERING SPOKE OVER A NATIONWIDE RADIO HOOK-UP FROM THE FESTIVAL HALL OF THE AIR MINISTRY TO SCHOOLCHILDREN AND APPRENTICES IN FACTORIES WHO FORGOT THEIR STUDIES OR DROPPED THEIR TOOLS TO HEAR THE ONE-HOUR ADDRESS.

IMMEDIATELY BEFORE GOERING WERE ASSEMBLED YOUTHS EMPLOYED IN THE AIR MINISTRY AS OFFICE BOYS, MESSENGERS AND APPRENTICES AS WELL AS MEMBERS OF THE HITLER YOUTH FLYING CORPS.

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"HAVING THEIR REAR AND FLANKS SECURE," SAID GOERING, "THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN ONE FIRM BLOC ARE FACING BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN THE WEST. IT IS HERE THAT THE DECISIVE BLOW MUST BE STRUCK, AND FOR THIS DECISIVE BLOW THE FUEHRER HAS MOBILIZED ALL RESOURCES."

GOERING SAID THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE "CRIMINALLY STARTED" THE WAR AND THAT "BECAUSE THEY HAVE DONE THIS MISDEED, DESTINY WILL X X X GIVE THEM THEIR ANSWER."

"THROUGH US," HE SAID, "FATE WILL GIVE THEM THIS ANSWER. NOW THEY WILL LEARN WHAT IT MEANS TO ATTACK GERMANY. IN 18 DAYS POLAND WAS DESTROYED IN LIGHTNING-LIKE FASHION. OUR ENEMIES SHOULD NOTE THAT WE HAVE NOT BECOME WEAKER BUT INFINITELY STRONGER AS A RESULT OF THESE BLOWS.

"JUST AS WE DEALT OUT OUR BLOWS THERE, SO WILL WE AIM OURS AT THEM WHEN IT IS TIME TO SHOW THAT GERMANY IS DETERMINED TO PUT AN END TO THIS WAR--OF THAT I AM CONVINCED."

MEANTIME NAZI ORATORS ARE BECOMING VERY BUSY. BESIDES GOERING, PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND ROBERT LEY, HEAD OF THE LABOR FRONT, TODAY EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN WHAT GOEBBELS SAID WOULD BECOME "THE MOST BRILLIANT VICTORY OF GERMAN HISTORY."

HUNDREDS OF SMALL DISTRICT NAZI RALLIES ARE BEING HELD REGULARLY AT WHICH SPEAKERS DISCOURSE ON SUCH THEMES AS "WHY WE WILL WIN THIS WAR" AND "ENGLAND, THE TASKMASTER OF NATIONS."

WHILE MARSHAL GOERING WAS PRAISING HIS AIR FORCE AS "THE MOST POWERFUL" IN THE WORLD, NAZI BATTLE PLANES WERE OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA RAIDING A BRITISH CONVOY. DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT THE ATTACK WAS "SUCCESSFUL." LAST NIGHT GERMAN PLANES REPORTED THEY HAD HIT SEVERAL BRITISH WARSHIPS WITH BOMBS AT SCAPA FLOW.

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REYNAUD BARS 'PHONY' PEACE IN TALK TO U. S.

APR 4 1940

Asserts Compromise With Totalitarian Germany Would Be Madness

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 3—Premier Paul Reynaud, fresh from a session with his inner War Cabinet and military leaders, told America tonight that "France and England are strong and strong enough to win" the war and will conclude no "phony" peace with Adolf Hitler.

France has "forged the weapon" against totalitarian Germany and "now we are going to use it," he said.

Using American slang in a broadcast to the United States, Reynaud defined phony as counterfeit, and outlined France's purpose as follows:

"From the outset, 'we must finish it' has been the formula which summed up all our thoughts. And that means no 'phony' peace after a war which is not 'phony' in any respect.

"Totally Insincere"

"Hitler's Germany will not succeed in selling us that counterfeit," he continued. "Totalitarian Germany has been totally insincere. It would be madness to believe that by signing some kind of a compromise with her we should be signing anything other than our death warrant for the following day."

In his high, clear voice, Reynaud paid his respects to Soviet Russia as a betrayer of democracy and an accomplice of Nazi Germany in aggression.

Every Frenchman knows that his civilization is threatened by Naziism and its Soviet accomplices, he said.

Wants Freer Trade

Referring to Sumner Welles' visit to Europe, the Premier said that after the war "we must return to a sane conception of (free trade) exchange. I should like to exchange goods with the planet Mars if I could. For every country the vital space is the whole world."

Reynaud recalled that a memorandum from President Roosevelt, which Welles handed the French Government, stressing the necessity of a liberal trade policy in international relations after the war, "has received the approval of the French Government."

Disarmament First

He said the Allies, united "into one single force for war as well as for peace," would start first on disarmament after the war and then pass to economic questions.

Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, generalissimo of the Allied army; Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of French naval forces; Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, chief of staff of the air force, and Gen Maxime Weygand, commander in chief of French forces in the Near East, attended the inner Cabinet session. The attendance of the latter was regarded as especially significant.

A further strengthening of France for war was announced by Cesar Campinchi, Navy Minister, who said French shipyards would be commissioned to produce 200,000 tons of new merchant shipping of all kinds.

REYNAUD DECLARES WAR IS NOT PHONEY

APR 4 1940

Tells U. S. France Will Use Weapon It Has Forged.

PARIS, April 3 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud told the United States in a radio broadcast in English tonight that France has "forged the weapon" against totalitarian Germany and "now we are going to use it."

He stressed in his speech that

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France was seeking a lasting peace, but he said bluntly:

"Totalitarian Germany has been totally insincere. It would be madness to believe that by signing some kind of a compromise with her we should be signing anything other than our death warrant for the following day."

The Premier lapsed into American slang by using the word "phoney" when he said:

"From the outset 'we must finish it' has been the formula which summed up all our thoughts. And that means no 'phoney' peace after a war which is not 'phoney' in any respect."

M. Reynaud defined his understanding of the word "phoney" as "counterfeit."

"There will be no counterfeit peace," he said. "Hitler's Germany will not succeed in selling us that counterfeit. And as for the other counterfeits, we leave them to her."

M. Reynaud told America at the outset he was not trying "to give you advice."

M. Reynaud said that the entire French civilization was being threatened by Nazism

PARIS--THIRD ADD REYNAUD XXX FOR US."

REYNAUD SAID THAT THE ENTIRE FRENCH CIVILIZATION WAS BEING THREATENED TODAY BY NAZIISM AND THAT "THE AVERAGE FRENCHMAN KNOWS IT AND HE KNOWS ALSO THAT THE SOVIETS ARE THEIR ACCOMPLICES AND THAT THEY HAVE BETRAYED DEMOCRACY."

HE PRAISED THE AMERICAN IDEA OF FREE TRADE EXCHANGES BETWEEN COUNTRIES, SAYING:

"WE MUST RETURN TO A SANE CONCEPTION OF EXCHANGE. I SHOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE GOODS WITH THE PLANET MARS IF I COULD. FOR EVERY COUNTRY THE VITAL SPACE IS THE WHOLE WORLD.

"MAY I REMIND YOU THAT IN THIS REGARD THE MEMORANDUM (ON POST-WAR TRADE) HANDED TO ME BY MR.SUMNER WELLES FROM YOUR PRESIDENT HAS RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT."

"THE NEW FORM THAT THE WORLD AROUND US TAKES," HE ADDED, "WE SHALL OWE TO OUR SOLDIERS. NO PEACE TREATY--AND HISTORY PROVES IT--HAS EVER BEEN DRAWN UP ON A CONFERENCE TABLE IF THE DECISION HAS NOT FIRST BEEN MADE ON THE BATTLEFIELDS."

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WELLES, UNITED STATES UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, SUBMITTED A MEMORANDUM TO REYNAUD, WHO THEN WAS FINANCE MINISTER, ON HIS RECENT TOUR OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS POINTING OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD STRIVE FOR ELIMINATION, AFTER THE WAR, OF THE VARIOUS BARRIERS TO TRADE ERECTED DURING THE CONFLICT.

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Hoare Seen In Air Post

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 3—The authoritative press association said today that it is expected that Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, will succeed Sir Kingsley Wood as Air Minister in a forthcoming shuffle of the Cabinet. The association said it believed that Cabinet changes would be announced almost immediately.

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Sir Arthur Salter is considered the most likely succesor to Sir John Gilmour, who died Saturday, as Minister of Shipping.

Lord Woolton, prominent banker and financial leader and a member of many Government committees in recent years, was mentioned as a likely candidate to head the Ministry of Food, succeeding W. S. Morrison.

Lord Chatfield, Minister for Coordination of Defense, and Lord Hankey, Minister without portfolio, also have been mentioned as likely to be shifted.

Gen. Elles Heads Staff In British Home Defense

LONDON, April 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Hugh Elles, former Master General of Ordnance for the War Office, today was appointed chief of the operations staff of Britain's civil defense services.

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APRIL 3 ADD LODON..APRIL 3 SAID THAT SIR SAMUEL AND SIR KINGSLEY SOME SOURCES SAID THAT PRESENT CABINET POSTS. IT WAS THOUGHT WOULD EXCHANGE THEIR PRESENT CABINET POSTS. IT WAS THOUGHT THE NEW GROUPING MIGHT BE PRESENTED AS A "FIGHT THE WAR" GOVERNMENT.

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IN ADDITION TO SIR ARTHUR SALTER, A NOTED ECONOMIST AND WRITER ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, TWO OTHER MEN WERE MENTIONED AS POSSIBILITIES TO HEAD THE SHIPPING MINISTRY, R.S. HUDSON, EX SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF OVERSEAS TRADE, AND LORD ESSENDON, VETERAN SHIPPING LEADER.

Nazis Can Use Yugoslav Waters

Belgrade to Let German Freighters Carry Bauxite to Trieste Railhead

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BELGRADE, April 3 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia will sanction the use of her territorial waters for German freighters seeking a blockade-proof route for carrying Yugoslav bauxite to Trieste, Italy, an official source declared today.

The Government declared that units of the British fleet, on the watch for blockade evaders, thus far had not been sighted north of Corfu by Yugoslav ships. Corfu is the Greek island near the entrance to the Adriatic.

[Rome dispatches said there was no confirmation there of a report that three Yugoslav freighters already had been halted by British warships.]

Bauxite, mineral base of aluminum, is not considered a war material by Yugoslavia and, therefore, is not subject to blockade, it was declared officially.

Yugoslavia also considers that Prime Minister Chamberlain's warning to neutrals against trading with Germany does not apply to her, since the Yugoslavs "have maintained the strictest neutrality toward both sides since the start of war."

To End Trip by Rail.

Germans hope that bauxite, and later other supplies, can be carried through neutral coastal waters to Trieste for shipment by rail to the Reich.

The German freighter Ankara is scheduled to sail tomorrow from Dubrovnik (Ragusa) through Yugoslav territorial waters to Trieste on a test voyage to see if Germany can establish a new route for shipping supplies.

German sources indicated they were banking on the hope that British warships would stay out of the Adriatic for fear of offending Italy.

SCANDINAVIANS STILL HOPEFUL

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Believe Blockade May Not Violate Neutrality.

SEE KIEL CANAL OBJECTIVE

Swedish Defense Minister Says Nation Must Be Prepared.

COPENHAGEN, April 3 (A. P.).—Scandinavian States, concerned with maintaining their precarious neutrality, viewed today with mingled anxiety and optimism the British-French allies' announced determination to tighten the blockade against Germany.

While sections of the Danish press foresaw the beginning of a new war of nerves menacing the neutral status of the northern States, Norwegian newspapers inclined to a more hopeful outlook, apparently based on a belief that the western Powers have too little to gain to justify outright invasion of Norwegian waters to halt ore shipments to the Reich.

Although Prime Minister Chamberlain told the British House of Commons yesterday that the allies were taking "certain practical steps" to halt the passage of cargo ships from Scandinavia to Germany, the Oslo newspaper Tidens Tegn said there was "no reason for nervousness" in Norway.

Kiel Canal Attack Expected.

"We have every reason to believe," the newspaper said, "that the western Powers in the future will respect our neutrality no matter what steps are taken against Germany."

Some quarters believed that the intensified allied blockade would center in the North Sea and the Skagerrak, with a possible effort by the British Navy and air force to block the Kiel Canal.

In this connection the Oslo newspaper Aftenposten pointed out that Germany's Baltic ports were heavily crowded with shipping and that further ore cargoes from Sweden probably would be taken through the Kiel Canal to Hamburg.

"It is more than likely that British submarines as well as the air force now are closely watching the Elbe River," the Aftenposten said.

Growing anxiety in Sweden was reflected in a speech which the Defense Minister, Per Edvin Skold, made last night at Upsala.

"As long as the big Powers are involved in a war of life and death, our fate will be uncertain," he declared. "There may suddenly appear a new danger and we must be prepared."

Combination Lacks Strength.

Per Skold pointed out, however, that even if the northern countries united in a defensive alliance, their joint forces would not be strong enough to "put through our will with force."

Norway, which was lukewarm when the idea of a Scandinavian alliance was proposed after the conclusion of the Russian-Finnish war, showed quickening interest late last week when the allied war council was reported to have decided upon sharpening the blockade against Germany.

The Norwegian Government newspaper, Arbejderbladet, asserted at that time that the only way to meet violations of territorial waters was to form a defensive alliance to take economic action against violators.

Norwegian fears of the outbreak of naval hostilities within its territorial waters were heightened when a Norwegian ship, Certain, arrived in Bergen and reported witnessing an engagement between two cruisers in the North Sea Monday.

The Norwegians, anxious to get out of the danger zone, did not see the end of the battle and were unable to identify the cruisers.

After investigating the reported naval battle, the Norwegian Admiralty issued the following statement from Oslo:

"On April 1, gunfire was heard about 11:25 A. M. by people in Korssdorden, and five minutes later gunfire was heard at Sotra. (Both places are near Bergen.)

"The gunfire was in a southwesterly direction. Three hours later distinct explosions, which may have been gunfire, were heard in a more southerly direction."

Norway, which has suffered heavy shipping losses in the war at sea, announced that it was equipping its merchant vessels with paravanes of accepted British design as a protection against mines.

Norwegian experiments with devices to protect ships against magnetic mines also were disclosed.

Germans Raid British Convoy

Report Declares Several Ships in North Sea Damaged by Hits and Explosions.

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BERLIN, April 3 (A. P.).—DNB, German official news agency, today reported that Nazi warplanes had successfully attacked merchant ships in a British convoy in the northern part of the North Sea this noon.

The agency offered no amplification of the dispatch, which came soon after the German High Command communique reporting success in a new air raid last night on Scapa Flow.

Despite unfavorable weather and strong defense, the communique said "it was possible to damage several ships by square hits or close explosions."

It was announced here today that the crews of a flight of Heinkels, which swept in upon Scapa Flow in yesterday's dusk, reported scoring bomb hits on number of warships lying there. They radioed that bombs of "the largest caliber" struck some of the warcraft and that bombs which exploded upon hitting the water damaged others.

One warship was said to have listed heavily following the attack while fire and clouds of smoke billowed from another.

British Deny Any Damage.

LONDON, April 3 (A. P.).—German warplanes dropped fifteen bombs on a British convoy this afternoon, but the Admiralty said that no damage was done and that the raiders were driven off by escorting warships.

The Admiralty's announcement was made several hours after the official German news agency, DNB, had reported that Nazi planes had "successfully" attacked merchant ships under British convoy in the northern part of the North Sea.

An attack by a lone raider on a second convoy also was disclosed by the Admiralty communique, which said:

"Enemy aircraft attacked a convoy this afternoon and dropped fifteen bombs without hitting any ship or doing any damage. The aircraft were driven off by the fire of escorting warships. One Henkel attacked another convoy, but was driven off by [illegible] air arm aircraft."

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Planes Down One Another.

A British-German air duel off the Yorkshire coast ended today when each participant shot down the other at sea.

The pilot of the British plane, a Spitfire fighter, was rescued, as were five German airmen who were picked up by a trawler after their Heinkel bomber had been forced down, even though its British adversary already had been disabled.

The Spitfire was the first fighter plane lost defending the British coast since war started.

Another plane believed to be German was chased over the Shetland Islands.

New German air incursions followed a twilight raid by about twenty planes last night on the important naval anchorage at Scapa Flow.

An Admiralty communique said the raiders were beaten off without damage to any British warship and that "one of the Nazi aircraft is believed to have been brought down by gunfire."

It was disclosed later that two civilians were injured.

NAZIS BOMB TWO CONVOYS, BRITISH ADMIT

London Contends Germans Were Beaten Off, However

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Air Fighters Downed Off Yorkshire Coast But All Are Saved

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 3—Two German air raids on British naval convoys today were announced by the Admiralty, which said both had been fought off as Germany and Britain each lost a plane in an air duel near the Yorkshire coast.

Fifteen bombs were dropped during one convoy raid, but the British said all ships were undamaged and raiders driven off.

Germany asserted the attack was carried out "successfully," however, in the northern part of the North Sea.

Nazi Plane Shot Down

Another convoy was attacked by a lone German bomber which also was driven away, the Admiralty said.

The Admiralty declined to comment on announcement by DNB, the official German news agency, that merchant ships under convoy in the northern part of the North Sea had been raided "successfully" by German warplanes.

A lone German plane was shot down off the northeast coast by a British fighter, the Air Ministry said, and another plane believed to be German was chased over the Shetland Islands, north of Scotland.

All Flyers Saved

The air duel off the Yorkshire coast ended today when each participant shot down the other at sea.

The pilot of the British plane, a Spitfire fighter, was rescued, as were five German airmen who were picked up by a trawler after their Heinkel bomber was forced down even though its British adversary already had been disabled.

Britons said the Spitfire was the first fighter plane lost defending the British coast since war started. The German plane shot down today was the fifty-first so destroyed by the Allies, according to British figures. Another plane believed to be German was chased over the Shetland Islands.

New German air incursions followed a twilight raid by about twenty planes last night on the important naval anchorage at Scapa Flow.

Britain said her Scapa Flow ships were undamaged, and that one of twenty German raiders was believed to have been downed.

Reports Lively Scouting Action On West Front

Berlin, April 3 (AP)—The text of today's communique by the German high command:

"On the Western front livelier scouting activity.

"On April 2 air reconnaissance continued over the entire North Sea along the English coast to the Shetland Islands and over eastern France.

"One German reconnaissance plane, after an air fight with three British chasers, was forced to descend on the sea. The crew was rescued by another German scouting plane.

"In the evening hours British naval forces at Scapa Flow were again attacked. Although the weather was unfavorable and the defense was strong, it was possible to damage several ships by square hits or close explosions.

"Air fights occurred at several places in the west, where three enemy pursuit planes were shot down. Two of our own planes are missing."

GERMANS CAPTURED

French Also Report Failure of Raid on Outposts.

PARIS, April 3 (A. P.).—The French High Command tonight reported the capture of German prisoners on the western front.

"A quiet day," said the nightly communique. "During last night the enemy attempted a raid on one of our outposts. The raid failed completely and some prisoners were left in our hands. There were no losses on our side."

One French plane was forced to land in Luxembourg, the French command said.

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Artillery exchanges were noted west of the Vosges Mountains in the Nied and Bitche sectors, but French air scouts reported there had been no unusual German troop movements which might indicate that a land offensive was in the making.

The morning communique of the French High Command said merely "nothing to report."

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R. A. F. Communique.

LONDON, April 3 (A. P.).—The British Royal Air Force headquarters in France announced today that two German planes had been "driven down" and one of its own machines shot down in an air battle over the Saar River sector of the western front.

The R. A. F. communique, issued through the London Ministry of Information, follows:

"Yesterday morning on the Saar front a fighter patrol of the R. A. F. intercepted enemy reconnaissance aircraft. Our fighters gave chase, but before they could close with the enemy, who turned eastward, they themselves were attacked by two enemy fighters. A sharp engagement followed.

"Both enemy planes were driven down, but their destruction is unconfirmed. One of our fighters was disabled. The pilot, who escaped by parachute, is unhurt."

Nazis Report Three Failed.

BERLIN, April 3 (A. P.).—Air fighting on the western front yesterday was reported to have resulted in the shooting down of three enemy planes while two German planes were said to be missing, according to today's communique by the German High Command.

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2 Nazi Bombers Forced To Land in Scandinavia

One Crew Interned in Denmark; The Other in Norway

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COPENHAGEN, April 3 (AP).—Two German bombing planes made forced landings today in Denmark and Norway. Their crews were interned.

Denmark interned four German flyers after their plane fell into the Kattegat between Sweden and Denmark. They reached the Island of Samsoe in a rubber boat.

The Norwegian general staff reported that a Junkers bomber approached Norway at 5:30 p. m. and asked Norwegian patrolling planes for permission to land because of motor trouble. It was directed to the Port of Stavanger, where it landed. There, the Nazi crew fired the craft before a military patrol arrested and interned them.

BRITAIN BACKS STAND OF HULL TOWARD CHINA

Shift of Policy Is Denied in Commons—London Sticks to Chiang.

APR 4 1940

QUERY ON RUMANIA AVOIDED

Government Withholds Statement Regarding Situation in Balkans.

LONDON, April 3 (A. P.).—The Far Eastern policy of Great Britain has undergone no change and the Government will continue to recognize the Chungking Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as the legitimate Government of

30.24-1451

30.24—1451

China, the House of Commons was informed today.

R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, asserted that "it always has been our endeavor to conduct our policy in the Far East in accordance with the principles underlying the nine-Power treaty and so keep step with the French and American governments."

[Under the direction of Japan, a new "central government of China" under former Premier Wang Ching-wei was established at Nanking last Saturday in opposition to Chiang Kai-shek. Immediately Secretary Hull announced that the United States would continue to recognize the Chungking Government.]

Refers to Craigie Speech.

Mr. Butler said that Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax was quite ready to accept responsibility for the speech delivered by the British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, before the Japan-British Society in Tokio last Thursday. Sir Robert, said Mr. Butler, had no intention of suggesting that British policy had undergone a change.

He added that there was no question of Great Britain changing her view as to what she continued to regard as the legitimate Government of China or of a British desire to see settlement of the Chinese-Japanese conflict on equitable terms.

Lord Halifax, in a similar statement in the House of Lords, said that Sir Robert's speech had "rendered a very valuable service" in placing British relations with Japan on a more friendly footing.

"It was this purpose he was especially concerned to promote in his speech," Lord Halifax added.

Renunciation Is Demanded.

Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, independent Laborite, called attention to Sir Robert's statements in this speech that "both countries (England and Japan) are ultimately striving for the same objectives," and that "it is surely not beyond the powers of constructive statesmanship to bring the aims of their national policies into full harmony."

Col. Wedgwood demanded that "the Government emphatically renounce the views of that character."

Mr. Butler's reply was that "it serves no useful purpose to seize upon certain expressions in the speech."

"It is more valuable," he said, "to accept the statement I made as representing the policy of the Government, and I will go further and say that the Government see no objection to improving their relations with Japan."

Mr. Butler's statement was prompted by the suggestion of Philip J. Noel-Baker, opposition Laborite, that Sir Robert's speech had "unfortunately created the impression in Japan that the British people condone aggression in Asia, although resisting aggression in Europe."

"I trust no such impression has been created," Mr. Butler replied, "but I feel satisfied that the terms of my answer will dispel any such impression."

Balkans Question Dodged.

The Government avoided answering questions in Commons on Rumania and her position in the Balkans.

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Mr. Butler said that Lord Halifax considered that no statement could usefully be made at present on the political situation in Rumania and its relation to the Balkan situation generally.

He added that the Finnish Government had made no official approach to British regarding reconstruction assistance. He added that at the end of the war Finnish orders in Great Britain for arms and munitions amounted to £5,500,000 (about $19,580,000).

Asked whether the Russian-Finnish peace treaty prevented Finland from entering a defensive alliance with Norway and Sweden, Mr. Butler replied:

"I should want notice of that in order to give a reply worthy of the importance of the question."

On the subject of Finland, Mr. Butler said that Great Britain has no commitments toward Finland other than those implied in membership in the League of Nations.

The Secretary for Colonies, Malcolm Macdonald, said that some illegal immigrants recently had landed in Palestine and had been held in detention camps suspected of being German agents. He added that there were strong reasons for such suspicions, but inquiries had not yet produced conclusive proof. He added that in case of doubt suspects must be detained.

Sir John Reith, Minister of Information, said that he was taking steps to counteract German propaganda in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Osbert Peake, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, informed the House that a strict examination and censorship is being exercised over imported publications attacking Great Britain and France.

Germans Press Rumania To Rush New Trade Pact

Hitler Aid Talks With Carol, Hoping to Forestall Allies

BUCHAREST, April 3 (AP).—A trusted plenipotentiary of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Hans Neubacher, had a long audience with King Carol II today in connection with Germany's trade drive in the Balkans.

Neubacher, who has power to negotiate agreements without consulting the Berlin government, talked with Carol as Germany was reported authoritatively to be seeking rapid conclusion of a new and comprehensive economic agreement with Rumania. The move was considered a Nazi attempt to make sure of huge quantities of oil and other needed war supplies before the new economic policy of the Allies could force Rumania to curtail her trade with Germany.

The German action was seen as a direct answer to the announcement yesterday by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that products of the British and French empire such as rubber and cotton, which are vital to Rumania, would be sold to neutrals only upon guaranties that they would limit their trade with Germany.

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Butler Silent on Rumania

LONDON, April 3 (AP).—The British government avoided answering questions on Rumania and her position in the Balkans as the House of Commons discussed the war situation today. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House that Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax considered that no statement could usefully be made at present on the political situation in Rumania and its relation to the Balkan situation generally.

BRITAIN IS WARNED BY JAPANESE NAVY

Close-Range Blockade Against Vladivostok Will Compel Action, Spokesman Says

APR 4 1940

SEA HELD 'JAPANESE LAKE'

Copper Designed for Soviet Is Stranded as Russian Ship Sailing Is Canceled

TOKYO, Thursday, April 4 (AP)—A spokesman for the Japanese Admiralty issued a warning to the British Navy today not to institute a close-range blockade of the Russian port of Vladivostok by saying that any "illegal" activity would compel the Japanese Navy to "take action."

The spokesman declined to specify what would be regarded as an "illegal" action, but his statement generally was interpreted to mean that Japan would object to British warships' stopping Russian commerce in Korea strait.

The strait, dividing Japan and Korea, is the most feasible route for Russian ships to reach the Soviet Far Eastern port of Vladivostok.

"The spokesman said furthermore that while the "Japan Sea is not territorial waters, it is a Japanese lake in Japanese eyes. The British Navy can take any action it pleases there, but the reaction in Japanese sentiment would be strong.'

Japanese regarded the British action in stopping a Japanese ship and removing German seamen last January almost in sight of Japanese shores as an affront to national sentiment.

The Japan Sea, between Japan and the mainland, extends from the Korea Strait on the south to Vladivostok and beyond on the north.

TOKYO, APRIL 4—(THURSDAY)—(AP)—WARNING THAT JAPAN OBJECTS TO EXTENSION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR TO "WATERS NEAR JAPAN" AND HAS MADE SEVERAL REPRESENTATIONS TO THE BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE IN TOKYO AGAINST CRUISING WARSHIPS, AN ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE NAVY WOULD "TAKE ACTION" IF BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE OF SOVIET RUSSIA IS DONE "ILLEGALLY."

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HIS STATEMENT GENERALLY WAS INTERPRETED TO MEAN THAT JAPAN WOULD CONSIDER "ILLEGAL" ANY BRITISH ACTIVITY IN CHOSEN STRAIT IN AN EFFORT TO STOP COMMERCE TO THE RUSSIAN FAR EASTERN PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK.

THE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO SPECIFY WHAT WOULD BE REGARDED AS "ILLEGAL" ACTION, HOWEVER.

HE SAID THE BRITISH ATTACHE HAD BEEN WARNED THAT JAPAN FINDS CRUISING WARSHIPS "NEAR JAPANESE WATERS VERY UNPLEASANT."

THE STRAIT BETWEEN THE MAINLAND AND THE JAPANESE ISLES

R0123XXXXXX

TOKYO--2ND ADD JAPANESE WARNING XXX WIDEST POINT.

JAPANESE CONSIDER CHOSEN STRAIT TERRITORIAL WATERS HOWEVER, BECAUSE IT CONNECTS DIRECTLY TWO SECTIONS OF THE EMPIRE. SIMILARLY, SHE REGARDS THE WATERS SEPARATING HER KURILE ISLANDS, COMINATING THE FAR NORTHERN APPROACH TO VLADIVOSTOK AS TERRITORIAL WATERS.

THE SPOKESMAN'S COMMENT FOLLOWED HIS VOLUNTARY STATEMENT CONCERNING RECENT BRITISH SEIZURES OF SOVIET SHIPS IN THE FAR EAST.

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36 COMMUNISTS SENTENCED BY PARIS COURT

Military Tribunal Imposes Five-Year Terms On Former Deputies

APR 4 1940

Eight Others Get 4 Years Each, But Are Freed On Probation

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 3—A military tribunal, pushing the Government's drive to stamp out Communist influence in France, today imposed maximum five-year sentences on thirty-six former Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Eight others of forty-four on trial for disseminating Communist propaganda also were found guilty, but because of extenuating circumstances received suspended four-year sentences. All lose their civil rights, however, and must pay fines ranging up to 5,000 francs (about $112.50).

Convicted In Absentia

In the secret proceedings nine of the former deputies were convicted in absentia, never having been apprehended since the Government launched its anti-Communist drive. The nine fugitives are to be tried later on treason charges, which involve the death penalty.

Among those missing are Jacques Duclos, former Vice-President of the Chamber; Maurice Thorez, former general secretary of the Communist party in France; Gabriel Peri and Arthur Ramette.

Besides denying civil rights to those let off with suspended sentences, the court of nine judges, ranging in rank from a sergeant to a colonel, directed that they must maintain their residences at a specific place to be fixed by the military authorities.

Held 79 Deputy Seats

After former Premier Daladier dissolved the Communist Party September 26, the forty-four deputies were accused of continuing to spread the word of the Third International through a newly-formed Workers and Peasants Party.

Until the party was dissolved the Communists held seventy-nine seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Some of them who took oaths of allegiance to France still hold their seats but not as Communists.

Four of those convicted today were found guilty additionally of sending a "defeatist" letter to Edouard Herriot, Chamber president, advocating peace under auspices of Russia.

Mutilated Veteran

One of this group, Felix Brun, was given a suspended sentence because he is a mutilated veteran of the last war.

The French campaign against Communists was one aftermath of the Soviet-German accord and was a factor in steadily worsening Soviet-French relations which reached a low point last week.

Russia then announced that Jakob Surits, her Ambassador to Paris, had been withdrawn at the request of France.

36 RED DEPUTIES GET 5 YEARS EACH

Also Lose Civil Rights in Secret French Trial.

PARIS, April 3 (A. P.).—A French military tribunal meted out tonight maximum sentences of five years' imprisonment and loss of civil rights to thirty-six communist ex-members of the Chamber of Deputies, accused of having carried out the orders of the Communist International.

Eight others tried on the same charges also were found guilty, but because of extenuating circumstances they received suspended sentences of four years' imprisonment.

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Nine communist deputies accused of carrying out orders of the Communist International fled before the trial began. They are later to be tried on charges of treason, which involves the death penalty.

The secret trial of the deputies began on March 20. They were accused of having spread Communism under the guise of the Workers and Peasants party, which they were alleged to have organized after former Premier Daladier had dissolved the Communist party in France on September 26.

All forty-four were found guilty on this count, but only four were convicted of having drawn up a "defeatist" letter to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, on October 1, demanding conclusion of peace under auspices of the Soviet Union.

Felix Brun, one of the four, received a suspended sentence because he is a mutilated veteran of the world war.

HULL PREVENTS BULLITT CALL

Approves the Departure of Envoy by Plane Today.

DENIAL IS DECLARED FINAL

APR 4 1940

Few Senators Now Expect Action on White Book Charges.

WASHINGTON, April 3 (A. P.).—State Department approval for Ambassador William C. Bullitt's departure today for France put the quietus today on a congressional move to question him about purported statements in the German White Book.

As a result of Secretary Hull's refusal to keep Mr. Bullitt here, few members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee believed any action would be taken at their meeting today on an investigation proposal made by Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina.

Besides having the Ambassador testify, Senator Reynolds also wanted to have Under-Secretary of State Welles summoned in the hope of learning the results of his recent fact-finding mission abroad for President Roosevelt. This, too, was considered improbable.

Secretary Hull made clear that he saw no reason for Ambassador Bullitt's delaying his return to Paris in order to appear before congressional groups. The envoy planned to take a clipper plane from New York today.

"Ambassador Bullitt," Mr. Hull wrote to Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, "has succintly and categorically denied any imputations relating to himself, as contained in that published (German) matter.

"The executive department of the Government has accepted that denial without question. Furthermore, Ambassador Bullitt has been delayed by illness of his daughter in returning to his post, where he is needed."

Representative Fish, among others, wanted Mr. Bullitt interrogated about statements attributed to him in the White Book documents, which the Nazis claim were found in captured Polish archives. One statement was to the effect that the United States would "finish" the present war on the side of the allies.

Mr. Bullitt's previous denials of the White Book statements were repeated informally at a luncheon given in his honor by a group of Senators yesterday while the Senate was debating the Reynolds proposal informally.

To Senator Reynolds's plea for information from Mr. Welles, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, said he did not think it proper for the Senate to attempt to "listen in by remote control" to what had gone on in the conferences of the American official and the European leaders.

Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, said he thought that whatever President Roosevelt's motive was in sending Welles to Europe, it probably was a good one."

"Let us let the President alone,' he urged.

Kennedy and Moore to Go Back to London Today

LONDON, April 3 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and his secretary, Edward Moore, planned to return to London from Paris by air today.

Mr. Moore, who accompanied Sumner P. Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, to Rome from London on Mr. Welles's recent European tour, became ill with influenza in Paris while returning to London.

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Mr. Kennedy flew to Paris on Monday to see Mr. Moore and return with him today.

FRANCE WILL BUILD 200,000 TONS OF SHIPS

Naval Minister Says Sea Supremacy Will Be Maintained

PARIS, April 4 (AP)—Cesar Campinchi, Minister of the Navy, announced tonight that the government had decided to lay down 200,000 tons of new shipping of all kinds to "maintain our maritime supremacy over the enemy."

Speaking to the marine committee of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Campinchi drew up an optimistic balance sheet of the seven months of naval war. Several hundred aerial attacks in that time have destroyed "little more than 26,000 tons" of shipping and mine warfare "has not given any more important results," he declared.

He praised the effectiveness of the convoy system, asserting that losses had reached only three of every 1,000 ships convoyed by the Allied navies and that average monthly shipping losses from submarine attacks in the last three months were only 51 per cent of the September figure.

U. S. Students Join Ambulance Corps

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PARIS, April 3 (A. P.).—Seventeen young American college men, twelve of them from Harvard, arrived today to serve with the ambulance corps of the American field service.

5 U. S. SHIPS SEARCHED

APR 4 1940

London, April 3 (AP)—Five United States merchant ships were examined at contraband-control stations in the United Kingdom during the week ended March 30, the Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today.

Luxemburg Issues Evacuation Plan

LUXEMBURG, April 3 (A. P.).—Residents of this capital of the 999-square-mile Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, bounded by the borders of Germany, France and Belgium, were furnished today with Government plans for abandoning their homes in case of emergency.

The Government emphasized, however, that the move was precautionary and signified no immediate danger. The population of the country is about 300,000.

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Luxemburg's 300,000 Now Have Envoy in U. S.

Tiny State Hemmed by War Has Status of Big Ones

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP).—The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, sandwiched between warring Germany and France, opened full diplomatic relations with the United States today as Charge d'Affaires Hugues Le Gallais presented his credentials to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The Grand Duchy was previously represented here for only a few years after the World War.

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Has Population of 300,000

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, with an area of only 999 square miles, has a population of about 300,000. Situated between Belgium, France and Germany, it dates from a treaty signed in London on April 19, 1839, settling differences between Holland and Belgium. It is ruled by Grand Duchess Charlotte.

30.24-1453

30.24-1453

Member Of Bermuda's Parliament Goes Home

Sir Stanley Spurling Sorry He Was Not Allowed To Speak At LaGuardia Airport

New York, April 3 (AP)—Sir Stanley Spurling, elder member of Bermuda's Parliament, departed for home on the Bermuda Clipper today after expressing disappointment at being barred as a speaker at Sunday's ceremonies opening the Marine Terminal at La-Guardia Airport.

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"I expected to speak—that is what I really came up for," he said. "But I was told that no representative of belligerent country would be allowed to speak."

Sir Stanley did not think the ban was a reprisal for the seizure of United States mails at Bermuda.

"Of course, we in Bermuda are sorry about the censorship," he said. "We realize it has created resentment in this country. I think your State Department recognizes the legitimacy of searching the mails. We have never received a complaint from the State Department."

Pan-America Meet Slated in Summer As Finland Calls Off Olympic Games

+ 537.45

HELSINKI, Finland, April 3 (AP).—Antii Kukkonen, Minister of Education and Propaganda, said today it would be impossible for Finland to organize the Olympic games this year "because of the abnormal situation prevailing between the great powers."

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"We hope fervently, however," he said in the first governmental pronouncement on the Olympics, "that sorely tried Finland will not lose her turn, but will be permitted to organize the next games on whatever date they may be held."

Supporting this point, Kukkonen called attention to the fact that Finland "already has devoted much money and labor to preparations."

At the same time he appealed to the world for aid in restoring the scientific and cultural life of Finland, disturbed because of the war.

"Olympic Trials" Listed

Dan Ferris, national secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., indicated yesterday that Finland's relinquishing of the Olympic games would probably hasten preparations for the Pan-American games to be held in the United States this summer. Ferris also said that the American Olympic Committee intended to go through with "Olympic trials," despite the cancellation of the games, as a gesture toward the athletes who have been training and hoping against hope that the games would be held.

"The trials probably will be held in California either preceding or immediately following the national championship meets in track and field and men's and women's swimming," declared Ferris. "The Pan-American games will have to be held later than July if adequate preparations are to be made. The East will be the logical place for them. The location is the most easily accessible to the Latin-American countries."

The national track championships are slated for Fresno, Calif., June 28 and 29. The men's swimming championships, Ferris revealed, have been awarded to Santa Barbara, July 6-8, while the women's swimming championships will be decided in Portland, Ore., Aug. 16-18.

The Helsinki games are the second to be called off since the Olympics celebrated their modern revival in 1896. The 1916 games, slated for Berlin, were never held.

Get U. S. Into War at Any Cost, Ontario Official Urges Canada

Victory 'May Be Very Doubtful' Without Help, Attorney General Conant Fears; Suggests Alaska Highway and St. Lawrence Seaway as Bait

APR 4 1940

By The Associated Press

CANNINGTON, Ont., April 3.—The Ontario Attorney General, Gordon Conant, told an audience of farmers and business men today that it was Canada's duty to "do everything within our power to enlist the active support of the United States in the cause of the Allies."

Saying the success of the Allied cause "may be very doubtful" unless active participation of the United States is made effective at an early date, Conant declared:

"No sacrifice on our part will be too great if that can be accomplished.

"If the United States wants to build the St. Lawrence waterway, by all means let us join them. If they want access to Alaska over Canadian soil, there should be no hesitation in settling the matter. In fact, nothing short of impairment of our status as a sovereign nation would be too much for Canada to offer as a sacrifice on the altar of liberty and freedom.

"We have prided ourselves and rejoiced in the fact that we have been good neighbors. But now we have a greater responsibility, a greater duty, a greater opportunity to do everything within our power to enlist the active support of the United States in the cause of the Allies.

"The Allies need America. They need, and will be accorded, every support that this great northern part of the American continent can extend. But they need even more the moral and particularly the material resources of our great neighboring republic to the south.

"If Canada can bring about the active participation of the United States of America in support of the Allied cause, particularly at the present time, she may go down in history as the savior of democracy, of liberty, of freedom, of civilization itself.

"Every day the United States delays in joining the Allies will only prolong the war and increase the effort and the sacrifice that the United States may yet be called upon to make to save herself from the fate that now threatens all the democracies of the world.

"In the last war their entry undoubtedly turned the scales and resulted in victory, which materialized in November, 1918. With their vast resources and materials and men and their industrial capacity added to those of the Allies, there could be no question as to the outcome.

"A clear declaration of policy at this time, supporting the Allies and declaring it to be the intention of the United States to enter the contest in their behalf, would materially affect the whole situation, probably to the extent of bringing an end to hostilities.

"Surely Germany would see the futility of her mad project. She would be unable to enlist in her support, in that event, the forces of Italy, of Russia, of the Balkan states or any of the neutral states. I am confident she would seek an early peace rather than risk the ultimate extermination that would be her fate."

Referring to an address by James H. R. Cromwell, American Minister to Canada, at Toronto two weeks ago, Conant said the Minister had stripped the disguise from the various positions of neutrals in no uncertain terms.

"His speech was the most forthright and accurate evaluation of the situation that has yet been delivered by any neutral statesman," he said. "It is gratifying to know that while Mr. Cromwell's speech was officially, and perhaps necessarily, repudiated by Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, the American statesmen have not disguised the fact that he expressed American opinion accurately, if imprudently.

"Let us hope that Mr. Cromwell did express the sentiments of the great majority of the people of the United States of America. But let us also hope that action and not merely professions of faith will follow."

In his speech Cromwell said a victory for the Allies was necessary to the welfare of the United States

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OTTAWA,ONT.,APRIL 3-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT DEFENSE MINISTER NORMAN ROGERS WILL GO TO ENGLAND SHORTLY TO CONFER WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR. APR 4 1940

THE PRIME MINISTER ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT WILL MEET DURING THE SECOND OR THIRD WEEK IN MAY.

TURKS REITERATE POLICY OF PEACE

Tell British Envoy They Won't Enter War.

APR 4 1940

ANKARA, April 3 (A. P.).—Turkey told Great Britain today that she "perseveres in her decision to remain outside the war."

The Turkish position was outlined by President Ismet Inonu and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu in a ninety-minute conference with the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who is leaving for London soon to report.

An official spokesman said that the Ambassador was informed that "Turkey does not intend to enter war against Russia" and that she is "firmly determined to live peacefully and work for the maintenance of peace."

Great Britain also was told that "no danger of war exists in the Balkans," said the spokesman, who added that Turkey "thus far has not been subjected to any pressure or proposal that she depart from a peaceful policy."

Reynaud Summons Weygand.

APR 4 1940

PARIS, April 3 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud colled Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander-in-chief of French forces in the near east, into a meet ng tonight of the inner war cabinet. Gen. Weygand flew here last week from Syria.

ADD ANKARA APRIL 3 APR 4 1940

THE TURKISH SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT APPARENTLY CLARIFIED TURKISH POLICY IN VIEW OF REPORTS CIRCULATED LAST WEEK IN BUCHAREST DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES THAT TURKEY HAD GRANTED THE ALLIES PERMISSION TO PASS THROUGH THE DARDANELLES TO IMPOSE AN ANTI-GERMNA BLOCKADE IN THE BLACK SEA.

BOTH LONDON AND PARIS AUTHORITIES DENIED THEY WERE TAKING SUCH A STEP, WHICH WOULD BE IN VIOLATION OF THE MONTREUX CONVENTION. UNDER THAT AGREEMENT BELLIGERENT VESSELS ARE TO BE PERMITTED THROUGH THE STRAITS ONLY WHILE AIDING THE VICTIM OF AGRESSION OR ACTING UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE.

THOUGH A NON-BELLIGERENT IN THE PRESENT WAR, TURKEY IS LINKED WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE X BY MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACTSX

RUSSIANS APPROVE BIG DEFENSE FUND

Soviet Legislators Adopt Budget for 1940.

APR 4 1940

MOSCOW, April 3 (A. P.).—The largest defense appropriation in the history of the Soviet Union was approved unanimously by the Russian Parliament today as it adopted the Government's 1940 budget.

The budget provides for defense expenditures of 57,000,000,000 rubles, well above last year's record figure of 40,885,000,000 rubles.

(The nominal value of the ruble is 20 cents, but the currency is not quoted on regular foreign exchanges and therefore there is no basis for an accurate conversion of the ruble in terms of the United States dollar.)

The new budget provides for income of 183,954,633,000 rubles and expenditure of 179,913,376,000 rubles, including the defense item.

THE DEFENSE BUDGET WAS PART OF A TOTAL BUDGET OF 183,900,000,000 RUBLES.

(THE RUBLE HAS A NOMINAL VALUE OF 20 CENTS.)

MJ646PES

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, APRIL 3-(AP)-A BRITISH WOMEN'S ARMY IS AT WORK BEHIND THE FRONT LINES.

THE WOMEN, 21 TO 40, ARE MEMBERS OF THE AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL ARMY WHO ARE STATIONED ALONG THE COMMUNICATION LINES AND AT BASES WHERE THEY HAVE RELEASED FOR THE FRONT LINES MEN WHO HAD BEEN UTILIZED AS CLERKS, CHAUFFEURS, SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS AND COOKS.

THE WOMEN ARE SUBJECT TO ORDINARY ARMY DISCIPLINE, RECEIVE FOUR-FIFTH'S OF A SOLDIER'S PAY OF EQUIVALENT RANK, AND FOUR-FIFTH'S OF A SOLDIER'S RATIONS.

APR 4 1940

THE ORDINARY BRITISH PRIVATE DRAWS TWO SHILLINGS (40 CENTS) A DAY.

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MOSCOW, APRIL 3-(AP)-THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET RUSSIA HAS APPROVED GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS ON THE WAR IN FINLAND AND FOREIGN POLICY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AFTER THE PARLIAMENT HAD APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY A RECORD DEFENSE APPROPRIATION OF SOME 57,000,000,000 RUBLES.

APR 4 1940

TASS, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ALSO HAD APPROVED A CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF PURCHASING AND STORING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

THE COMMITTEE CALLED AN ALL-UNION PARTY CONFERENCE FOR JUNE.

LONDON, APRIL 3-(AP)-A CARGO OF 913,000 GERMAN-MADE AMPULES, SMALL GLASS FLASKS USED FOR HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS, HAVE BEEN PASSED BY BRITAIN'S ENEMY EXPORT COMMITTEE FOR SHIPMENT TO BRAZIL, MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE SOURCES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WD12NOON

APR 4 1940

30.24-1455

30.24 - 1455

ROME, APRIL 3-AP-PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S MILAN NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO D'ITALIA TODAY INDICATED A BELIEF THAT THE EXPANSION OF THE ITALIAN EMPIRE IS NOT YET ENDED.

THE NEWSPAPER REFERRED TO A MARBLE MAP DISPLAYED NEAR THE COLISEUM IN ROME ON WHICH ALBANIA--OCCUPIED IN EASTER WEEK,--RECENTLY HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE ITALIAN EMPIRE. THE PAPER THEN SAID "THE WORK IS NOT YET FINISHED--THE WORKMEN WILL HAVESTILL MORE WORK TO DO ON THAT MAP."

THE ARTICLE WAS INSPIRED BY THE PUBLICATION IN MOST ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS OF A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INVESTIGATOR, SUMNER WELLES, AND PAUL REYNAUD, THEN FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE, FACING A MAP OF EUROPE ON WHICH ITALIANS SAID FRONTIERS HAD BEEN TRACED WHICH WOULD MUTILATE ITALY AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

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THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS SAID TO HAVE APPEARED ORIGINALLY ON THE COVER OF THE FRENCH MAGAZINE L'ILLUSTRATION.

NARVIK, NORWAY, APRIL 3-(AP)-SWEDISH ORE TRAINS CONTINUE TO LOAD GERMAN AND BRITISH STEAMERS HERE AT THE LONGEST DOCKS IN EUROPE WHILE THE QUESTION OF THE WESTERN POWERS' EFFORTS TO HALT COMPLETELY THESE SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY BECOMES DAILY MORE ACUTE.

AT PRESENT BRITAIN IS GETTING MOST OF THE HIGH GRADE ORE, VALUABLE ALWAYS BUT ESPECIALLY SO DURING WARTIME FOR MANUFACTURE OF HIGH-GRADE STEEL FOR GUNS AND MUNITIONS. APR 4 1940

IN JANUARY BRITAIN RECEIVED 148,291 TONS FROM NARVIK AND IN FEBRUARY 131,855 TONS, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL FIGURES. GERMANY RECEIVED IN JANUARY 281,740 TONS BUT IN FEBRUARY ONLY 99,391 TONS. LATER FIGURES ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

DURING THE SAME TWO MONTHS LAST YEAR GERMANY IMPORTED 963,372 TONS THROUGH NARVIK WHILE BRITAIN RECEIVED 138,064 TONS.

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THE GROWING EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE IS CAUSING GERMAN IMPORTS OF WEDISH ORE TO DWINDLE FURTHER, THOUGH ACCURATE FIGURES ARE UNOBTAINABLE AT PRESENT AND SHIPPING INFORMATION IS KEPT HIGHLY SECRET.

NARVIK ITSELF, WITH ITS POPULATION OF 10,000 AND BUSTLING HARBOR ACTIVITY, INJECTS A MODERN AND SOMEWHAT INCONGRUOUS NOTE INTO A SCENE OF UNRIVALED NATURAL BEAUTY AND GRANDEUR WITH HIGH AND RUGGED MOUNTAINS FORMING A PROTECTIVE WALL FOR THE DEEP, CLEAR WATERS OF OFOTEN FJORD.

ONE END OF THE FJORD IS TAKEN UP BY THE LONG DOCKS ALONGSIDE OF WHICH 10,000-TON STEAMERS APPEARED DWARFED. DAY AND NIGHT LONG ORE TRAINS RUMBLE IN FROM DISTANT MINES TO DISCHARGE CARGO AT THE ICE FREE PORT CREATED SOLELY FOR THIS PURPOSE. THE RAILWAY WAS OPENED IN 1903 TO GIVE THE SWEDISH MINES AT KIRUNA AN OUTLET TO THE ATLANTIC IN ADDITION TO THE GULF OF BOTHNIA AT LULEA.

NARVIK, BASE FOR THE NORTHERMOST DIVISION OF THE NORWEGIAN ARMY, IS ADVANTAGEOUSLY LOCATED FOR DEFENSE AGAINST ATTACK AS ITS HARBOR IS COMPLETELY SHELTERED FROM THE OCEAN. ---

BELGIUM, APRIL 3-AP-FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL-HENRI SPAAK WILL PRESIDE AT A CONFERENCE HERE FRIDAY OF THE BELGIAN AMBASSADORS TO LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, ROME AND THE HAGUE. ---

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STOCKHOLM, APRIL 3-(AP)-SWEDEN LODGED A PROTEST WITH GERMANY TONIGHT AGAINST THE ALLEGED TORPEDOING OF THREE SWEDISH STEAMERS, THE DALAROE, LIANA AND OSMED, IN FEBRUARY WITH THE LOSS OF 24 LIVES.

MJ854PES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 3-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE FROM THE COMMANDER OF SWEDISH VOLUNTEER FORCES IN FINLAND SAID THE CORPS HAD LOST 26 KILLED, 39 WOUNDED AND 10 MISSING OUT OF 8,700 WHO TOOK PART IN THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE SWEDES SHOT DOWN 12 RUSSIAN PLANES, DAMAGED FOUR OTHERS AND LOST THREE OF THEIR OWN.

APR 4 1940 MJ1126PES

ROME, APRIL 3-(AP)-A LAW MAKING WOMEN AND CHILDREN OVER 13 SUBJECT TO MOBILIZATION FOR WAR WORK BEHIND THE LINES WAS ADOPTED BY THE ITALIAN CABINET TODAY IN A SESSION DEVOTED TO MAKING ITALY PREPARED AND SELF-SUFFICIENT. APR 4 1940

THE CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION IS INTENDED TO FILL THE RANKS OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIGHTERS, HOME DEFENSE WORKERS AND FACTORY HANDS.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MILITARY ROADS AT UNDISCLOSED LOCATIONS WAS AUTHORIZED, AND MORE COAST ARTILLERY AND ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS WERE ORDERED.

VIRGINIO GAYDA, FASCIST EDITORIAL SPOKESMAN, COMMENTING ON THE LATTER PROJECT, SAID THIS WAS "MORE OPPORTUNE THAN EVER" IN VIEW OF "INSISTENT, IF IMPUDENT THREATS WHICH REPEATEDLY ECHO IN SOME FRENCH AND BRITISH NEWSPAPERS CONCERNING POSSIBLE ATTACKS BY FOREIGN FLEETS UPON ITALIAN COASTS."

APR 4 1940

RQ1159PES

PARIS, APRIL 3-(AP)-FRENCH-GERMAN DEALINGS IN IRON ORE AND COKE, ONCE AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS, HALTED ABRUPTLY SIX DAYS BEFORE THE WAR STARTED, PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER ANATOLE DE MONZIE DECLARED TODAY.

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THE MINISTER DENIED THAT ANY EXCHANGE WAS CONTINUING THROUGH BELGIUM, SAYING THAT FRENCH IRON ORE NOW IS SENT TO LUXEMBOURG FOR PROCESSING AND THAT ON A CAREFULLY CALCULATED BASIS FRANCE REQUIRES IN RETURN STEEL EQUIVALENT TO THE ORE.

FRANCE BUYS COKE FROM BELGIUM, BUT DE MONZIE ASSERTED THE FRENCH HAD MADE CERTAIN THAT THEIR IMPORTS WERE PRODUCED IN BELGIAN FURNACES WHICH HE TERMED "HABITUAL PROVIDERS FOR THE FRENCH IRON INDUSTRY."

(THE POSSIBILITY OF FRENCH ORE HELPING TO FEED GERMAN INDUSTRY AND GERMAN COAL DOING THE SAME FOR FRENCH FURNACES HAS BEEN DISCUSSED IN CONNECTION WITH BELGIUM'S POSITION AS A TRADER WITH BOTH BELLIGERENTS.

(BELGIUM HAS TOLD GERMANY SHE MUST HAVE MORE COAL. WHILE THIS MIGHT NOT REACH FRANCE DIRECTLY, IT WOULD ENABLE BELGIUM TO RELEASE MORE OF HER OWN COAL SUPPLIES TO FRANCE.

(LAST AUGUST THE BELGIAN COAL CARTEL AND FRENCH IRON MINING COMPANIES CONFIRMED AN AGREEMENT TO EXCHANGE 4,000,000 TONS OF COAL FOR 6,000,000 TONS OF FRENCH IRON ORE.)

"BELGIUM COULD ONLY EXPORT COKE TO FRANCE IF HER OWN GERMAN IMPORTS SHOWED AN EXCESSIVE SURPLUS," SAID DE MONZIE. "SUCH IS NOT THE CASE, FAR FROM IT. BELGIAN COKE SOLD TO FRANCE IS PRODUCED IN BELGIAN COKE FURNACES.

"LIKEWISE FRENCH CHALKY ORE EXPORTED TO LUXEMBOURG IS RETURNED TO FRANCE AS STEEL. LUXEMBOURG ONLY SELLS TO GERMAN SILICOUS ORE FROM HER OWN MINES.

"THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY THAT THE ENEMY COULD BE SUPPLIED WITH OUR OWN ORE AS LONG AS WE RECEIVE THE COUNTERPART OF OUR EXPORTS. AND OUR COMPTROLLERS ANTICIPATE NO FAILURE IN THIS RESPECT."

AR238PES

(ADVANCE F[illegible]3DAY, APRIL 2.)

APR 4 1940

(ADVANCE) BU[illegible]RESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--

GERMAN FORMATION OF A DANUBE RIVER SHIPPING POOL IS SEEN BY OIL MEN AS MARKING THE FIRST STEP IN THE REICH'S CAMPAIGN TO CONTROL TRANSPORT FROM SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE'S OIL AND GRAIN FIELDS.

WITH RUMANIAN PETROLEUM AND WHEAT NEEDED IN GREAT QUANTITIES, THE START IN THE SPEEDING UP OF TRANSPORT CAME WITH ORGANIZATION OF THE "DONAU LLOYD" SHIPPING POOL AT A RECENT MEETING OF SHIPPERS.

FOUR GERMAN OR AUSTRIAN CONCERNS, ONE SLOVAK AND ONE HUNGARIAN COMPANY JOINED AND YUGOSLAV AND RUMANIAN ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN

30.34 — 1459

30.24 — 1457

INVITED.

GERMAN-SPONSORED RAILWAY AGREEMENTS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA, AS WELL AS AMONG OTHER BALKAN NATIONS, HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED. OIL MEN HERE SAY THE ACCORDS ARE DESIGNED TO INSURE QUICKER TRANSPORT OF RUMANIAN OIL, AS WELL AS OTHER BALKAN PRODUCTS, TO GERMANY.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES HAVE RESULTED IN GERMANY'S GETTING ONLY 46,000 TONS OF RUMANIAN OIL IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1940 INSTEAD OF THE 360,000 CALLED FOR IN RUMANIAN-GERMAN AGREEMENTS. WHEAT DELIVERIES HAVE ALSO BEEN FAR BEHIND SCHEDULE.

NOT ONLY DOES GERMANY WISH TO MAKE UP THE DEFICIT THIS SPRING AND SUMMER, SAY GERMAN OIL EXPERTS HERE, BUT SHE IS LOOKING TOWARD SOVIET RUSSIA TO SUPPLY GREAT ADDITIONAL QUANTITIES OF FUEL.

NOT ONLY WILL THE NAZIS RECEIVE GREAT SUPPLIES ACROSS THE BLACK SEA FROM BATUM FOR SHIPMENT UP THE DANUBE, SAY THESE MEN, BUT GERMANS WILL DEVELOP RECENTLY DISCOVERED RUSSIAN FIELDS BETWEEN THE URAL AND VOLGA RIVERS.

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ACCORDING TO THESE SOURCES, A RECENT AGREEMENT CALLS FOR GERMANY TO SUPPLY TECHNICAL EXPERTS AND MACHINERY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION IN THE FIELDS WHOSE OIL WILL BE DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS. THE PRESENT PRODUCTION OF 4,000,000 TONS YEARLY IS EXPECTED TO BE DOUBLED.

BUT, BECAUSE OF TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES, SAY THE GERMAN EXPERTS, GERMANY'S SHARE OF THE INCREASED PRODUCTION WILL BE CEDED TO RUSSIA IN RETURN FOR AN EQUAL AMOUNT FROM THE MORE ACCESSIBLE CAUCASUS FIELDS.

THEY ACKNOWLEDGE EVEN THEN THAT GERMANY WILL FIND IT DIFFICULT TO TRANSPORT MILLIONS OF TONS OF OIL FROM THE PORT OF BATUM ACROSS THE BLACK SEA AND THENCE UP THE DANUBE.

BUT PART, THEY SAY, WILL BE CARRIED BY RAILWAY FROM THE BULGARIAN PORT OF VARNA THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA AND INTO FORMER AUSTRIA--OVER A RAILWAY LINE HITHERTO UNUSED FOR OIL TRANSPORT, THUS LIGHTENING THE BURDEN ON OTHER CARRIERS.

IT IS REPORTED ON GOOD AUTHORITY THAT GERMAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES ARE BUILDING UNLOADING FACILITIES AND STORAGE TANKS AT VARNA.

THE REICH LACKS SUFFICIENT TANK CARS, IT IS REPORTED BY GERMAN SOURCES* AND SO ALL AVAILABLE BALKAN CAR FACTORIES HAVE BEEN ASKED TO HELP IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF HUNDREDS OF NEW ONES.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, APRIL 2--MOVED APRIL 1)

W1039AES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

APR 4 1940

BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEAVY INTENSIFICATION OF THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC WAR OF STRANGULATION AGAINST GERMANY HAS BROUGHT FROM NAZIDOM THE QUICK AND DEFIANT THREAT WHICH WAS TO BE EXPECTED.

FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, HEIR TO HITLER, TODAY FLUNG BACK AT THE ALLIES THE DECLARATION THAT A "DECISIVE BLOW MUST BE STRUCK IN THE WEST" AND THAT THE FUEHRER HAS "MOBILIZED ALL RESOURCES" FOR THE ASSAULT WHEN THE TIME SEEMS RIPE.

IT WAS THE LOGICAL MILITARY ANSWER IN VIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ANGLO-FRENCH CAMP.

THAT WAS A WHACKING ALLIED GAIN WHICH CHAMBERLAIN REPORTED PRIDEFULLY IN HIS HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY, IN RECORDING THAT ENGLAND AND

SIX NEUTRAL STATES HAD MADE PACTS CALCULATED TO DEPRIVE GERMANY OF A GREAT STORE OF BADLY NEEDED SUPPLIES.

BUT IT ALSO WAS A WHACKING HITLERIAN ADVANCE WHICH CAME OUT OF BUCHAREST IN THE NEWS THAT THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD DRAFT 4,000,000 YOUNG MEN TO FORM AN AGRICULTURAL ARMY TO INSURE BOUNTIFUL GRAIN CROPS FROM THIS RICH DANUBIAN GARDEN-SPOT, IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH EXPORT DEMANDS--GERMANY'S IN PARTICULAR.

SO OUR FIRST OFFENSIVE OF THE SPRING IS, HAPPY TO RELATE, NOT THE "BLOOD BATH" WHICH MIGHT HAVE COME BUT A FIERCE POLITICO-ECONOMIC DRIVE, AND THESE EARLY REPORTS FROM THE FRONT LEAVE NO DOUBT THAT THE BATTLE IS GETTING HOT.

ACTUALLY, COME WHAT MAY, THIS CLASH WITHOUT GUNFIRE LIKELY IS THE CRUCIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE WAR--FAR MORE DEADLY AND DEVASTATING THAN A BOMBARDMENT FROM GREAT GUNS.

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IT WILL DETERMINE ULTIMATELY WHETHER THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES CAN CARROTE HERR HITLER WITH THEIR ECONOMIC BLOCKADE, OR WHETHER HE CAN TURN OUT OF THE STRANGLE HOLD, AND MAKE A COUNTER-ATTACK IN KIND.

GOERING DIDN'T SAY WHEN HIS LEADER INTENDS TO STRIKE WITH HIS MILITARY ARMS TO "END THE WAR." BUT WE CAN TAKE IT FOR GRANTED, I BELIEVE, THAT HITLER WILL MAKE THE EFFORT IF AND WHEN HE SEES THAT THERE IS NO ESCAPE FROM SLOW DEATH IN THE BLOCKADE. PENDING THAT MOMENT HE WILL TRY TO MEET THE ALLIES ON THEIR OWN ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

THE AIM OF THE BELLIGERENTS IS TO WIN THE NEUTRALS BY PRESSURE, PROFIT OR PROMISE OF SECURITY--FOR THESE NEUTRALS POSSESS EITHER HIGHLY DESIRABLE SUPPLIES OR AFFORD SOME STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE WHICH THE WARRING NATIONS COVET. AND THE SMALLER NATIONS, SEEING THE CONFLICT GROWING FIERCER AND MORE DANGEROUS FOR THEM, ARE SCURRYING FOR SHELTER IN WHAT LOOKS LIKE THE SAFEST SPOT.

THUS WHAT WE ARE SEEING IN THIS REALLY REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT IS A GENERAL REALIGNMENT OF AFFILIATIONS BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENT POWERS AND OTHER EUROPEAN NATIONS. FOR THE LITTLE FELLOW IT IS AN ANXIOUS MOMENT. IT BEHOOVES HIM TO PICK THE WINNING SIDE, FOR HE MAY NOT HAVE ANOTHER CHOICE.

IF YOU CAN VISUALIZE THIS FIERCE STRUGGLE, WAGED WITH THE WEAPON OF ECONOMIC STRANGULATION, IT WILL AFFORD MORE STARK DRAMA THAN A DOZEN RACING FIELDS OF MILITARY BATTLE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT, WHICH BROUGHT BOTH FOLLOWERS AND OPPOSITION IN COMMONS TO THEIR FEET TO APPLAUD, INVOLVED TRADE PACTS WITH NORWAY, SWEDEN, ICELAND, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND DENMARK.

THESE AGREEMENTS PROVIDE FOR RIGID LIMITATION OF EXPORTS TO THE REICH.

THE POINT OF THIS IS--AND IT IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE--THAT NEUTRALS HAVE BEEN IMPORTING HUGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES AND GOODS FROM ABROAD AND REEXPORTING THEM TO GERMANY. THIS REPRESENTED A VAST "LEAK" IN THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

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BRITAIN ALSO HAS TRADE DISCUSSIONS UNDER WAY WITH SWITZERLAND AND SPAIN. THE ECONOMIC BATTLE IN THE BALKANS IS PARTICULARLY FIERCE, FOR HITLER HAS BEEN DEPENDING GREATLY ON THIS AREA FOR SUPPLIES, AND [illegible] THE ALLIES HAVE MADE HEAVY INROADS ON HIS PRESERVES.

IT WILL INDEED BE A REAL VICTORY FOR HITLER IF RUMANIA IS ABLE TO CARRY OUT THE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY OF MEETING THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN'S DEMANDS FOR THE SUPPLIES FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN DICKERING SO LONG. HE WILL BE ESPECIALLY FORTUNATE IF HE IS ABLE TO SECURE ANY CONSIDERABLE PART OF RUMANIA'S OIL, WHICH IS THE LIFE-BLOOD OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

WHERE NO OTHER METHOD WILL AVAIL, THE ALLIES ARE PURCHASING

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SUPPLIES WITH GOLD IN ORDER TO KEEP THEM AWAY FROM HITLER. AN EXAMPLE IS THE TAKING OVER BY BRITAIN OF NORWAY'S ENTIRE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF WHALE OIL.

THE POSITIONS OF BOTH RUSSIA AND ITALY ARE OF VAST MOMENT BOTH TO THE ALLIES AND GERMANY. HITLER HAS BEEN STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO WIN THEIR FULL SUPPORT, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD IS JUST NOW GETTING BUSY.

FRANCE IS SAID TO WANT TO USE THE IRON-HAND ON THE BOLSHEVISTS AS VIRTUAL ALLIES OF GERMANY, BUT BRITAIN IS UNDERSTOOD TO FEEL THAT THE SOVIET CAN BE KEPT FROM CLOSER COOPERATION WITH THE NAZIS. MANY OBSERVERS EXPECT THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE WILL TRY TO WIN ITALY WHOLLY AWAY FROM GERMANY, THE FRENCH PERHAPS TAKING THE LEAD.

AT THIS WRITING NEITHER ROME NOR MOSCOW IS SHOWING MUCH WARMTH TOWARD NAZIDOM.

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HF932AES

BOSTON, APRIL 3-(AP)-BRITISH TARS ARRIVING IN BOSTON ABOARD THE BRITISH FREIGHTER CITY OF NEW YORK DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED A SYSTEM OF BONUS PAYMENTS TO CREWS OF MERCHANT SHIPS WHICH LOCATE AND DESTROY GERMAN SUBMARINES.

THE ADMIRALTY, THE SAILORS SAID, WAS PAYING 20 POUNDS STERLING TO THE SEAMAN WHO DISCOVERED A SUBMARINE AND 10 POUNDS STERLING TO EACH MEMBER OF ANY MERCHANTMAN'S GUN CREW WHICH PUT THE SUBMERSIBLES OUT OF ACTION.

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30.24-1459

SAN PEDRO, CALIF., APRIL 3-(AP)-WAR CONDITIONS ABROAD HAVE LEFT 4,000 TONS OF COPPER INGOTS, CONSIGNED FOR VLADIVOSTOK, STRANDED HERE.

A RUSSIAN VESSEL, SCHEDULED TO PICK UP THE METAL, IS REPORTED TO HAVE CANCELED ITS TRIP HERE FOR FEAR IT MIGHT FALL VICTIM OF A FRANCO-BRITISH PATROL ALONG THE ASAIAN COAST.

THE COPPER CAME FROM ARIZONA SMELTERS.

APR 4 1940

FJ625ACS

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, APRIL 3)

(ADVANCE) T H E W A R I N T H E W E S T

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APR 4 1940

THE ALLIES:--CHURCHILL MADE VIRTUAL ARMED SERVICES DICTATOR IN BRITISH CABINET SHAKEUP; HOARE BECOMES AIR MINISTER; REYNAUD SAYS FRANCE IS GOING TO "USE ITS WEAPON" AGAINST REICH; ALLIED AIR SCOUTS ON WESTERN FRONT CLAIM TO HAVE DOWNED AT LEAST FIVE GERMAN PLANES TUESDAY WHILE ARTILLERY CRASHES IN THREE SECTORS; BRITISH AIR FORCE CLAIMS TWO VICTORIES AND ONE LOSS IN SAAR AREA; ONE GERMAN AND ONE R.A.F. PLANE SHOT DOWN IN FIGHT OFF YORKSHIRE COAST.

GERMANY:--FIELD MARSHAL GOERING SAYS HITLER HAS MOBILIZED "ALL HIS RESOURCES" FOR A "DECISIVE BLOW" IN THE WEST; GERMAN AIRFORCE CLAIMS NEW SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON BRITISH CONVOY, SAYS SEVERAL BRITISH WARSHIPS HIT IN LAST NIGHT'S RAID ON SCAPA FLOW AND CLAIMS THREE ALLIED PLANES SHOT DOWN ON WESTERN FRONT.

THE NEUTRALS:--RESIDENTS OF LUXEMBOURG, CAPITAL OF TINY GRAND DUCHY ON WESTERN FRONT, GIVEN EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ABANDONING

HOMES; NETHERLANDS PAYS LITTLE ATTENTION TO GOERING; SCANDINAVIA WORRIES OVER ALLIED EFFORTS TO HALT GERMAN ORE SHIPMENTS AS BOTH BRITISH AND GERMAN STEAMERS CONTINUE TO LOAD METALS AT NARVIK, NORWAY; TURKEY TELLS BRITAIN SHE WANTS TO STAY OUT OF WAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, APRIL 3)

WE511PES

UNDATED NO. 2 MEN OF THE WAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APR 4 1940

AS IN PROBABLY NO OTHER MAJOR CONFLICT, THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD IS FOCUSED TODAY ON TWO "NO. 2 MEN" OF EUROPE'S BELLIGERENT POWERS.

WORDY, AGGRESSIVE IN SPEAKING THEIR MINDS, WINSTON CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL GOERING ARE MEN OF VAST ACTIVITIES WHO SHARE THE LIMELIGHT ON THE "NO. 1" MEN OF THEIR NATIONS.

FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING--SUPREME CONTROLLER OF WARTIME ECONOMICS OF THE GERMAN REICH, COMMANDER OF THE VAUNTED NAZI AIR FORCE, DESIGNATED BY ADOLF HITLER AS HIS SUCCESSOR . . . FREQUENTLY VOICES GERMANY'S WAR AIMS IN FORCEFUL LANGUAGE . . . YESTERDAY HE TOLD THE WORLD GERMAN FORCES WERE MASSED IN THE WEST "FOR A DECISIVE BLOW" WHICH "MUST BE STRUCK" THERE IN THE MANNER OF THE POLISH BLITZKRIEG "WHEN HITLER IS DETERMINED TO PUT AN END TO THIS WAR" . . . POPULAR WITH GERMANS, AN ENTHUSIASTIC HUNTSMAN, KNOWN FOR FLAMBOYANT UNIFORMS . . . BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, REPORTING ON HIS LAST DAYS IN BERLIN BEFORE THE WAR BROKE, WROTE THAT GOERING "WOULD HAVE PREFERRED A PEACEFUL SOLUTION BUT IT WAS HITLER'S DECISION ALONE WHICH COUNTED."

HENDERSON REPORTED THAT ON A VISIT WITH GOERING THE FIELD MARSHAL "PRODUCED WITH PRIDE DRAWINGS OF TAPESTRIES, MOSTLY REPRESENTING NAKED LADIES LABELED WITH THE NAMES OF VARIOUS VIRTUES, SUCH AS GOODNESS, MERCY, PURITY, ETC. . . . I TOLD HIM THEY LOOKED AT LEAST PACIFIC BUT THAT I FAILED TO FIND PATIENCE AMONG THEM."

WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY--BRITAIN'S NEW "MAN OF BATTLE" . . . APPOINTED WEDNESDAY TO BE DIRECTOR OF ALL HER WAR FORCES . . . DYNAMIC FIGURE BEHIND PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN . . . 65-YEAR-OLD POLITICAL VETERAN . . . OUTSPOKEN MAN OF ACTION, NATURALLY EXUBERANT AND DARING . . . LAST SATURDAY HE WARNED THAT BRITAIN WOULD TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN THE WAR, WARNED NEUTRALS THAT BRITAIN HAD SCANT REGARD FOR NEUTRALITY "WHICH GIVES ALL THE ADVANTAGES TO THE AGGRESSOR."

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REGARDED AS THE MAN THE BRITISH PUBLIC WOULD DEMAND IF AGE SHOULD FORCE 71-YEAR-OLD CHAMBERLAIN TO RETIRE AS PRIME MINISTER . . . HE IS A NATIONAL HERO TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC WHO LOOK TO HIM FOR INSPIRATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT, HIS DRAMATIC SPEECHES ARE AWAITED EAGERLY . . . A GIFTED PHRASE-MAKER . . . THE LONDON EVENING STANDARD CRITICIZED HIS SPEECH OF FEB. 27 DISCLOSING BATTLESHIPS NELSON AND BARHAM DAMAGED BY ENEMY ACTION AS "STIRRING, BRILLIANT, CORUSCATING AND SCANDALOUSLY PACKED WITH NEWS WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN RELEASED LONG AGO."

CALLS HIMSELF AN "OLD FASHIONED PATRIOT" . . . BELIEVES IN POWER AND MAJESTY OF BRITISH EMPIRE . . . ENGLISHMEN LIKE HIS CONDUCT OF THE SEA WAR, HIS FRANK REITERATION THAT THE STRUGGLE WILL BE LONG, HARD, UNRELENTING.

WE841PES

DEBATE SLATED THURSDAY ON ECONOMIC WAR

Premier Declares Scheme Will "Drain Lifeblood Out Of Our Enemy"

Corporation Organized To Keep Neutrals' Goods From Germany

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 4—Prime Minister Chamberlain today ordered a secret session of the House of Commons for next Thursday for debate on the world-wide economic warfare by which the Allies are seeking to "drain the lifeblood out of our enemy."

Speaking outside the House, he declared he was "ten times as confident" now of winning the war as he was when the conflict broke out because Adolf Hitler "missed the bus" in failing to launch a *blitzkrieg* last September.

A new step in the economic offensive was taken with establishment of "the English Commercial Corporation, Ltd.," to deal with neutrals, particularly in southeastern Europe, to divert vital goods from Germany and capture markets for Britain.

Speaks To Party Council

The Prime Minister optimistically surveyed the war in a luncheon speech before his Conservative party council even as the nation weighed with skepticism yesterday's Cabinet reshuffle which gave Winston Churchill prime responsibility for war strategy but was seen as doing little else.

Chamberlain declared Britain was in a great deal stronger position relative to Germany now than at the start of the war. In addition, he said, there was "a growth of sentiment among neutral countries in our favor."

He contended that Germany, because of "brutal, callous and wicked" measures, "has not a real friend in the world."

Homey Side Of Personality

The usually matter-of-fact Prime Minister displayed a sparkling, homey side of public personality with the use of man-in-the-street phrases such as "Hitler missed the bus" and a statement he was giving his audience a war report "straight from the horse's mouth."

He predicted further tightening of the Allied blockade of Germany, declaring:

"You can take it from me that, one by one, leaks and loopholes are being stopped and that as the war goes on that strangling effect will more and more drain the lifeblood out of our enemy."

Can't Continue Consideration

Consideration for neutrals, he asserted, has hampered the blockade, but he said "it cannot be expected that we should allow Germany indefinitely to profit by our scrupulousness and to draw aid and comfort from neutrals who are not free agents and who know in their hearts, whatever they may say, that our victory spells freedom for them whereas our defeat would doom them to slavery."

Chamberlain said he thought it was a "very extraordinary thing" that Hitler failed to "take advantage of his initial superiority and to make an endeavor to overwhelm us and France before we had time to make good our deficiencies." Now, he said, Britain's strength was increasing while "the very completeness" of Germany's preparations left "little margin of strength to call upon."

Prime Minister Says He Is Ten Times More Confident of Victory Today—Press Not Enthused Over Cabinet Shake-up.

LONDON, April 4 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared today he was "ten times as confident" of victory now as he was when the war began because Adolf Hitler "missed the bus" by failing to use the arms superiority Germany had at the start.

The Prime Minister addressed his Conservative party council a day after shaking up his Government to knit it into a tighter organization and to put chief responsibility for war strategy on the shoulders of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Britain still is building up her strength, Chamberlain declared, while Germany is close to the limits of her strength.

Chamberlain hinted at impending new measures to make the allies' blockade of Germany escape-proof.

"You can take it from me," he said, "that one by one leaks and loopholes are being stopped and that as the war goes on that strangling effect will more and more drain the lifeblood out of our enemy."

On the other hand, the Prime Minister declared, there is no shortage of food in Britain.

Can Stand Curtailment.

"If some time later on we want to save shipping space for war materials, or if we want to restrict demands upon our foreign exchange, we may have to do without some things that we have been used to, but we can stand a lot of curtailment yet without feeling any the worse for it," he said.

He said consideration for neutrals had hampered the allies' blockade, but warned that "it cannot be expected that we should allow Germany indefinitely to profit by our scrupulousness and to draw aid and comfort from neutrals who are not free agents, and who know in their hearts, whatever they may say, that our victory spells freedom for them whereas our defeat would doom them to slavery."

The recent Anglo-French declaration of a closer alliance gave the "best assurance" that "we shall not be cheated out of the fruits of victory and that the essential elements of European security will be available to us when the war is over," he told the council.

"When we embarked upon this war," he said, "I felt we should be bound to win it. After seven months of war, I feel ten times as confident as I did at the beginning."

The Prime Minister said he believed that never before in all Great Britain's history had the nation been "so completely united upon the broad aims of our policy and upon our determination to carry on this fight until we have achieved our purpose."

He praised the decision of the political parties to lay aside party strife as far as possible "in order to concentrate on winning the war."

Does Not Bar Criticism.

"I do not claim that the Government should be exempt from criticism," he declared, "but I do feel that as we are all agreed as to what we want out of this war, the Government of the day is entitled to claim general support for its war policy."

The Prime Minister said Germany began preparing for war long before it started but that "one thing is certain—Hitler missed the bus!"

Hitler's failure to "take advantage of his initial superiority and to make an endeavor to overwhelm us and France before we had time to make good our deficiencies," he called a "very extraordinary thing."

"We must admit—I do admit—that we have not yet succeeded in so bringing work and workers together as to make full use of our existing man power," he said.

"That means we have not reached our full strength. We are making great efforts to do so."

Of Germany's failure to strike hard at the beginning, Mr. Chamberlain declared it might have been "that Hitler thought that he might get away with what he had got without fighting for it or . . . that, after all, preparations were not sufficiently completed. . . ."

Face Future Calmly.

The seven months of war, he said, have enabled the allies to "make good and remove our weaknesses, to consolidate and tune up every arm, offensive and defensive, and so enormously to add to our fighting strength that we can face the future with calm, whatever it brings."

He continued:

"I would be the last to underrate the enemy's strength or his determination to use that strength without scruple and without mercy if he thinks he can do so without getting his blows returned with interest.

"I say this, too—the very completeness of his preparations has left him little margin of strength to call upon."

The Prime Minister declared that Germany "has not any real friend in the world" and that leaks and loopholes in Britain's blockade of Germany are being mended.

"Our victory," he declared, "spells freedom.

"I ask you to bear in mind that this is a war of will and the will to conquer. I put my faith in the courage and tenacity of our race, which has never failed."

Secret Session of House Set.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons today that a secret session of the House would be arranged for next Thursday to debate the Government's economic warfare policies. Before the announcement Opposition Leader Clement R. Attlee said there would be difficulty in discussing economic warfare publicly.

"I recognize that the subject is one of great importance and one which perhaps it might be difficult to debate in public," Mr. Chamberlain replied. "I shall be very glad to make the necessary arrangements for a secret session."

The only previous secret session during this war was December 13 and was followed almost a month later by the removal of Leslie-Hore-Belisha as War Secretary.

Churchill at Helm.

Winston Churchill climbed into the driver's seat of the British war machine today with a big share of the job of winning public confidence in the Government's fighting qualities.

A new shake-up in the Cabinet puts the duties of chief war strategist on the shoulders of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Press reaction to the new Cabinet setup ranged from the Daily Herald's "futile," to the Times's comment that it "is not calculated, and perhaps was not intended, to arouse any great enthusiasm."

The only new [illegible] in the ministerial family is in the Food Ministry where Lord Woolton, an industrialist experienced in Government trade and supply operations, succeeds Herbert S. Morrison.

The only Minister missing is Lord Chatfield, eliminated by the dissolution of the Ministry for Co-ordination of Defense.

Reforms claimed for the new lineup were:

1. Endowing Churchill with almost unchallenged mastery over the fighting services as head of the Armed Services Committee.

2. Putting Sir John Simon and Sir Kingsley Wood in almost the same category on the home fronts.

Simon's Staggering Task.

The staggering task of presiding over economic policy fell to Sir John, who as Chancellor of the Exchequer remains the chief of Great Britain's mighty offensive of pounds, shillings and pence.

Sir Kingsley, who left the Air Ministry to become Lord Privy Seal, was made head of the Home Policy Committee, director of the vital domestic problems of wartime, including food and agriculture.

The only brake on Churchill's authority will be the Prime Minister himself.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the new Air Minister; War Secretary Oliver Stanley, their chiefs of staff and Churchill's own First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, are on his Armed Services Committee.

Also reporting to him as a committee member will be the Supply Minister, Leslie Burgin, who held his post despite heavy criticism during the past six weeks.

The Times, however, remarked that the new Cabinet assignments looked like an "elaborate game of puss-in-corner" and reiterated its plea for a more compact war Cabinet of no more than half a dozen members.

The Herald said the nation demanded" a thorough spring cleaning of the Cabinet" and Chamberlain answered "with a feeble flick of a duster."

Like Wonderland Party.

"Once again," it said "he borrows the technic of the Mad Hatter's tea party. Leading characters move solemnly from one chair to the next while the public, like Alice, looks on bewildered."

The demand for a "real war Cabinet" will grow, commented the Daily Mail, "and it is bound to be granted if the war drags on. . . . Victory will not come easily if it continues to be directed by a council of tired men."

Some commentators blamed a dearth of material, and reluctance by the opposition to accept ministerial offices through the lack of a more extensive overhauling.

The Daily Express called the changes "all to the good," but said "there are not enough of them."

First news of the reorganization was made public by the German radio, which broadcast it forty-five minutes before the British release time.

The announcer accompanied his detailed list of the changes with the comment that Churchill had been "promoted from the rank of war monger to supreme war monger" and had forced out Sir Kingsley, who, he said, was "too short to ex-[illegible] Churchill in lying."

Game of 'Puss in Corner' In British Cabinet Shift

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 4.—The changes in the British Cabinet, described by the London Times as a "game of puss in the corner," follow:

POSITION.	IN.	OUT.
Air	Sir Samuel Hoare	Sir Kingsley Wood
Lord Privy Seal	Sir Kingsley	Sir Samuel
DefenseCo-ordination	(Churchill takes over duties.)	Lord Chatfield
Supply	R. S. Hudson	
Overseas Trade	Geoffrey Shakespeare	Hudson
Admiralty's Parliamentary and Financial Secretary	Sir Victor Warrender	[illegible]peare
Food	Lord Woolton	W. S. Morrison
Postmaster General	Morrison	Maj. George Tryon
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Tryon	Morrison
President of Board of Education	Herwald Ramsbotham	Lord de la Warr
First Commissioner of Works	Lord de la Warr	Ramsbotham

Churchill---Britain's War Lord

At 65 He Commands All of Empire's Might and May Soon Become Prime Minister.

APRIL-4

By Associated Press.

All the armed might of Great Britain be[illegible]e Winston Churchill's to command today.

Riding the crest of that destiny which many predict will carry him to the position of Prime Minister, the plump, pugnacious foe of Germany finds himself virtual dictator of the army, navy and air force through the third British Cabinet shuffle in seven months of war.

Last September 3, just seven hours after war was declared, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain yielded to popular clamor and called Churchill from his vocal but comparatively ineffectual place in the House of Commons to become first Lord of the Admiralty.

Now the new Cabinet shake-up makes Mr. Churchill chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and thus the boss of all war forces, in addition to his Admiralty job.

At 65, Mr. Churchill still is "on the way up" in a career that has been meteoric throughout, and brilliantly so in a short seven months.

Most of the violent action in the war thus far has been at sea— in Churchill's department—but it is possible also to trace to his growing influence a general hardening of Britain's attitude toward neutrals and foe alike.

If Chamberlain Should Quit—

Should the seventy-one-year-old Prime Minister Chamberlain retire, Britons almost certainly would demand that he hand the keys of No. 10 Downing Street to Mr. Churchill, the popular personification of belligerent John Bull.

There no longer is evident that air of amused tolerance which Mr. Chamberlain displayed when he was overheard in 1938 to ask Lady Astor: "What is Winston up to now?"

This swift shift in political fortunes has demonstrated beyond doubt Mr. Churchill's tremendous hold on the confidence of most of his people.

For months before the war began, the public had called for Mr. Chamberlain to bring back the man with the massive head, the flashing blue eyes and pugnacious features who had a reputation for daring and "getting places."

To them it was incomprehensible that Mr. Churchill, who in turn was head of the Admiralty, munitions minister, war secretary and air minister in the 1914-18 conflict, should be on the sidelines.

With delight they heard that "Winston is back."

It was a quarter-century since he had signed the mobilization order for the fleet in 1914, but the enemy across the channel was the same; Churchill himself was the same, older but with the same hot fire of personality.

Quick to Get in Action.

Soon he was on the radio, telling the Germans who had called him Britain's chief "warmonger" that the British-French allies were in the fight until Adolf Hitler "has had enough."

He told the Empire, "it was for Hitler to say when the war would begin, but it is not for him or his successor to say when it will end."

That was the sort of thing the people wanted to hear, and the sort of thing that Churchill could say well.

The Germans have heaped scorn upon him, accusing him of everything from the sinking of the British liner Athenia to profiteering on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Churchill knows that each enemy attack brings him just that much closer to the Prime Ministership.

ADD-UNDATED-CHURCHILL-

THERE HE STOOD OFTEN DURING HIS YEARS AS A "REBELLIOUS TORY" TO BEGIN A SPEECH WITH DECEPTIVE, MILD TONES, ONLY TO FALL UPON AND VERBALLY REND SOME INCAUTIOUS INTERRUPTER.

CHAMBERLAIN HIMSELF FREQUENTLY CAME UNDER THAT SARCASTIC FIRE BEFORE ABANDONING HIS "APPEASEMENT" POLICY OF DEALING WITH GERMANY. THE SCENE HAS SHIFTED NOW, AND CHURCHILL SITS ON THE FRONT GOVERNMENT BENCH, FIGURATIVELY AND LITERALLY.

A BIT STOUTER AND [illegible] ROUND-SHOULDERED THAN THE DASHING YOUNG CHURCHILL OF 1914, HE IS ONE OF TWO SURVIVORS OF WORLD WAR CABINETS STILL IN THE GOVERNMENT. THE OTHER IS SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, WHO WAS ATTORNEY GENERAL IN 1914 AND HOME SECRETARY IN 1915-16.

BASICALLY, CHURCHILL HAS NOT CHANGED MUCH SINCE, WHEN HE PARTICIPATED IN THE BOER WAR TWO-SCORE YEARS AGO, THE BOERS POSTED THE FOLLOWING NOTICE FOR THEIR ESCAPED PRISONER:

"ENGLISHMAN, 25 YEARS OLD, ABOUT FIVE FEET, EIGHT INCHES

30.24-1463

30.24-1463

TALL, OF INDIFFERENT BUILD; WALKS A LITTLE WITH A BEND FORWARD; PALE APPEARANCE; RED BROWNISH HAIR; SMALL MUSTACHE HARDLY PERCEPTIBLE; TALKS THROUGH HIS NOSE; CANNOT PRONOUNCE THE LETTER "S" PROPERLY; AND DOES NOT KNOW ANY DUTCH."

THE MUSTACHE HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL CASUALTY OF THE SUBSEQUENT YEARS, YEARS IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT CHURCHILL HAS HELD MORE OFFICES, SERVED IN MORE WARS AND PRACTICED MORE ARTS THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN THE EMPIRE.

HIS FIRST MILITARY SERVICE WAS IN CUBA IN 1895 AS AN ATTACHE WITH THE SPANISH FORCES, AND HE HAS BEEN IN CONFLICTS FROM INDIA AND AFRICA TO THE WESTERN FRONT EVER SINCE.

HE HAS PURSUED CAREERS AS JOURNALIST, AUTHOR, HISTORIAN, LECTURER, TRAVELER, ADVENTURER, BRICKLAYER AND STATESMAN AS WELL. HIS HISTORICAL WRITINGS, ESPECIALLY HIS ACCOUNTS OF THE WORLD WAR, ARE HIGHLY REGARDED.

HE WAS UNDERSECRETARY FOR COLONIES IN 1906-08; PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, 1908-10; HOME SECRETARY, 1910-11; FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, 1911-15; MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, 1917; SECRETARY FOR WAR AND AIR, 1918-21; SECRETARY FOR COLONIES, 1921-22; AND CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, 1924-29.

APPOINTED IN 1911 TO REJUVENATE BRITAIN'S SEA POWER, HE HAD DEVELOPED A MODERN ARMADA BY 1914. PEOPLE ASHORE CRITICIZED HIM FOR SPENDING SO MUCH ON THE NAVY, BUT WHEN THE WORLD WAR CAME, THESE SAME CRITICS THANKFULLY FOUND THEIR NAVY A POWERFUL FACTOR.

THEY HOPE NOW THAT IT WILL STRANGLE GERMANY'S ECONOMIC LIFE AS SUCCESSFULLY AS IT DID THEN.

CHURCHILL'S NEXT PROJECTS IN THE WORLD WAR FIZZLED, HOWEVER. THE ANTWERP AND DARDANELLES SCHEMES BROUGHT HIS DOWNFALL.--THE GERMANS TOOK ANTWERP AND THE BRITISH FAILED TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES.

RESIGNING CHURCHILL RESIGNED NOV. 15, 1915, AND WENT TO FRANCE, WHERE HE SERVED FOR SIX MONTHS AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH THE ROYAL

SCOTS FUSILIERS.

A TYPICAL CHURCHILL STORY OF THAT PERIOD IS THIS:

A SUPERIOR OFFICER ADVISED HIM TO MOVE FROM A HEAVILY-SHELLED POSITION TO A SAFER ONEOUT. CHURCHILL PROTESTED THAT IN ANOTHER LOCATION HE COULD NOT MAINTAIN PROPER CONTACT WITH HIS MEN.

"I TELL YOU, THIS IS A VERY DANGEROUS PLACE," PERSISTED HIS METTLED SUPERIOR.

"YES, SIR, "REPLIED CHURCHILL, "BUT AFTER ALL, THIS IS A VERY DANGEROUS WAR."

NOW THIS OLDEST SON OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE FORMER JENNY JEROME OF NEW YORK FINDS HIMSELF IN A TOP POSITION IN ANOTHER "VERY DANGEROUS WAR," ENABLING HIM STILL FURTHER TO [redacted] DISCOMFIT AN EARLY FRIEND WHO ONCE REMARKED:

"YOU HAVE DONE SURPRISINGLY WELL, BUT YOU OWE IT ALL TO THE FACT THAT YOU ARE RANDY'S SON."

"SIR," HE [redacted] RETORTED [redacted] "THE TIME IS COMING WHEN LORD RANDOLPH WILL BE REMEMBERED CHIEFLY AS THE FATHER OF WINSTON CHURCHILL."

THAT LORD RANDOLPH HIMSELF SHARED WINSTON'S prophetic FEELING WAS AFFIRMED BY A FRIEND WHO MET HIM [redacted] 50-ODD YEARS AGO.

[redacted] YOUNG WINSTON, THEN ABOUT 13, WAS INTRODUCED BY [redacted] LORD RANDOLPH, WHO PATTED THE BOY'S SHOULDER AND [redacted] declared:

"HE'S NOT MUCH YET, [redacted] BUT HE'S A GOOD LAD."

PUB—WITH AN [redacted] ASSIST FROM EDS

ANOTHER TEST [illegible]EYNAUD'S [illegible]NGTH DUE

French Premier Yields To Demand That He Reinforce Position

Radical Socialist Group Splits On Question Of Seeking Vote

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 4—Premier Paul Reynaud, yielding to a Radical-Socialist demand that he reinforce his political position or resign, agreed tonight to a second test of his win-the-war Government in the Chamber of Deputies.

He approved the chamber party group's request for a general debate under two conditions:

That it come after a secret Senate session scheduled for next Tuesday,

That it be before the legislators recess to attend provincial council meetings, probably at the end of next week.

Desire To Test Strength

Political sources said the Radical-Socialist deputies, who form the second largest group in the chamber and are well to the right of the numerically dominant Socialist group, are anxious to see if the Premier can increase his majority over the clear majority of one ballot he obtained on March 22, just after he took office. Since then enough Deputies have changed their stand to give him a paper majority of seventeen votes.

The Radical-Socialists gave no indication of what support might be expected from them when the new vote is taken, probably next Thursday or Friday. A section of the party and other groups farther to the right have objected to inclusion of Socialists in the Reynaud Government.

Many Abstentions

Today, however, there were many abstentions from the party group's vote to present the request for the debate, and it carried only by 21 votes to 16. This showed the Radical-Socialists themselves were well divided on the issue. Edouard Daladier, the previous Premier and now Defense Minister, did not attend the caucus at which the vote was taken.

Meanwhile, a new decree [illegible] the dissemination of Communist propaganda as treason, punishable by death, was reported to have been prepared for Premier Reynaud's signature by Henri Roy, Minister of Interior.

30.24-1465

30.24-1465
1465

French Halt Nazi Attack

Paris Reports Strong German Blow Along Nied River Broken by Outposts.

PARIS, April 4 (A. P.).—French forces announced today that a strong German infantry attack had broken against a French outpost in the Nied River sector of the western front.

Seven German prisoners were said to have been taken while the French suffered no losses. The engagement took place yesterday.

The western front then settled back into its routine of inactivity except for sporadic artillery duels east of the Moselle River and west of the Vosges Mountains.

Today's communique said:

"Activity of contract units, especially between the Blies [River] and the Vosges where we repelled several German patrols."

On the home front, interest centered on Premier Raynaud's declaration last night that the allies are strong enough to win and would conclude no phoney peace with Adolf Hitler and an announcement by Navy Minister Campinchi of a decision to lay down 200,000 tons of new shipping of all kinds to "maintain our maritime supremacy over the enemy."

M. Campinchi made his announcement before the Marine Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

Bars a Phoney Peace.

Premier Reynaud spoke in a radio broadcast to the United States. He outlined France's purpose as follows:

"From the outset 'we must finish it' has been the formula which summed up all our thoughts. And that means no phoney peace after a war which is not phoney in any respect.

"Hitler's Germany will not succeed in selling us that counterfeit. It would be madness to believe that by signing some kind of a compromise with her that we should be signing anything other than our death warrant for the following day."

Premier Reynaud also called Soviet Russia an "accomplice" of Germany in aggression.

Berlin Reports Raids.

BERLIN, April 4 (A. P.).—About 4,000 tons of British war and merchant ships were destroyed or damaged by German air raids on British convoys and other shipping yesterday afternoon, the German High Command reported today.

Its communique said:

"In the west, no special development.

"In the northern North Sea and off the British east coast, German fighting planes in the afternoon of April 3 attacked British war vessels, convoys and armed merchant ships.

"Despite recurring air fights with British chasers and hectic anti-aircraft defense from war vessels, as well as merchantmen, the German attackers succeeded in scoring definite success.

"One destroyer, one outpost boat and two merchant vessels composing a total of 17,000 tons were seriously damaged.

"Three outpost boats and one merchant ship of 5,000 tons were destroyed by fire caused by bombs. Furthermore, one outpost boat and three freighters totaling 17,000 tons were damaged.

"Two German planes made forced landings. The crews were rescued. One plane is missing. One British pursuit plane was shot down in an air fight."

Air Fight Over North Sea.

LONDON, April 4 (A. P.).—A British plane on patrol over the North Sea yesterday encountered six German Junkers planes, the Air Ministry announced today, and shot down one of them.

The British plane returned with part of its controls shot away. Two officers were slightly wounded.

The Grimsby trawler Russell, 246 tons, was damaged today by a German mine which exploded when brought up in trawling.

An account of the battle said another German plane was damaged so badly that it landed in Norway where the crew was interned.

It was the first fight of the war for a British flying boat. It dropped to 100 feet above the sea to avoid attack from below. The British account said that while it fought some of the German planes, others climbed and dropped bombs—but all missed.

Report Naval Clash.

OSLO, April 4 (A. P.).—Likelihood that a naval air engagement occurred in the North Sea late Wednesday afternoon was reported today from various observation points on the Norwegian coast.

Violent gunfire was heard in the Bergen area and some observers said they sighted a large number of ships and airplanes on the horizon.

A German plane which landed at Stavanger yesterday was reported to have been damaged in an air battle. The crew burned the plane before being interned.

Nazis Delay Adriatic Test.

DUBROVNIK (RAGUSA), Yugoslavia, April 4 (A. P.).—The German freighter Ankara, loaded with 4,000 tons of bauxite, today delayed her scheduled sailing for Trieste because of the rumored presence of British warships in the Adriatic.

The Ankara's operators hoped to stay within neutral coastal waters and open up a blockade-proof route to the Italian port of Trieste whence supplies could be shipped overland to Germany.

Germans were watching to see whether such a route were feasible, since numerous freighters in Adriatic ports could be brought into service if the Ankara reaches Trieste safely.

Yugoslav naval authorities yesterday asserted that British naval units had not been sighted north of Corfu, Greek island at the entrance to the Adriatic.

Swedish Ore Shipped.

NARVIK, Norway, April 4 (A. P.).—Swedish ore trains continue to load German and British steamships here at the longest docks in Europe while the question of the Western Powers' efforts to halt completely these shipments to Germany becomes daily more acute.

At present Britain is getting most of the high grade ore, valuable always, but especially so during war time for manufacturing of high-grade steel for guns and munitions.

In January Britain received 148,291 tons from Narvik and in February 131,855 tons, according to official figures. Germany received in January 281,740 tons, but in February only 99,391 tons. Later figures are not available.

During the same two months last year Germany imported 963,372 tons through Narvik, while Britain received 138,064 tons.

Start Blockade Patrol.

CANBERRA, Australia, April 4 (A. P.). — The Australian Government announced today that contraband control would be started in Australian ports next Monday to relieve pressure on bases in Great Britain and France.

FRANCE TO BRAND RED PROPAGANDA AS TREASONABLE

Disseminators Will Get the Death Penalty—New Test for Reynaud.

PARIS, April 4 (A. P.).—A new decree branding the dissemination of communist propaganda as treason punishable by death was reported tonight to have been prepared for Premier Reynaud's signature by Henri Roy, Minister of Interior.

Semi-official informants said the drastic measure would cancel the Frenchman's traditional right to prevent search of his home at night.

The decree is aimed at communist agents operating in and about Paris. Under the existing criminal code, the police cannot raid a Frenchmen's home from dusk until dawn without his permission, although they can surround his house and wait until the [illegible] before entering.

Under the new decree, concentration camps for arrested communists will be transferred from the Paris district to North Africa. The decree also will re-enforce the squads of police which are assigned to investigate both Nazi and communist propaganda rings in France.

36 Red Deputies Sentenced.

Yesterday a military court imposed sentences of five years each upon thirty-six former Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies on conviction of disseminating Communist propaganda. Eight others received suspended sentence, but lost their civil rights and must pay fines. Nine of the former deputies, convicted in absentia, will be tried later for treason. They have escaped arrest.

The Communist party has been banned in France since the start of the war and measures against members of the outlawed party have been increased steadily.

Premier Reynaud, the future of his Government in doubt unless he gains greater political support, agreed today to general debate of his policies in the Chamber of Deputies after a secret Senate session on April 9 holds a similar discussion.

Put Pressure on Premier.

Radical Socialist members of the Chamber requested the debate in a conference with the Premier. In political quarters it was said they told him he must resign unless he gains a larger majority than the one-vote margin given him March 22. M. Reynaud agreed to the test, the Radical Socialists reported back in the Chamber.

Since his first test of strength, switches in votes recorded in the official Journal have given him a majority of seventeen, with 107 Deputies still abstaining.

REPORTS REYNAUD FACES NEW TEST

Paris Hears of Opposition by Radical-Socialists.

PARIS, April 4 (A. P.).—In parliamentary circles it was reported tonight that the Radical-Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies had decided to ask for Premier Paul Reynaud's resignation unless he could show that his government held a substantial increase in support over the one-vote majority it received in its first test March 22.

The decision was reported taken at a meeting of the group this afternoon. Edouard Daladier, who heads the party, but is National Defense Minister in the government which succeeded his own, was not present.

While M. Reynaud received only a one-vote margin on March 22, his majority was increased to 17 within two days as some Deputies switched their stand.

The reported Radical-Socialist decision was interpreted in some quarters to mean that the new Government, which is pledged to wage the war against Germany with increased vigor, must face another Chamber vote of confidence soon after the Senate debate on April 9.

The Radical-Socialists were understood to have named a delegation to present their views to M. Reynaud and at the same time to ask the Premier not to send the Chamber on vacation after the Senate meeting.

General policy questions are to be put to the new government next week in the Senate and the Premier has been pushing his new Ministries vigorously to get as much accomplished as possible before he faces that test of his popularity.

A large section of the Radical-Socialists and Rightist parties—including Louis Marin's Republican Federation—especially have been dissatisfied with the new government because of its inclusion of Socialists.

BLOCKADE PLAN AROUSES JAPAN

Britain Warned Against Navy Activities in Strait.

SOVIET SHIPPING AFFECTED

Cruising Warships Are Declared Very Unpleasant.

TOKIO, April 4 (A. P.).—The Japanese Navy threatened today to take action if the British blockade is applied "illegally" to Soviet Russian shipping destined for Germany, and indications were that any blockade action in Chosen Strait would be so considered.

The warning was conveyed in a statement by the admiralty spokesman.

Chosen Strait, southern gateway to the Sea of Japan and principal approach to Russia's port of Vladivostok, separates Japan from the Asiatic mainland at the Korean Peninsula.

While the Sea of Japan is not Japanese territorial waters, the admiralty spokesman said flatly, "It is a Japanese lake in Japanese eyes. The British Navy can take any action it pleases there, but the reaction in Japanese sentiment would be very strong."

Apparently Japanese objections would be less vehement against British action well removed from the shores of the 500-mile wide sea than against any action in 100-mile-wide neck of ocean linking the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea.

Limits Are Not Defined.

The spokesman, however, would not say what Japan would consider illegal or what action Japan would take, but his declaration was generally interpreted to refer to any halting of Russian commerce through Chosen Strait.

He said that Japan objects to any extension of the European war to waters near Japan and warned that Japan finds cruising warships near Japanese waters "very unpleasant."

The halting of the Japanese liner Asama Maru January 21, almost within sight of Yokohama, by a British cruiser which took off twenty-one German seamen en route home was protested by the Japanese as a national affront.

Turning to the United States fleet maneuvers in the Pacific, the Admiralty spokesman said that Japanese unrest was caused by the fact that they are to be larger than ever before, and nearer to the Far East.

He intimated an expectation that the maneuvers would be extended beyond the international date line which, he said, would amount to "brandishing a big sword near Japan."

Holds to Belligerent's Rights.

LONDON, April 4 (A. P.).—A British spokesman said today that Japan, in the course of normal diplomatic contacts, had "expressed the hope that Britain would avoid naval action near Japanese shores" but that Britain insisted on belligerent rights.

"We have no intention of committing illegal action, and it is our desire as far as possible to pay regard to Japanese susceptibilities, of which we are fully aware," the spokesman said.

"However, it is not possible for us to forgo legal rights as a belligerent, and it should be understood that we intend to exercise these rights to the full whenever necessary."

NAZI CALLS WELLES POSING ILL CHOSEN

Map Behind Him and Paris Premier Angers Berlin.

BERLIN, April 4 (A. P.).—A German spokesman today accused Sumner Welles of bad taste in posing with Premier Paul Reynaud—then Finance Minister—in front of a map which the Germans asserted was an illustration of French war aims to reduce the borders of the Reich. This spokesman said that it was left open whether the American Under-Secretary of State approved these aims or whether he merely was present in Paris to take cognizance of them on his recent tour of European capitals.

[Most Italian newspapers have published a picture of Mr. Welles and M. Reynaud facing a map of Europe on which Italy said frontiers had been traced which would humiliate Italy and other countries.]

Persons close to the German Government said that the photograph, seen in a French illustrated magazine, showed that "the fantastic wish-dreams of the western Powers to whittle down the Reich had been one subject" of Mr. Welles's Paris talks.

BRITAIN SETS UP WAR CORPORATION

It Will Deal With Neutrals and Seek New Markets.

LONDON, April 4 (A. P.).—The establishment of a Government trading corporation to deal with neutrals in the drive to divert vital products from Germany and get markets for Britain was announced to the House of Commons today by Sir John Simon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the company, known as "the English Commercial Corporation," would deal primarily with Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia, but could trade anywhere.

The company probably will "have to embark on barter transactions," according to information put out about it. It will be permanent—not merely a war measure—and will seek first to increase British trade in the Balkans, where German and British economic interests compete.

The company will be registered on April 15, with Lord Swinton, former Air Minister, as chairman. It will be financed by the Treasury but will operate "as a commercial and independent entity, subject to general consultation with the Government on broad lines of policy."

On the board will be such big business men as Chester Beatty, who has mining interests in southeastern Europe; C. P. Lister, machinery manufacturer; J. H. Hambro of Hambro's Bank.

Commons Is Told of Rise In Imports From U. S.

LONDON, April 4 (A. P.).—The Minister of Economic Warfare, Ronald H. Cross, told a questioner in the House of Commons today that United Stetes exports to the allies showed an increase of $22,000,000 during the last four months of 1939, compared with the same period in 1938.

American exports to the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Italy and Russia increased $68,000,000 during those four months, he said, adding that the increases did not necessarily imply a leak in the allied blockade of Germany.

NAZIS ASK WHEAT INSTEAD OF OIL

Rumania Is Urged to Send Grain to Reich.

BUCHAREST, April 4 (A. P.).—Germany was reported authoritatively today to have agreed to refrain from asking an increase in oil shipments to the Reich if Rumania would promise to send Germany $10,000,000 worth of wheat this year.

Germany's trade negotiator, Dr. Karl Clodius, had his first interview with Finance Minister Mititza Constantinescu. They were understood to have discussed establishing a higher clearing value for the mark to give Germany more for her money.

Diplomatic circles saw new indications that Germany was striving to conclude a new economic agreement before the British press for a Rumanian promise to limit trade with the Reich. Rumania's normal wheat exports total $20,000,000 annually.

Last year Germany got $8,000,000 worth and a poor crop this year is expected to reduce the exportable surplus to slightly more than Germany wants.

Eleven Polish Catholic Holidays Recognized

BERLIN, April 4 (A. P.).—Hans Frank, governor-general of German occupied Poland, today recognized eleven Catholic holidays previously observed in Poland and ordered continuation of their observance.

Major C. C. Tryon Gets Barony in British Shift

LONDON, April 4 (A. P.).—A barony was conferred today on Major George C. Tryon, former Postmaster-General, who became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the new Cabinet shake-up.

The new Food Minister, Lord Woolton, was named to the Privy Council by King George.

"Fantastic Nonsense"

Washington, April 4 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, tonight branded as "fantastic nonsense" German charges that he and French Premier Paul Reynaud (then Finance Minister) recently discussed a map depicting French plans to "whittle down" the territory of the Reich.

Welles issued a formal statement saying:

"Various allegations concerning a map which is shown in the photograph of M. Reynaud and of myself are fantastic nonsense. At no time during the course of my interview in Paris or in any other capital I visited was any reference made to any maps. I never even looked at any map which may have been in M. Reynaud's office."

POLICY OF STARVATION

Nazis See Indorsement of Program in New Line-up.

BERLIN, April 4 (A. P.).—The British Cabinet rearrangement was declared by authoritative German sources today to be a complete indorsement of Winston Churchill's program of "starving out" Germany and involving neutrals in the war.

They professed amusement at the versatility of the Cabinet Ministers in changing posts without "previous training for new posts."

Vatican Radio Censures Nazi 'Neo-Paganism'

German Attempt to Show CatholicChurch asEnemy of Women Is Denounced

VATICAN CITY, April 4 (AP).—A speaker on the Vatican City radio, using for his subject "Woman in Christendom—Notes on Neo-Paganism," replied today to what he called propaganda against the Catholic church in Germany.

Speaking in Italian, the broadcaster first discussed Soviet "propaganda to the effect that Bolshevism liberated womanhood," then devoted most of his time to an exposition entitled "Woman and Motherhood" which took place in Berlin, Dec. 15.-Jan. 21 under sponsorship of Rudolf Hess, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's deputy party leader, and other Nazi chieftains.

In this exhibition, the speaker said, the Nazis sought to show that "the Catholic church is the enemy of women and shows contempt for women."

"We are convinced," the speaker said, "that neo-paganism can never give us the charity and spiritual motherhood given us by Christianity."

The broadcaster also denied an accusation which he attributed to the Nazis to the effect that Polish priests had aroused the people of Poland against the Germans.

RUSSIAN DEFENSE BUDGET A RECORD

57 Billion Rubles Voted by Supreme Soviet

MOSCOW, April 4 (A. P.).—The Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, concluded its sixth session today after unanimously approving a record defense budget and a constitutional amendment incorporating the Karelo-Finnish region as the twelfth republic of the Soviet Union.

The legislators also amended the Constitution to provide for the formation of new regions within the Turkmen, Kirkhiz, Ukranian Tadjik, Kazakh and Byelo-Russian republics.

The defense budget, providing an appropriation of 57,000,000,000 rubles, was included in the 1940 program of expenditures adopted yesterday.

In foreign trade the ruble has a nominal value of nineteen cents, but special conditions surrounding its purchasing power make accurate conversion into dollars impossible.

Berlin Residents Told To Order Their Coal Now

Government Acts To Prevent Recurrence Of Fuel Shortage Of Last Winter

Berlin, April 4 (AP)—In an apparent move to prevent a recurrence of the coal shortage of the past winter, the Government today announced a plan under which every German household will be compelled to buy a sufficient coal supply this summer to last through next winter.

Poor families unable to raise the cash required for coal will get a Government loan.

Coal rationing, although not announced officially, has been effective since the start of the war when coal dealers introduced "customer cards" to ensure equal distribution of their limited supplies.

CHILDREN IN WAR

Italy to Mobilize Those Over 13, and Women.

ROME, April 4 (A. P.).—A law making women, and children over 13, subject to mobilization for war work behind the lines was adopted by the Italian Cabinet yesterday in a session devoted to making Italy prepared and self-sufficient.

The civilian mobilization is intended to fill the ranks of anti-aircraft fighters, to free defense workers and factory hands.

Construction of new military works at undisclosed locations was authorized, and more coast artillery and anti-aircraft guns were ordered.

Virginio Gayda, Fascist editorial spokesman, commenting on the latter project, said this was "more opportune than ever" in view of "insistent, if impudent threats which repeatedly echo in some Franch and British newspapers concerning possible attacks by foreign fleets upon Italian coasts."

Finns Ask Reds To Let 2,000 Go To Homeland

Inhabitants Of Towns Seized Early In War Want To Return—No Reply Received

Helsinki, April 4 (AP)—Interior Minister Ernest von Born said today that Finland had asked Russia to permit 2,000 inhabitants of three Finnish towns, occupied by the Red Army soon after the start of war, to return to their homeland, but that no reply had been received thus far.

Von Born did not disclose the location of the towns, but they presumably are on the Karelian Isthmus or north of Lake Ladoga.

Hitler Says Bronze Doors Of Chancellery Must Go

Orders Candelabra, Too, To Be Scrapped for War Metal

BERLIN, April 4 (AP).—By order of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, the colossal bronze doors of the Reich Chancellery are to join the collection of metal which Germany is gathering for war purposes.

Hitler, to give a good example to the nation, has ordered the doors replaced by wooden ones, and has decided that some candelabra in the gorgeous new Chancellery wing can be dispensed with.

Herr Fuehrer personally went through the Chancellery's many rooms and halls and decided which metal objects could be sacrificed.

The doors, one of the sights of Berlin, have opened to such statesmen as Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, American Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, and Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy of Hungary.

Interned French Pilots Flee

LUXEMBURG, April 4 (AP).—Two French pilots injured in the forced landing of their bombing plane in central Luxemburg Tuesday escaped from internment tonight while they had been under treatment at a hospital with three other members of the plane's crew.

Turkish Paper Urges Neutrals Help Allies

Says Small Nations Must Aid To Save Themselves From Ultimate Nazi Domination

Ankara, Turkey, April 4 (AP)—A Turkish newspaper said today that Europe's small neutrals must held the Allies to save themselves from ultimate German domination.

"If the democracies lose this war all small and middle-sized nations of Europe will disappear," said the newspaper *Djumhuriyet*, hailing the elevation of Winston Churchill to director of all Great Britain's armed forces.

"All neutrals must help alleviate the heavy burdens shouldered by the Allies engaged in the gigantic crusade and against the destruction of civilization and against submission of the whole world to Nazi slavery."

Socialists and Laborites To Plan for New Europe

Blum on 2d International's Post-War Committee

BRUSSELS, April 4 (AP).—The Labor and Socialist (Second) International appointed today a commission of representatives from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands to prepare a European post-war reconstruction plan. Members named were former Premier Leon Blum of France, Philip J. Noel-Baker, Laborite member of the British Parliament; Camille Huysmans, of Belgium; Finn Moe, of Norway, and Kuos Verrink, of the Netherlands.

The decision to form such a committee was made by the guiding bureau of the organization. Blum attended the bureau meeting, at which Huysmans was elected president. German, Belgian, Danish, British, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish delegates also were present, but the Spanish, Finnish, Polish and Swiss Labor parties were unrepresented.

Passport Restrictions To Be Re-examined

WASHINGTON, April 4 (A. P.).—The State Department is preparing to re-examine its sweeping restrictions on issuance of passports to Europe, in view of the absence of large-scale hostilities.

Hundreds of passport requests have been held up in the seven months of the war, but many applicants continue to press for action.

At present the only recognized reason for granting permission to Americans to travel to Europe is "imperative necessity."

30.24-1467

30.24-1467

Salvador to Join Protest On Violation of Zone

Action Follows British Pursuit of German Freighter

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—Ambassador Jorge Boyd, of Panama, told Under Secretary Sumner Welles today that Salvador had agreed to join in an inter-American protest to Great Britain over the pursuit last month of the German freighter Hannover which sought refuge in a Dominican port.

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The Dominican government has asked for a consultation among all the American republics to consider a protest over violation of the security zone around this hemisphere.

The Salvadorean note was sent to the Panama Embassy here as the Panamanian government is spokesman for all the American republics on security zone problems.

It was the first sent to the embassy. The ambassador said he did not know if his government had received others.

The Mauretania carried a gun on a rear deck, probably a six-incher, and what appeared to be a range-finder was two decks above.

In what was believed to be an effort to precent unauthorized persons getting close to the liner, seamen on the Matson Line's Lurline were required to have passes before going ashore.

The seamen were told they would have to have passes to get aboard again. The Lurline is berthed near the Mauretania.

The vessel, which left New York March 20 and passed through the Panama Canal into the Pacific a week later, was reported approaching Honolulu last night, but the veil of secrecy resembling wartime censorship prevented reporters from learning of her exact whereabouts until she was sighted by a lookout.

Mauretania Reaches Hawaii After Dash Across Pacific

British Liner, Her Future Moves Veiled In Secrecy, Docks At Honolulu For Stores

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[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, April 4—Completing another secret dash in her voyage from New York, the British liner Mauretania docked here at 3.15 P. M. today for an unannounced period to replenish stores.

Thousands of persons, representing every race in Honolulu's melting-pot population, watched the huge liner dock, but were prevented by scores of customs officials, police and Government agents from entering the pier where she was tied up.

Coast Guardsmen kept the harbor clear for the giant liner until she was berthed.

Crew members said the Mauretania made a fast "blacked-out" trip from the Canal Zone.

They said the liner was under sealed orders, and expressed the belief the vessl would lave in about twenty-four hours. Few shore leaves were being granted.

U. S. Order Bars Ships Form Marseille Port

Instruction Received At Geneva Affects Two Craft Of American Export Line

Genoa, April 4 (AP)—American vessels in port at Genoa received orders tonight from Washington to discontinue calls at Marseille, France, and to keep out of ports of belligerent countries.

The American Export Line ships Excambion and Executive are the only ships at present in Genoa which are affected.

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Both ships unloaded cargoes and passengers destined for Marseille and announced they would be sent there by train.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4-(AP)-IT WAS ASSUMED HERE THAT ORDERS DELIVERED TO AMERICAN VESSELS AT GENOA, ITALY, TODAY WERE BASED ON AN INTERPRETATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW RECENTLY MADE BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

THE DEPARTMENT, REPLYING TO A REQUEST BY SECRETARY HULL FOR AN INTERPRETATION, SAID THAT AMERICAN VESSELS COULD NOT ENTER BELLIGERENT PORTS--WHILE HOMEWARD BOUND--TO HANDLE CARGO AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC EVEN THOUGH THOSE PORTS (SUCH AS MARSEILLE, FRANCE, ON THE MEDITERRANEAN) WERE OUTSIDE OF THE COMBAT AREA DESIGNATED BY PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE NEUTRALITY LAW PLAINLY BANS AMERICAN SHIPS FROM CARRYING GOODS TO BELLIGERENTS BUT THERE HAD BEEN SOME QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THEY COULD CARRY CARGOES FROM THOSE PORTS.

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RK916PES

SPEE SAILORS BALK

Two Do Not Want to Go to Homes in Germany.

SANTOS, Brazil, April 4 (A. P.).—Two sailors from the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, who arrived from Buenos Aires aboard the Italian steamship Neptunia, were turned over to the authorities today to be returned to internment in the Argentine capital.

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The men, Gerhard Martin Rudel and Monish Walter, said they had hoped to disembark at some port where they would not be interned. They explained they did not wish to go back to Germany.

NAZI WHITE PAPER INQUIRY DEMANDED

Vandenberg Asks Study of Charges by Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 4 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, said today that it would be unfortunate to close the incident of the so-called German white paper without an official inquiry on the part of Congress itself.

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In a formal statement he asserted that he thought publication by the Nazi of documents purported to have been seized from Polish archives furnished an example of the immediate need for a propaganda investigation such as proposed by Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri.

Mr. Clark's resolution was approved last week by the Foreign Relations Committee, but has not been acted upon by the Senate.

"If the white paper is sheer propaganda, no effort should be spared to clinch the proofs—if for no other reason than to arm our people against repetitions of this technic," Senator Vandenberg declared.

The so-called white book purported to disclose that William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, and other American diplomats and officials had joined in war mongering activities.

Senator Vandenberg, who was a member with Senator Clark of the munitions committee which investigated war propaganda several years ago, said he accepted at face value the denials of State Department officials of the charges in the white book.

"My mail, which is a rather good cross section of public thought, discloses a considerable restlessness and anxiety over the maintenance of our ultimate neutrality in the light of recent events," he said.

FINNS BUY U. S. GUNS AND MUNITION SUPPLY

Purchase Surplus Weapons of Post-World War Period

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WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The sale to Finland of thirty-two 8-inch howitzers and 200 75-millimeter field guns along with a supply of ammunition was announced today by the War Department.

Louis Johnson, Acting Secretary, said that they were British-made weapons acquired in the immediate post-World War period and recently adjudged to be surplus.

The sale was the first since the War Department offered a substantial store of surplus munitions to neutrals a month ago, coincident with the sale of ninety 6-inch field guns to Brazil.

SEES WAY CLEARING FOR POLISH RELIEF

Hoover Tells Of Efforts To Have Allies Lift Blockade For Foodstuffs

[By the Associated Press]

Palo Alto, Cal., April 4—Herbert Hoover said today it appeared the way was being cleared for the movement through the Allied blockade on Germany of food for Poland's starving thousands.

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After agreements have been concluded with the Allies and with Germany to permit shipment of food into Poland, the big problem of financing those shipments next must be faced. He estimated the cost, for the immediate future, at somewhere between $30,000,000 and $60,000,000. It will be on this work, he indicated, that he will leave Sunday for New York.

Speaks At Stanford

The former President talked to the assembled faculty and student body of Stanford University for an hour today, answering questions on foreign and domestic issues submitted to him in advance.

The problem has been to persuade the Allies to lift the blockade to the extent of permitting food ships to land in Germany with food for the Poles, but the Allies insist on assurance that this food will not go to the German army.

Of the Finns, the ex-President said "there can be no peace in the world until the right of a nation to be free is secured."

Hepburn Not Consulted Before Conant's Speech

Toronto, April 4 (AP)—Premier Hepburn of Ontario said tonight that had he been consulted behorehand he would have indicated the possible "international complications" in Attorney General Gordon Conant's speech last night in which the latter said Canada must get the United States on the Allies' side of the war.

"I had no intimation whatever Wednesday night that Mr. Conant was making an address of that character," he said. "Had he asked my advice naturally I would have indicated to him the possibility of international complications which might ensue."

Propaganda to Nye.

WASHINGTON, April 4 (A. P.).—Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, characterized as "concentrated propaganda" today an appeal by Ontario's Attorney-General to his countrymen to work to bring the United States into the war on the allied side.

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"I am awfully sorry," Senator Nye added, "that Canadians would urge any step that would take the United States into a cause they themselves are somewhat dubious about. It is all very well to talk about democracy, liberty and freedom, but before the United States falls for that kind of talk again it is going to have to see the cards laid on the table and have those terms defined.

"There isn't a single challenge in the issues involves in the European war that would merit a step by the United States that would mean the sacrifice of a single American life. This is in keeping with the concentration propaganda that is going to be directed at the United States from now on."

Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, said that he thought that Attorney-General Conant was "just like any other fellow who is hard pressed in a fight—hes' hollering for help and I don't blame him."

Senator Pepper said that he was in th orough accord with the policy of aiding the allies in every way short of actual participation in war, but he added: "I don't think that under any circumstances we will ever send a single soldier to Europe to fight in a war there."

Senator Clark told reporters: "I don't care to comment on a provincitl official's plain expression of an obvious hope."

Senator Murray, Democrat, of Montana, described Mr. Conant's tatement as "a bright idea for Canada."

CAMBRIDGTON, ONT., APRIL 4-(AP)-CANADIANS WERE URGED LAST NIGHT TO DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO BRING THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR BESIDE THE ALLIES -- WHOSE SUCCESS AGAINST GERMANY OTHERWISE "MAY BE VERY DOUBTFUL."

A CLEAR DECLARATION OF POLICY BY THE UNITED STATES OF HER INTENTION TO ENTER THE CONFLICT, ATTORNEY GENERAL GORDON CONANT OF THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DECLARED, "WOULD MATERIALLY AFFECT THE WHOLE SITUATION, PROBABLY TO THE EXTENT OF BRINGING AN END TO HOSTILITIES."

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BRITISH-FRENCH SUCCESS, HE TOLD A GATHERING OF FARMERS AND BUSINESSMEN, "MAY BE VERY DOUBTFUL UNLESS ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS MADE EFFECTIVE AT AN EARLY DATE." AS FOR THE UNITED STATES, HE HELD THAT EVERY DAY SHE DELAYED WOULD PROLONG THE WAR AND INCREASE THE EFFORT AND SACRIFICE SHE "MAY YET BE CALLED UPON TO MAKE TO SAVE HERSELF FROM THE FATE THAT NOW THREATENS ALL DEMOCRACIES."

CONANT IS A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT WHOSE HEAD, PREMIER MITCHELL HEPBURN, HAS ROUNDLY CRITICIZED DOMINION LEADERS FOR THEIR CONDUCT OF THE WAR AND WHO PUSHED A RESOLUTION THROUGH THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE EARLY IN THE YEAR CONDEMNING "SO LITTLE" WAR EFFORT BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAID HIS COUNTRY'S "SUPREME TASK" WAS TO MAKE EVERY SACRIFICE "SHORT OF IMPAIRING ITS STATUS AS A SOVEREIGN NATION" TO BRING THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES. IF NEED BE, HE SAID, CANADIANS SHOULD JOIN THE UNITED STATES IN BUILDING THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY AND ALLOW HER ACCESS ACROSS CANADIAN SOIL TO ALASKA.

HE PRAISED AS FORTHRIGHT THE MARCH 19 SPEECH IN TORONTO OF UNITED STATES MINISTER JAMES H. R. CROMWELL. CROMWELL'S SPEECH, MARKEDLY SYMPATHETIC TO THE ALLIES, CAUSED A FURORE IN THE UNITED STATES AND

BROUGHT A REBUKE FROM SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL.

"LET US HOPE THAT MR. CROMWELL DID EXPRESS THE SENTIMENTS OF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES," CONANT SAID.

"BUT LET US ALSO HOPE THAT ACTION AND NOT MERELY PROFESSIONS OF FAITH WILL FOLLOW."

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IN THE EVENT OF UNITED STATES' ENTRY INTO THE WAR, HE CONTENDED, CANADA WOULD SEE "THE FUTILITY OF HER NEUTRALITY."

UNABLE TO enlist X X X THE FORCES OF ITALY, OF RUSSIA, OF THE BALKAN STATES OR ANY OF THE OTHER NEUTRAL NATIONS.

"I AM CONFIDENT THAT SHE WOULD RISK THE ULTIMATE EXTERMINATION THAT WOULD BE HER FATE. BUT THE IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR."

30-24-1469

HE WARNED THAT THE BRITISH HAD BECOME SO ACCUSTOMED TO DEPEND UPON THE MIGHT OF THEIR NAVY AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR ARMS THAT THEY WERE INCLINED TO BE COMPLACENT AND TO REGARD AS INEVITABLE THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

"WHEN ONE EXAMINES THE FACTS AND FIGURES," HE SAID, "ONE CANNOT BE TOO SURE OF THAT.

"X X X TRULY WE HAVE BEFORE US A HERCULEAN TASK IF WE ARE TO SUCCEED AGAINST THE VAST ARMAMENTS, MACHINES AND ARMIES WHICH HITLER HAS CREATED."

ARGEAIS

APR 5 1940

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4-(AP)-A CANADIAN OFFICIAL'S PLEA FOR UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR STIRRED ANGRY DENUNCIATIONS OF "PROPAGANDA" TODAY, DURING WHICH SENATOR HOLT (D-WVA) DESCRIBED JAMES H.R.CROMWELL, AMERICAN MINISTER TO CANADA, AS A "TEA HOUND" DIPLOMAT "WHO PAID $50,000 FOR HIS JOB."

HOLT READ THE SENATE EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS YESTERDAY BY ONTARIO ATTORNEY ENERAL, GORDON CONANT. CONANT SAID THAT CANADIANS SHOULD "DO EVERYTHING WITHIN OUR POWER TO ENLIST THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CAUSE OF THE ALLIES."

"BUT I DON'T HOLD THE CANADIAN PEOPLE ANY MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT STATEMENT," HOLT SHOUTED, "THAN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STATEMENTS OF JIMMIE CROMWELL." APR 5 1940

CROMWELL RECENTLY MADE AN ADDRESS SUPPORTING THE ALLIES IN THEIR WAR AGAINST GERMANY. THE TALK DREW A REBUKE FROM SECRETARY OF STATE HULL.

(HOLT'S REFERENCE TO $50,000 WAS TO THE CONTRIBUTION CROMWELL MADE TO THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN CHEST IN 1936.)

30-24-1469

BEFORE HOLT TOOK THE FLOOR SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) HAD URGED THE SENATE TO ORDER A SPEEDY INVESTIGATION OF NAZI "WHITE BOOK" CHARGES THAT AMERICAN DIPLOMATS HAD ENGAGED IN WAR MONGERING ACTIVITIES.

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THE MICHIGAN SENATOR SUGGESTED IN A FORMAL STATEMENT THAT SUCH AN INQUIRY BE CONDUCTED BY A SPECIAL SEVEN-MEMBER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, PROPOSED BY SENATOR CLARK (D-MO) TO LOOK INTO ALL WAR PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES. CLARK'S RESOLUTION WON APPROVAL OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE LAST WEEK BUT HAS NOT YET BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE.

VANDENBERG SAID HE ACCEPTED AT FACE VALUE THE DENIALS OF SECRETARY OF STATE HULL AND WILLIAM C.BULLITT, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, THAT BULLITT HAD SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD JOIN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN FIGHTING GERMANY. THIS STATEMENT WAS ATTRIBUTED TO BULLITT IN PURPORTED POLISH PAPERS THE GERMANS SAID THEY SEIZED IN WARSAW.

NEVERTHELESS, VANDENBERG SAID HIS MAIL REFLECTED "CONSIDERABLE RESTLESSNESS AND ANXIETY OVER THE MAINTENANCE OF OUR ULTIMATE NEUTRALITY IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS."

"I THINK IT WOULD BE UNFORTUNATE TO CLOSE THE INCIDENT OF THE SO-CALLED GERMAN 'WHITE PAPER' WITHOUT AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY ON THE PART OF CONGRESS ITSELF," HE DECLARED.

SECRETARY HULL DECLINED THIS WEEK TO DELAY BULLITT'S DEPARTURE FOR HIS PARIS POST TO PERMIT HIS QUESTIONING BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AS SUGGESTED BY SENATOR REYNOLDS (D-NC) AND REP.FISH (R-NY).

"IF THE 'WHITE PAPER' IS SHEER PROPAGANDA," VANDENBERG CON-

TINUED, "NO EFFORT SHOULD BE SPARED TO CLINCH THE PROOFS--IF FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN TO ARM OUR PEOPLE AGAINST REPETITIONS OF THIS TECHNIQUE.

"IT IS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THE IMMEDIATE NEED FOR PASSAGE OF SENATOR BENNETT CLARK'S PENDING RESOLUTION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ALL FOREIGN PROPAGANDA WHICH SEEKS TO INVOLVE US ON EITHER SIDE OF THIS WAR."

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SM641PESNM

BERLIN, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT A "CONSIDERABLE NUMBER" OF BRITISH WAR VESSELS AND MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SUNK OR SEVERELY DAMAGED YESTERDAY IN A GERMAN AIR RAID IN THE NORTH SEA AND OFF THE BRITISH EAST COAST.

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FH42SAES

THE AGENCY, DNB, HAD REPORTED EARLIER THATMERCHANTSHIPS IN A BRITISH CONVOY ON THE NORTH SEA WERE "SUCCESSFULLY" ATTACKED AT NOON YESTERDAY. THAT ANNOUNCEMENT MENTIONED ONLY MERCHANT SHIPS AND WAS NOT AMPLIFIED UNTIL TODAY.

ONE BRITISH PURSUIT PLANE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT RESULTING FROM THE ATTACK.

DNB EMPHASIZED THAT THE FORAY WAS CARRIED OUT DESPITE THE STRONGEST ANTI-AIRCRAFT ACTION AND DEFENSE BY PURSUIT PLANES. THE AGENCY, HOWEVER, DID NOT GIVE THE NUMBER OF PLANES AND SHIPS INVOLVED.

JH33AES

OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL 4-(AP)-BRIGADIER GENERAL V.W.ODLUM HAS BEEN NAMED TO COMMAND THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE, DEFENSE MINISTER ROGERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, APRIL 4-(AP)-DOMINIONS SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TODAY TOLD MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE'S FIRST OVERSEAS SQUADRON THAT "HITLER AND ALL THAT FOR WHICH HE STANDS MUST BE COMPLETELY CRUSHED."

ASSERTING THAT THE MOTHER COUNTRY WOULD BE "ETERNALLY GRATEFUL" FOR THE CANADIANS' HELP, EDEN TOLD THE AIRMEN, "IF HITLER AND HIS ASSOCIATES WERE TO WIN THIS WAR THERE WOULD BE NO FREEDOM IN EUROPE AND NOT MUCH LIFE OUTSIDE IT EXCEPT THROUGH SUFFERANCE."

EDEN WALKED THROUGH THE RANKS, STOPPED TO TALK WITH THE MEN, VISITED THE AIRSTATION BUILDINGS, WATCHED A TARGET PRACTICE SESSION AND THEN LUNCHED WITH THE SQUADRON OFFICERS BEFORE FLYING BACK TO HIS DESK.

HF950AES

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LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-GERMANY'S "STALE THREATS" OF WAR HOLD NO TERROR FOR PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN.

HE TOLD MEMBERS OF HIS CONSERVATIVE PARTY COUNCIL TODAY HE HAD HEARD "NOTHING BUT THE USUAL STALE THREATS" FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RHINE -- "SO I DECIDED MY PUBLIC DUTIES WOULD NOT PREVENT ME FROM COMING HERE."

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HE APPARENTLY REFERRED TO A SPEECH BY FIELD MARSHAL GOERING, WHO TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF AVIATION CADETS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN HITLER WAS MOBILIZING ALL HIS FORCES FOR A "DECISIVE BLOW" IN THE WEST.

30.24-1471

CHAMBERLAIN WAS GREETED BY A BURST OF APPLAUSE AS HE FACED THE MEETING AND SAID, "IN THIS COUNTRY CHEERS AND WELCOME ARE NOT ORDERED."

AR950AES

PARIS, APRIL 4, (AP)— PAUL ROCKWELL OF ASHEVILLE, N.C., ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICANS TO JOIN THE FRENCH ARMY DURING THE WORLD WAR, ENLISTED TODAY IN THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

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IN THE LAST WAR, ROCKWELL FOUGHT IN THE SAME SQUAD WITH HIS BROTHER, KIFFEN, WHO LATER WAS KILLED WHILE SERVING WITH THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE, SERVED TWO OTHER AMERICANS, ALAN SEEGER AND WILLIAM WHITE, ALSO WERE MEMBERS OF THE SQUAD.

ROCKWELL SERVED IN THE FRENCH MOROCCAN WAR AS AN AVIATION CAPTAIN. HE ARRIVED LAST WEEK IN PARIS, WHERE HE USUALLY SPENDS PART OF THE YEAR. IT WAS EXPECTED HE WOULDBE ASSIGNED TO IMMEDIATE COMBAT DUTY.

JB HENRYS 00500 --JA--1230A

30.24-1471

PARIS, APRIL 4-AP-FRITZ THYSSEN, THE GERMAN STEEL MAGNATE WHO ONCE BACKED ADOLF HITLER BUT FLED TO SWITZERLAND LAST NOVEMBER, MAY GO SOON TO SOUTH AMERICA.

HE TOLD NEWSMEN HERE TODAY THAT "EVENTS WILL DECIDE". HE SAID HE PLANNED FIRST TO RETURN TO LOCARNO, SWITZERLAND AND FROM THERE "PERHAPS ONE DAY" HE WOULD GO TO WOTUTH AMERICAN VIA LISBON.

HE RETURNED TO PARIS TODAY FROM BRUSSELS, WHERE HE SAID HE HAD GONE TO VISIT HIS MOTHER.

WHEN THYSSEN FIRST ESTABLISHED A RESIDENCE AT LOCARNO HE SAID HE WAS "STILL A GERMAN" BUT "NO LONGER A NAZI." A STRICT RULE OF SILENCE IMPOSED ON ALL POLITICAL REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND PROVED TO MUCH FOR HIM AND HE LEFT FOR PARIS IN MARCH. WWW--

APR 5 1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE STORM-BATTERED FINNISH FREIGHTER ASTA WHICH LEFT VIIPURI MORE THAN FIVE MONTHS AGO ARRIVED TODAY WITH 1,900 TONS OF WOODPULP FOR ALBANY, N.Y.

N.D.HAFF, OFFICE MANAGER FOR DICHMANN, WRIGHT AND PUGH, AGENTS FOR THE 40-YEAR OLD SHIP, SAID THE ASTA LEFT VIIPURI A MONTH BEFORE THE RUSSIANS REDUCED THE CITY TO RUINS AND THEN WAS TAKEN BY A NAZI WARSHIP INTO STETTIN, GERMANY.

TWO AND A HALF MONTHS LATER THE GERMANS FREED THE SHIP, APPARENTLY SATISFIED THAT SHE WAS NOT CARRYING CONTRABAND TO THE ENEMY.

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SHORTLY AFTER LEAVING STETTIN SHE RAN INTO A STORM THAT DESTROYED HER BRIDGE, AND HER HARDY FINNISH SAILORS TOOK HER INTO LERWICK, NORWAY, FOR REPAIRS. SHE SAILED AGAIN BUT WAS FORCED INTO HAUGESUND, NORWAY, JAN. 14 FOR MORE REPAIRS.

LEAVING THERE MARCH 7 THE ASTA TOOK 27 DAYS TO REACH NEW YORK ON THE NORTHERN ROUTE. SHE WAS EXPECTED TO REACH ALBANY AT 8 A.M. TOMORROW.

N249PES

FIRST LEAD THE WAR TODAY, OR FOR SEPARATE USE

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

BRITAIN'S CABINET SHAKE-UP MEANS TO ME NOTHING SO MUCH AS THAT AT LONG LAST ONE OF THE GREAT GENIUSES OF ENGLISH HISTORY -- WINSTON CHURCHILL -- HAS BEEN ACCORDED A POLITICAL POSITION WHICH PUTS HIM CLOSE TO LEVEL FOOTING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER IN PRESTIGE AND MAY EASILY LEAD TO THE PREMIERSHIP SOON.

IN DISCUSSING CHURCHILL ONE RUNS THE DANGER OF EMBARKING ON SUPERLATIVES. STILL, HAVING STUDIED HIM FOR SOMETHING LIKE A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AT CLOSE RANGE, I VENTURE THE SUGGESTION THAT HIS APPOINTMENT AS DIRECTOR OF ALL THE ARMED FORCES OF THE NATION REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE MOVES TOWARDS VICTORY WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE.

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THE CHURCHILL BRAIN IS A MAGINOT LINE FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING FEATURES OF THIS CHANGE IS THAT IT IS THE RESULT OF AN INSISTENT PUBLIC DEMAND THAT CHURCHILL BE GIVEN GREATER SCOPE FOR HIS ABILITY. RARELY INDEED DOES SUCH A SITUATION ARISE, AND PERHAPS ONLY A GREAT NATIONAL CRISIS COULD PRODUCE IT.

BEYOND THIS THE CABINET CHANGE HAS NO SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE SENSE THAT AN IMMEDIATE CHANGE OF FUNDAMENTAL POLICY IS INVOLVED. A DRASTIC ALTERATION IN THE PLAN OF ACTION WOULD HAVE MEANT THE DOWNFALL OF PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN. THE MINISTERIAL SHIFTS WERE FORCED IN A LARGE DEGREE BY PUBLIC DEMAND FOR GREATER INITIATIVE IN THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

THERE IS NO OTHER MAN IN ENGLAND AT THIS TIME WHO HAS THE VARIED MARKS OF GREATNESS POSSESSED BY THIS SON OF THE EMPIRE'S BLUEST BLOOD. THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFE -- HE IS 65 -- HE HAS BEEN A JACK OF ALL TRADES, BUT NEVER A DILETTANTE.

STATESMAN, SOLDIER, NAVAL EXPERT, AIR EXPERT, FINANCIAL EXPERT, ORATOR, WRITER, OIL PAINTER, BRICKLAYER -- THERE IS NOTHING OF ANY MOMENT WHICH HE HAS TOUCHED THAT HE HASN'T MASTERED IN A BIG WAY.

HE HAS, OF COURSE, REACHED GREAT HEIGHTS, BUT ALWAYS THE SUPREME GOAL -- THE PRIME MINISTERSHIP -- HAS ELUDED HIM. THE ANSWER PROBABLY IS THAT WHILE HE HAS COMMANDED RESPECT IN PARLIAMENT HE HASN'T HAD THE POPULARITY NECESSARY FOR LEADERSHIP.

HE HAS BEEN MORE OR LESS A LONE WOLF, DELIGHTING TO USE THE MAGIC OF HIS LOGIC AND TONGUE TO DRIVE HIS OPPONENTS TO COVER. HIS TENDENCY HAS BEEN TO BITING SARCASM WHICH AT TIMES HAS BECOME VITRIOLIC.

BECAUSE OF HIS SKILL FEW EVER COULD ANSWER HIM, AND I HAVE SEEN HIM STAND IN COMMONS AND LASH CABINET MINISTERS UNTIL THEY DROOPED IN THEIR SEATS. I HAVE SEEN A MAN LIKE THE FAMOUS PREMIER RAMSAY MACDONALD SIT WITH FACE BLAZING RED UNDER THE PUNISHMENT OF WINSTON CHURCHILL.

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PERHAPS SMALL WONDER THEN THAT WHILE HIS ABILITY LONG AGO QUALIFIED HIM FOR THE PREMIER'S OFFICE, HIS PERSONALITY SHOULD HAVE DRIVEN SUPPORTERS FROM HIM. I HAVE ALWAYS FELT, TOO, THAT POLITICAL ANIMOSITY MAY HAVE HAD MUCH TO DO WITH THE CREATION OF A SPIRIT OF DISTRUST IN CHURCHILL'S JUDGMENT AND STABILITY. HIS ILL-FATED DARDANELLES OFFENSIVE IN THE WORLD WAR WAS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL THINGS CITED IN AN EFFORT TO SUPPORT THE CHARGE OF UNFITNESS.

IT IS CURIOUS FATE THAT THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE NOW SHOULD CRY OUT IN CONDEMNATION OF THIS BUGBEAR WHICH HAD BEEN CREATED FOR THEM BY SEVERE CRITICS OF CHURCHILL. OBVIOUSLY THE PUBLIC DOESN'T DISTRUST HIM, OR THEY WOULDN'T BE CALLING FOR HIM TO LEAD THEM OUT OF

30.24-1473

30.24-1473

THE WILDERNESS OF THEIR DISTRESS.

THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN WAS ONE OF THE GREAT MILITARY TRAGEDIES OF GENERATIONS. CHURCHILL HAD CONCEIVED THE IDEA OF FORCING THE STRAITS WITH NAVAL VESSELS AND TROOPS, THEREBY SEVERING TURKEY FROM HER GERMANIC ALLIES AND GAINING CONTROL OF THIS STRATEGIC WATERWAY. EXPERTS GENERALLY AGREED THAT IF THIS PLAN SUCCEEDED IT WOULD SHORTEN THE WAR GREATLY AND SAVE UNTOLD LIVES.

BUT DISASTER FOLLOWED. THE ALLIED FLEET FINALLY WITHDREW. ALLIED SOLDIERS PERISHED BY SCORES OF THOUSANDS, MANY OF THEM DYING BY INCHES AS THEY ROTTED ON THE SANDS UNDER BLAZING SKIES, BECAUSE OF LACK OF HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.

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ALL THIS WAS LAID TO CHURCHILL BY HIS ENEMIES. NOW, HOWEVER, THE EXPERTS MOSTLY AGREE THAT THE PLAN WAS A MAGNIFICENT ONE AND THAT IT FAILED THROUGH NO FAULT OF CHURCHILL BUT BECAUSE OF CIRCUMSTANCES OVER WHICH HE HAD NO CONTROL ON THE GROUND.

SO THE PEOPLE HAVE CALLED FOR HIM AT A MOMENT WHEN ONCE MORE THE DARDANELLES LOOM LARGE IN ALLIED STRATEGY. ONE WONDERS WHETHER HE WILL EVOLVE ANOTHER OFFENSIVE TO VINDICATE HIS JUDGMENT OF TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO.

CHURCHILL'S APPOINTMENT OPENS UP A NEW AND INTENSELY INTERESTING PHASE OF THE WAR. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF GERMANY HE IS THE MOST DANGEROUS MAN WHO COULD BE GIVEN THIS POWER OF LAYING PLANS TO CIRCUMVENT THE ENEMY.

HERR HITLER IS WELL AWARE OF THIS, WHICH MAY ACCOUNT IN GOOD PART FOR HIS INTENSE HATRED OF THE ENGLISHMAN. THE FUEHRER DISLIKES A LOT OF BRITONS, BUT CHURCHILL IS HIS BETE NOIR.

AR110SAES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEVITT MACKENZIE

NAZI FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING STRIKES ME AS MEANING BUSINESS WHEN HE DECLARES THAT HITLER HAS "MOBILIZED ALL RESOURCES" WITH THE IDEA OF DELIVERING "A DECISIVE BLOW" AGAINST THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD IN THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR -- WHEN THE TIME SEEMS RIGHT.

I BELIEVE THAT, BECAUSE SUCH A MOVE WILL BE STRATEGICALLY LOGICAL -- WHEN THE TIME SEEMS RIGHT. IN FACT, IT IS THE ONLY LOGICAL MOVE WHICH ONE CAN FIGURE OUT FROM THE PRESENT POSITION.

TO BE SURE, WE HAVE HAD A LOT OF LOOSE TALK AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER ABOUT A BLITZKRIEG (LIGHTNING-WAR), WHICH HAS PROVED TO BE ALL BLITZ AND NO KRIEG. BUT GOERING'S THREAT -- PRESUMABLY INSPIRED BY HIS FUEHRER -- MAKES HORSE-SENSE.

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IT MAKES SENSE BECAUSE IF HITLER CAN'T FIND A WAY TO ESCAPE STRANGULATION THROUGH THE ANGLO-FRENCH ECONOMIC BLOCKADE, HE IS BOUND TO TRY TO FIGHT HIS WAY OUT OF THE MESS WITH THE MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON AT HAND. NO MAN WOULD DO OTHERWISE.

IT SEEMS HIGHLY PROBABLE TO ME, HOWEVER, THAT THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN WILL DELIVER THIS OFFENSIVE -- QUITE LIKELY AN ONSLAUGHT ON ENGLAND WITH A HUGE FLEET OF BOMBING AND FIGHTING AIRPLANES -- FOR A REAL EMERGENCY. I DON'T BELIEVE HE WILL EMPLOY IT UNLESS HE CAN'T SEE ANY WAY OF EXTRICATING HIS NECK FROM THE GARROTE.

HAVING RECORDED THIS, HOWEVER, IT MUST BE ADDED THAT NAZIDOM HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION THAT IT HAS ABANDONED ITS EAGER HOPE THAT PEACE WILL COME THROUGH THE INTERVENTION OF SOME THIRD PARTY. IT IS SAFE TO SAY THAT THE GERMANS WANT TO AVOID A MAJOR OFFENSIVE SO LONG AS THERE IS HOPE EITHER OF SETTLING THE QUARREL OUT OF COURT, OR FINDING A WAY OF EVADING THAT DEVASTATING ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.

HOWEVER, TO STRIKE OR NOT TO STRIKE IS A MATTER WHICH ONLY HERR HITLER CAN DECIDE. HE HAS SAID THAT HE BELIEVES HE HAS BEEN DIVINELY ORDAINED TO CARRY OUT HIS PROGRAM FOR THE FATHERLAND. SO IF ONE DAY HE FEELS AN IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE TO STRIKE, WHY THAT WILL BE THE APPOINTED HOUR FOR THE BLITZKRIEG.

IF THAT TIME COMES, WE SHALL SEE A VERY TERRIBLE AFFAIR. LET NONE DOUBT THAT A MAJOR OFFENSIVE, EITHER BY LAND OR BY AIR, WILL TURN WESTERN EUROPE INTO A FLAMING HELL.

BUT WHY, IF A BLITZKRIEG IS INTENDED, SHOULD GOERING ADVERTISE IT IN ADVANCE? THAT'S A FAIR QUESTION. APR 5 1940

THE ANSWER IS THAT GOERING WAS REPLYING TO THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE ALLIED ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE, ANNOUNCED IN TRIUMPHANT TONES BY BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. IT COULDN'T BE EXPECTED THAT BERLIN WOULD SIT SILENT AND SUCK ITS THUMB WHILE THE ALLIES BROADCAST THE VERY SUBSTANTIAL GAINS THEY HAVE MADE RECENTLY IN TIGHTENING THE BLOCKADE.

GOERING'S ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO WAS CALCULATED AS A WARNING TO NEUTRALS NOT TO RUSH FOR THE ALLIED CAMP SO FAST THAT THEY WILL STUB THEIR TOES. AND, OF COURSE, IT WAS A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE GERMAN PUBLIC.

WE MUSTN'T MAKE THE MISTAKE OF THINKING THAT THERE IS NO WAR BECAUSE THIS ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE ISN'T ACCOMPANIED BY THE BURNING OF VAST QUANTITIES OF GUNPOWDER AND LOUD EXPLOSIONS. THE ALLIED POLICY OF TRYING TO ACHIEVE VICTORY BY STRANGULATION OF GERMANY REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MOST DEVASTATING OFFENSIVES WHICH COULD BE WAGED.

ANOTHER THING WHICH WE SHOULD RECOGNIZE IS THAT IN THE MATTER OF THIS ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE HERR HITLER IS ON THE DEFENSIVE -- VERY DECIDEDLY SO.

HE ISN'T ON THE DEFENSIVE MILITARILY, EITHER ON LAND OR IN THE AIR -- AND WE MUSTN'T FORGET THAT, EITHER. HIS GREAT MILITARY MACHINE HASN'T EVEN SCRATCHED PAINT YET, SO FAR AS CONCERNS THE WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES.

ON THE SEA, THOUGH, DER FUEHRER IS ON THE DEFENSIVE. THERE HE IS CAUGHT IN THE TOILS OF THE NAVAL BLOCKADE. THIS IS SUPPLEMENTED BY THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC LAND BLOCKADE WHICH THE ALLIES ARE RUSHING TO PERFECT AMONG THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES SURROUNDING GERMANY.

UP TO THIS POINT HITLER HAS BEEN FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE. HE HAS BEEN TRYING TO BEAT THE ALLIES AT THEIR OWN ECONOMIC GAME, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE NEUTRALS HAS GROWN MORE FIERCE EACH DAY. HE HAS SHOWN NO SIGNS OF ABANDONING THIS FIGHT.

IF HE CAN'T CREATE SUFFICIENT SOURCES OF SUPPLY, THEN HE MUST STRIKE WITH HIS FIGHTING ARMS. THE ALTERNATIVE WILL BE A SLOW, GRINDING DEFEAT FOR THE WARRIORS OF THE REICH, AND DESPERATE HUNGER FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

ARDOSAKS

UNDATED SEA WARFARE BOX SCORE APR 5 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE KNOWN	DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	1	0	1	3,609	0	0
GERMANY	0	0	1	4,007	0	0

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30.24-1475

NORWAY	0	0	1	625	0	0
TOTALS	1	0	3	10,241	0	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED (X)201		143	154	1,668,425	2,770	1,545
GRAND TOTAL 202		143	157	1,678,666	2,770	1,545

(X)--PREVIOUS TOTALS REVISED TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS.

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LEANEST WHEAT HARVEST IN TEN YEARS FORECAST IN NAZI GRANARY IN BALKANS

Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria Report Prospects Poorest In Decade

APR 6 1940

Cannot Keep Up Exports To Nazis Without Cutting Own Consumption

G. O. ARCHER-DELUCE

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, April 5—A lean wheat harvest in Germany's vast wartime granary of southeastern Europe was foreshadowed today by unfavorable 1940 crop reports.

Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, large exporters of wheat to Germany, disclosed in official surveys that their prospects were the poorest in a decade.

Wheat is Hungary's No. 1 export; for Rumania it is second only to petroleum. It is fourth on Bulgaria's export list.

30.24

Must Slash Consumption

Agriculture experts of the three countries expressed belief that sales to Germany could be kept up to 1939 levels only by drastically reducing internal consumption.

Mobilization of peasant man power for national defense, one of the severest winters in years and widespread floods were cited as factors contributing to the unfavorable crop outlook.

To boost her production, Rumania has announced a program for the mobilization of 4,000,000 of her youth in a vast agricultural army. This plan was decided upon after Rumania turned down a German proposal that the Balkan kingdom demobilize 500,000 of her 1,600,000 soldiers for farm work.

Crops To Be 20 Per Cent. Less

The Rumanians are faced with insistent German requests for at least $10,000,000 worth of wheat this year. Yet forecasts are for grain crops of at least twenty per cent. below normal.

It is conceded that a bad wheat harvest not only would threaten Germany's blockade-proof source of supply, but would strike at the economic foundations of these small neutrals, already overburdened by pressure of the war outside their borders.

Hungary's autumn wheat plantings were badly damaged by a heavy frost just before the winter's first protective covering of snow for the tender young shoots. More than 300,000 acres were flooded in recent weeks. In Bulgaria govt. experts reported as much as 30 per cent of the winter wheat was destroyed by freezing weather and advised replanting where possible.

BLOCKADE LEADERS SCAN BALKAN FIELD

Monnet, French Chief, Confers in London on Measures 'to Choke Germany'

NAZI INDUSTRY SEEN HURT

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Project for a Franco-British Parliament Under Survey, Press Report States

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Georges Monnet, French Minister of Blockade, flew to London today and plunged immediately into a prolonged conference with Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare, Ronald Cross.

These men, who direct the Allied drive to throttle German economy and drain the lifeblood from the Nazi war machine, turned attention on the Balkans, main source and storehouse of German supplies. British envoys to the southeastern capitals are hurrying home to contribute first-hand information toward the campaign to choke Germany's trade through her back door.

At the adjournment of discussions for the day, M. Monnet said:

"We are very satisfied with the result of the measures taken up to the present and the Allies are going to take new measures to choke Germany more and more."

The blockade, he added, was creating unemployment in German heavy industries because of the lack of essential material.

A front-page story in the morning Daily Mail said the idea of a British-French Parliament to deal with broad questions of common concern already had been taken up, but that it still was in a visionary stage.

The newspaper said discussions were understood to have taken place here and in Paris to attain the most intimate cooperation between the Allies to fuse them "into one military and economic force, not only during the war but also when peace comes."

The objective, it said, was a permanent partnership that "would make the two great empires so powerful a force for peace that no aggressor would dare challenge" it.

The Board of Trade said the two countries had established increased facilities for importing each other's products.

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Ironside Taunts Hitler

London, April 6 (AP)—The game of taunting Adolf Hitler over his failure to launch a *Blitzkrieg* at the outset of the war was picked up today by Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the Imperial General Staff.

He repeated Prime Minister Chamberlain's "Hitler missed the bus" statement and added, "Thank goodness we were not attacked during those first seven months."

He said Britain was now ready for anything Berlin started.

Britain's own cupboard is well stocked with food, Lord Woolton said in his first interview as Food Minister. He described his job as running the "biggest shop in the world."

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Balkans Ready to Sell.

BUDAPEST, April 5 (A. P.).—Neutral producers of southeastern Europe today welcomed a chance to sell—for cash—to Britain's new English commercial corporation despite widely expressed fears that an economic struggle might bring military warfare to this area.

Rumanian business circles said that if Britain had established such a special trading company ten years age she would have kept the Balkans from Germany's economic grip.

Hungarians held that Britain would rely on a threat to cut off the Balkans' access to Empire raw material to obtain the essential products of southeastern Europe.

Yugoslav official quarters indicated that the Vice-Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, Ivo Belin, played an important role in London in the formation of Enco, and that Yugoslav policy and aims put Britain at least on a par with Germany in their country's foreign trade.

Conferring in Budapest.

Yugoslavs pointed out their Minister of Agriculture had been participating in Budapest conferences with German, Italian and Hungarian representatives which the Budapest press declared "assured the agricultural solidarity of these four Powers."

Hungarian newspapers predicted that Germany would reply to the allied trade drive by demanding even closer co-operation with all the Balkans.

Though Greece's trade with Germany in recent months has been six times greater than with Britain, Greek quarters saw a possibility the situation might be altered through the operations of Enco. Greece, however, produces little grains, oils and metals, articles on which the British purchasing campaign may center.

Bulgaria, with a large frozen trade balance with Germany, is reported here to be puzzled about how she can divert products to England without risking Nazi countermeasures.

Dutch And British Move To Cut Blockade Friction

Amsterdam, April 5 (AP)—A new trade agreement between Great Britain and the Netherlands, negotiated in an effort to reduce friction over wartime blockade restrictions on Holland's commerce, was implemented today by the issuance of two royal Netherlands decrees, effective Monday.

In general, the decrees are designed to guarantee that imports from overseas will not be reexported to Germany. In return, British blockade delays to Dutch shipping will be minimized.

Recognition also will be given to the right of the Netherlands to export to belligerents most of her home produce, especially agriculture and dairy products.

Forbids Imports

The first decree forbids the importation from overseas of a list of goods except under the special permission of the Dutch Government-controlled agency. Under the arrangements, officials explained, importers and shipping companies will be assured their goods will pass the British blockade without difficulties.

The second forbids the reexport to belligerents of products from overseas, apparently including products of the Netherlands' colonies, except by special permission.

These permits will have a status similar to the navicerts issued by British authorities in neutral ports, with this important difference to the Dutch—Netherland authorities will exercise the control.

FIVE WARSHIPS REPORTED HIT AT NAZI'S BASE

APR 6 19

British Planes Raid Jade Estuary After Scouting Wilhelmshaven.

BOMBERS RETURN IN SAFETY

German Aircraft Drop Missiles on Norwegian Liner in English Convoy.

LONDON, April 5 (A. P.).—British aircraft bombed a formation in the Jade estuary Thursday afternoon, the Air Ministry announced today, adding that it was believed four destroyers had been damaged.

The Jade estuary is at the entrance to the strategic North Sea German base of Wilhelmshaven, which the British also scouted.

The Air Ministry's communique said:

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"During yesterday afternoon a formation of British aircraft of the bomber command penetrated the enemy defenses in the Jade estuary and successfully reconnoitered the naval base of Wilhelmshaven.

No British Casualties.

"An enemy warship was observed near Wilhelmshaven and attacked with bombs. Farther south four enemy destroyers were also attacked and damage was believed to have been done.

"No damage or casualties were suffered by the British aircraft, all of which returned safely to their base."

German Officer Leading Patrol Captured In Raid

Paris, April 5 (AP)—The German officer commanding a sharp raid against a French outpost was captured today, the French high command reported, as the defenders drew back the assault.

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Details of the fight were not made available, but it was reported to have resulted from an attack by reinforced German patrols on French outposts between the Nied and Saar rivers.

These lively clashes between scouting parties deploying in no-man's land continued into the second successive day, while at many points German and French artillery sent shells screaming overhead against opposing positions.

French dispatches from the front also reported the shelling by the Germans of the French town of Apach near the Luxembourg frontier on the Moselle river.

That artillery action was described as "fairly heavy" with French batteries replying immediately to the German guns.

No mention of French casualties was made in military dispatches, but it was acknowledged four men had been killed by German artillery fire in the Nied-Saar sector, where the Germans said their troops had killed fifteen poilus in a raid.

The text of the night French communique:

"An enemy reconnoitering party was repulsed by one of our outposts; The officer who was leading it remained in our hands."

FRENCH CAPTURE PATROL'S LEADER

Outpost Repulses Scouting Raid by Enemy.

PARIS, April 5 (A. P.).—A German reconnoitering party was repulsed and its commanding officer captured by a French outpost, the French High Command reported this afternoon.

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Today's attack by re-enforced German patrols on French outposts between the Nied and Saar rivers was a continuation of similar raids, which started yesterday.

Lively artillery exchanges also were reported in several sections.

The dispatches made no mention of casualties in infantry skirmishes, but acknowledged that four men had been killed by German artillery fire in the Nied-Saar sector.

Heavy artillery fire from both sides was reported east of the Moselle River on the extreme northern end of the front. Along the Rhine German loudspeakers continued to blare pacifist propaganda at the French lines.

The French high command's morning communique said merely "Nothing to report."

SKIRMISH VICTORY CLAIMED BY NAZIS

They Report 15 French Killed to One German and Much Rail Equipment Seized

RAID REPULSED, PARIS SAYS

Reich Scout Officer Declared Taken—French Pin Faith in Blockade.

APR 6 1940

BERLIN, April 5 (AP)—Some fifteen French soldiers were killed in a skirmish with German shock troops who raided an enemy position near Saarlautern on the Western Front, the German High Command reported today.

The communiqué said:

"In the west, our shock troops raided an enemy position in the border region southwest of Saarlautern. The enemy sustained losses of about fifteen dead. Otherwise no special developments."

D. N. B., official German news agency, described the fighting as "very bloody" but said the Nazi casualties were limited to one dead and several wounded. In addition to the fifteen dead the French left on the field, it said, one wounded Frenchman who was taken captive died later in the German lines.

The German raiders seized a number of weapons and other equipment, D. N. B. reported.

It said also that German engineers had hauled 325 French freight cars and four locomotives into German territory from an unspecified sector of No Man's Land, despite rails blown up at fourteen different points.

Mobilization Plans Boosted By New Decree

Rome, April 5 (AP)—Italian defense preparations received a further boost tonight with publication of regulations for complete or partial military and civilian mobilization of the entire nation.

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A new law adopted by the Council of Ministers last Tuesday placed the mobilization in charge of the reorganized Supreme Defense Commission headed by Premier Mussolini and including members of the Cabinet and the heads of all branches of the armed forces.

21 Articles Published

Twenty-one articles of mobilization, published and broadcast by the Italian radio system, dealt mainly with technical aspects and work of the Supreme Defense Commission.

One salient provision made women and children over 13 years subject to mobilization for work in anti-aircraft defense, factory work and other enterprises essential to the prosecution of war.

The Supreme Defense Commission was charged specifically with effecting "development and fullest attention to utilizing resources and activities of the nation for achieving victory."

Annoying Map Was Retouched

French Say One Photographed With Welles Did Not Have Marks Nazis Criticize.

APR 6 1940

PARIS, April 5 (A. P.).—French officials today blamed a magazine retoucher's zeal for the appearance of newly drawn frontiers on a European map in a photograph of Premier Paul Reynaud, the United States Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, and the First Secretary of the United States embassy, H. Freeman Matthews.

Germans contended the map showed a "whittled-down" Germany as part of the allies' war program.

The picture appeared on the cover of the magazine L'Illustration for March 16, which authorities seized from the news stands.

Map of Pre-Munich Vintage.

The French said the original map in M. Reynaud's office was of pre-Munich vintage and did not bear the marks appearing in the photograph.

[As released in the United States, the map in the picture had been obliterated by the French censor.]

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the re-touch artist drew in the various frontiers without consulting a geography book and as a result he made such mistakes as combining Denmark with Germany, dividing Poland in half though the map was published before the 1939 partition, and leaving out the boundary lines between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, and making Czecho-Slovakia since dismembered — Lithuania and Estonia larger than they are.

American officials here insisted the map never entered into the conversation between the French and American statesmen.

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Nazis Are Insistent.

BERLIN, April 5 (A. P.).—Authorized sources took cognizance today of Sumner Welles's denial that he had looked at a map in French Premier Paul Reynaud's office, insisting "then he has become the victim of an infamous propaganda trick by the French."

A German spokesman yesterday accused Mr. Welles of bad taste in posing with M. Reynaud, then Finance Minister, in front of the map. Germans assert it illustrated French aims to dismember Germany.

"In Germany we ask visiting statesmen before photographing them whether they agree to having their picture taken," one spokesman said.

"We would like to put the question this way: 'What would the world have said if we had photographed Welles, Goering and Ribbentrop standing before a map showing sections of London handed over to the Irish, and France divided into a number of Duchies?'

"The fact that Welles denies having noted the map relieves him of any stigma of bad taste, but throws an interesting light on the game that was played with him."

White Book Inquiry Hit By Pittman

Violent Discussion of Charges Is 'Obviously Unwise,' He Says

APR 6 1940

Washington, April 5 (AP).—Chairman Pittman (D-Nev.), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today rejected fresh suggestions for a Congressional inquiry into the Nazi "white book' imputations that American diplomats helped pave the way for Europe's war.

"It is obviously unwise," he said, "with the United States enjoying such a peaceful situation at home, to make unauthentic publications of belligerent powers the subject of violent discussions in our own country."

The war's ramifications, however, continued to be a provocative topic in the capital:

1. Senator Holt (D-W. Va.), flung the epithet "tea hounds" at James H. R. Cromwell, United States minister to Canada, and William C. Bullitt, ambassador to France.

2. Undersecretary of State Welles dismissed as "fantastic nonsense" German assertions that in Paris he had discussed French plans to "whittle down" the Reich when peace comes.

3. The Senate Audit Committee promised speedy consideration of a request for funds to finance the sweeping investigation of all war propaganda proposed by Senator Clark (D-Mo.).

The "white book" inquiry recommendation was made yesterday by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), after saying that he accepted "at face value" the denials of Bullitt and the State Department that the Nazi documents were authentic.

Pittman commented that, in his opinion, an investigation would accomplish nothing but arouse feeling among citizens whose forebears came from belligerent nations.

Vandenberg voiced willingness to have the "white book" allegations considered by the projected Clark propaganda inquiry, if it is authorized by the Senate. He said it should determine whether the German publication was "sheer propaganda."

A Senate discussion of belligerent propaganda provided the springboard yesterday for caustic remarks which Senator Holt fired at Cromwell and, in passing, at Bullitt. Clark joined in the attack on Cromwell, who was recently rebuked by Secretary Hull for a speech in which he said he hoped for an Allied victory.

Holt said he did not consider the American people "responsible for the Cromwells, the Bullitts and the other tea hounds that are representing the country."

Charging that the Minister to Canada had "paid $50,000 for his job," Senator Holt said he thought the envoy would have gone farther in his pro-ally statement if he had not been restrained by Mr. Hull. Mr. Cromwell is the husband of Doris Duke, the tobacco heiress.

Senator Clark referred to Mr. Cromwell as "a playboy ambassador" and said he should resign "if he had

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any self respect.

Photo Stirs Nazis.

The Nazi statement about Undersecretary Welles was based on a photograph taken during his recent fact-finding trip to Europe. The picture showed Mr. Welles conferring with French Premier Reynaud (then Finance Minister) in front of a large map of Europe.

The map, Berlin claimed, revealed allied plans for the Shrunken frontiers of post-war Germany. Mr Welles was guilty of "bad taste," a German spokesman said, in posing before it.

Mr. Welles, in his reply, stated:

"At no time during the course of my interviews in Paris or in any other capital I visited was an reference made to any maps. I never even looked at any map which may have been in M. Reynaud's office.

Britain and France May Create Joint Parliament

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Aim Would Be Partnership 'No Aggressor Would Dare to Challenge'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 5.—The possibility of a joint Parliament to cap growing British-French unity was mentioned today as the allies drove forward with their plans to buy up German markets they cannot bottle up by blockade.

A front page story in the Daily Mail said the idea of a British-French Parliament to deal with broad questions of common concern already had been taken up, but that it still was in a visionary stage.

The newspaper, however, said discussions were understood to have taken place here and in Paris to attain the most intimate co-operation between the allies to fuse them "into one military and economic force not only during the war, but also when peace comes."

The objective, it said, is a permanent partnership "which would make the two great empires so powerful a force for peace that no aggressor would dare challenge" it.

Monnet to Confer With Cross.

Georges Monnet, France's new Minister of Blockade, was due here today to confer with Ronald H. Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare, as the two nations united themselves even more closely in economics and culture.

The Board of Trade disclosed they had reciprocated on increased facilities for importing the products of each other's empires. Eudcation experts studied ways of teaching French to British children and English to French children.

In secret session next Thursday, the House of Commons will debate methods of plugging leaks in the blockade of Germany which Prime Minister Chamberlain said yesterday would "drain" the lifeblood out of our enemy."

Financial circles said that "Enco"—the Brtish official abbreviation for the English Commercial Corp., Ltd., Britain's newest blockade weapon—would be a bold effort to recover trade lost to the Germans in the last 20 years by selling British products to Southeastern Europe and by buying up supplies there that Germany wants for her war machine.

Balkans Principal Sphere.

The technique is patterned on that of the great trading companies which laid the foundations of Britain's commercial supremacy in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The new trading corporation was announced in Parliament yesterday by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said it was organized primarily to deal with the Balkans but would be authorized to trade anywhere.

"Enco," to be registered April 15 with Lord Swinton, former air minister, as chairman, is expected to be a permanent agency.

British Ministers in southeastern capitals were expected to arrive here Monday for consultations with the Foreign Office on the new diplomatic and trade offensive.

saw in its last days of siege was shown in grim detail—flame, smoke, the ruins of buildings. Then the voice from the screen asked:

"What do you say now, Mr. Chamberlain? Don't you feel the curse? All this is your work."

Field Marshal Hermann Goering and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels were present at the showing, but Adolf Hitler was not there, because of the policy of not having the No. 1 and No. 2 leaders of the Reich at the same time in the same building, in case something happened to it.

Goering appeared in the film for a brief speech in which he said the German air force had "demonstrated in Poland that it could do what it promised and that promise will now be kept in France and England. We will vanquish and destroy the enemy."

Alexander Kirk, United States charge d'affaires, was present with the American military and naval attaches.

19 Workmen Arrested In French Anti-Red Drive

Leaders of Secret Propaganda Ring Reported Seized

PARIS, April 5 (AP).—Anti-Communist operatives arrested today nineteen factory workers, including, they said, the ring-leaders of a clandestine propaganda organization in the northern industrial suburbs of Paris. Among them was Raoul Gosset, identified by detectives as the former Communist party secretary in the Aubervilliers district.

The men held, operatives charged, distributed subversive pamphlets and pasted tracts on factory walls urging allegiance to the banned Communist party.

Uncompromising opposition of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to the National Labor Act amendments proposed by the House Labor Committee was assured today as John L. Lewis, president of the group, denounced the legislation as "the fruit of an unholy intrigue between anti-union manufacturers and A. F. L. craft leaders blinded by partisan venom."

Mr. Lewis displayed particular opposition to committee proposals to increase the Labor Board from three to five members and require the granting of separate bargaining status to craft groups desiring it.

Fears Packing of Board.

In a statement issued after conferring with officers of the C. I. O. and labor's Non-Partisan League, Mr. Lewis said the proposed increase in board membership was designed "to pack the Labor Board so that it may become an instrument of partisan or anti-labor policy . . ."

"Under this amendment no discretion even would be left to the board and it would be compelled to split up industrial unions wherever a handful of craftsmen could be persuaded to disrupt the industrial unity desired by most of the workers."

As Mr. Lewis warned further that progressive labor and its friends would hold strictly to account all members of Congress "who betray the public interest . . . by supporting this partisan intrigue," an American Federation of Labor official likewise spoke out belligerently against a member of Congress and the latter's request for labor support in coming elections.

Burke's Record Attacked.

Responding to a letter from Senator Burke . . .

from the party within a month after imposition of the ban.

Fourteen Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies saved themselves by resigning in time and are sitting in the chamber today.

Nazis Show Foreign Diplomats Movie Of Blitzkrieg In Poland

"All This Is Your Work, Mr. Chamberlain," Announcer Says, Pointing To Flames And Ruins

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 4—United States and other foreign diplomats and military attaches were treated tonight to a sensational motion picture account of the German aerial *blitzkrieg* in Poland, interlarded with a vocal commentary placing the blame on Neville Chamberlain and England.

The bombing and shelling of War-

France May Make Red Propaganda Capital Offense

Decree Reported Drafted To Accelerate Drive Against Communists

Dutch Ask Heavy Penalty For Alleged Nazi Agent

8-Year Term Demanded at Secret Hearing on Charges

ROTTERDAM, April 5 (AP).—The Public Prosecutor demanded today a sentence of eight years' imprisonment—the heaviest penalty yet recommended in Netherlands spy trials—at a secret hearing of charges against Franz Sturm, alleged German agent.

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Government witnesses included G. W. F. van Hoeven and his wife, and W. B. J. Buve, who were convicted at The Hague on March 28 of stealing information from the Ministry of Economic Affairs on the movements of Dutch ships and their cargoes and turning it over to Sturm. Van Hoeven and Buve, both officials of the ministry, were sentenced to two years and eight months and two years' imprisonment, respectively. Mrs. van Hoeven got an eighteen-month term.

Under regular Dutch procedure a verdict will be returned on Sturm, a fifty-year-old German engineer living in Rotterdam, on April 19.

Yugoslavs Reported Refusing to Guard Nazi Merchantmen

Britain Is Said to Have Warned Belgrade Bauxite For Reich to Be Seized

By the Associated Press.

BELGRADE, April 5.—Germany, seeking a blockade-proof route for transporting Yugoslav bauxite through the Adriatic, was reported today to have attempted unsuccessfully to obtain Yugoslavia's promise to guard Nazi merchantmen against seizure by allied warships in her territorial waters.

The reports, which could not immediately be confirmed, said Great Britain had warned Yugoslavia that bauxite shipments to Germany would be subject to seizure as contraband.

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Official sources previously had said that Yugoslavia would sanction use of her territorial waters for German ships carrying bauxite to the Italian port of Trieste, whence it would be shipped overland to the Reich.

Bauxite, mineral base of aluminum, is not considered by Yugoslavia to be a war material and hence not subject to seizure, these sources said.

Meanwhile the Nazi freighter Ankara, loaded with 4,000 tons of the mineral, remained anchored in the Yugoslav harbor of Dubrovnik because allied warships were rumored waiting to seize the vessel should she slip out on a test voyage to Trieste.

Passenger Vessel, Bombed 8 Times by Nazis, Reaches Oslo

Two on Norwegian Ship Traveling in Convoy Injured by Splinters

By the Associated Press.

OSLO, Norway, April 5.—Bombed eight times by German planes, the Norwegian passenger ship Mira, with two of its 107 passengers slightly injured, arrived today from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The two were injured by bomb splinters, other passengers reported. The Mira, a 1,152-ton ship, sailed in a British convoy.

Passengers said the first bombing occurred shortly after the ship started, and one German plane was believed to have fallen during the first raid.

"The following day we were attacked anew about 11:50 a.m.," a passenger said. "A violent battle followed and another plane seemed to fall. That same day, about 1:55 p.m. we were attacked again.

"The Germans had several planes in this attack and came at us in pairs. About 4 p.m. Wednesday there was a new attack and three bombs were thrown at the ship and exploded about 12 feet away. Nobody was hurt.

"Exactly 35 minutes later five bombs were showered on us. All the passengers were standing on the deck ready to go into lifeboats and had no protection against the stack.

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"The bombs rained on all sides of the ship and several of them exploded close to us.

"At 4:50 p.m. two passengers were hit by splinters from the bombs but were not seriously hurt. We could see that a British destroyer hit one of the German planes."

Dutch Tugboat Lost In German Mine Field

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By the Associated Press.

MALMO, Sweden, April 5.—The Netherlands tugboat Hoek van Holland and three sand dredges today were reported "afloat but lost" in a German mine field off Trelleborg on the Southern tip of Sweden.

The entire crew of 14 was rescued by the German ferry boat Treuss Thursday night after a difficult encounter with ice and high winds.

Experts said the mine hazard was too great to attempt the recovery of the tug and her dredges and they might be sunk by mines.

Portuguese Vessel Picks Up Abandoned Torpedoed Tanker

Lisbon, April 5 (AP).—The Portuguese steamer Carvalho Araujo reported today by wireless she had found an 8,000-ton French tanker abandoned and drifting after apparently being torpedoed in the Atlantic and was towing the vessel to Lisbon.

She said the damages were minor. There was no trace of the crew.

The tanker, whose name was not give, was found between the Azores and Madeira.

Mauretania at Sea Again After Stop at Honolulu

Believed Bound for Australia; Captain Expresses No Fear

HONOLULU, April 5 (AP).—Cloaked in war-time secrecy, Great Britain's Mauretania turned her prow into the high seas again today after a brief stop here for supplies. Her destination is believed to be Australia, where she probably will be used for troop transport service.

Captain Ernest Edkin talked freely about his voyage from New York, but was silent as to his ship's destination, explaining he was sailing under sealed orders. Those orders are known only to himself, nine navigating officers and officials of the British Admiralty, he added.

"I can't tell you the purpose of the voyage," said the affable skipper to newspaper men. "I'll have to leave that to your imagination."

No fears of enemy craft, raiders or submarines were expressed by Capt. Edkin. He replied, to an inquiry, that he knew of no enemy vessel in the Pacific. The Mauretania was only defensively armed, he said. A six-inch gun, mounted at the stern, was the only good-sized gun aboard. The ship sailed from New York March 20.

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Captain Edkin declined to state the amount of oil he had taken aboard here except to say the vessel was filled to capacity, which is 3,000 tons of fuel. The range of the ship at sea, at an average speed of 22¼ knots, is nine days, he added. That was the average speed of the vessel on her run from the Panama Canal.

Honolulu, April 5 (AP).—Usually reliable sources said today that Britain's swift liner Mauretania would quit Honolulu at noon to resume her secrecy-shrouded wartime voyage, apparently to New Zealand or Australia to pick up troops.

The spacious passenger ship was being readied here for departure. A crew of 410 was aboard, 250 of them in the culinary service—a fact which lent credence to the theory she would enter transport duty.

One crewman opined the vessel would pick up a British naval escort on leaving Hawaii. Protecting craft hovered on the horizon on the trip from the Bahama Islands to the Panama Canal, he said, but none had been seen between the Canal and Honolulu.

Crew members, who were granted shore leave after the liner made a surprise docking here yesterday, said the vessel was operating under sealed orders. They expressed the belief, however, the huge vessel, one of the largest ever to enter Honolulu Harbor, would sail sometime today after loading fuel and water.

Not knowing where they were bound, the crewmen were more interested in seeking information on the Grand National Steeplechase today at Aintree than in commenting on the liner's voyage.

Thousands of persons filled all vantage points to see the grey hulled vessel, but were prevented by police and customs guards from entering the pier where she was tied up.

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Leaving her berth in New York March 20, the Mauretania passed through the Panama Canal a week later. The few members who obtained shore leave said the liner had made a fast, "blacked out" trip from the Canal Zone.

Mauretania At Honolulu

Liner Believed on Way to Australia for Troops

she was not carrying contraband to the enemy.

Soon after leaving Stettin the Asta ran into a storm that carried away her bridge. She put into Lerwick, Norway, for repairs. She sailed again, but was damaged so badly by a second storm that she was forced into Haugesund, Norway, Jan. 14 for more repairs. She left there March 7 and reached New York City yesterday.

The Asta's captain, Ruben Orjans, said he and his crew of twenty-two were "treated well" in Germany. He asserted the ship would sail tomorrow morning for British Guiana.

FINNISH SHIP AT ALBANY

Freighter Left Home Port Five Months Ago—Taken by Germans

ALBANY, April 5 (AP)—The Finnish freighter Asta, battered by storms and seized by a German warship, arrived here today with 1,500 tons of woodpulp after an adventurous voyage or more than five months.

The 3,094-ton, 40-year-old vessel left Viipuri a month before the Russians bombarded the city. She was taken by the Nazis Nov. 21 into Stettin, Germany, and released two and a half months later when the Germans apparently were satisfied

Ship Curb By U.S. Reported

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[By the Associated Press]

Genoa, April 5—Shipping men said today the United States Government had ordered American Export Lines' ships to stop calling at Marseille, France, presumably because the United States Neutrality Act forbids putting in at ports of belligerent nations.

Orders to captains of two of the lines' ships, the Excambion and the Executive, now in Genoa, were said to have manated from President Roosevelt.

The captain of the United States Lines' ship Manhattan, due to sail tomorrow, also was understood to have received a copy of the orders, although ships of that company have not been touching at Marseille.

American Export Lines officials said their ships had been calling at Marseille and French North Africa ports on their westbound voyages only, in belief that this was legal under the Neutrality Act.

The Export Lines sailing list published here scheduled a regular call by the Excambion at Marseille tomorrow, with the Exochorda and Excalibur due there April 18 and May 2 on return trips from the near East.

--DASH--

The export lines sailing list published in New York for 1940 shows the Excambion was due in Marseille yesterday, and confirms the scheduled April 18 and May 2 arrivals there of the Exochorda and Excalibur, with Marseille stops by these and other vessels of the line twice a month throughout the year.

All are listed for westbound voyages, with no stops at Marseille on eastbound voyages from New York.

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New York, April 5-(AP)-

The American Export Lines said here today that its ships had discontinued calls at Marseilles. One official said that the neutrality act forbids American ships from going to a belligerent port, but does not say they cannot come from one, so the company had continued to send ships there on their homeward-bound sailings from the Mediterranean.

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The American President Lines, operators of round-the-world and trans-Pacific ships, asked for a ruling on the question, he said, but none was forthcoming. The President Lines said it had "recently" struck Marseilles from its schedule.

One Trawler Reported Sunk in German Raid

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 5.—German aerial attacks on five British fishing trawlers in the North Sea Wednesday were reported belatedly today to have resulted in the sinking of one, the 208-ton Gorspen. The crew was saved.

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Three Graf Spee Officers Escape; One in Reich With Ship's Papers

By The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, April 5.—The escape of three interned officers of the German "pocket battleship" Admiral Graf Spee was disclosed tonight, and one of them was reported unofficially to have already reached Germany with documents of the scuttled warship. News of the escape of the officers from their quarters in the naval arsenal followed the disclosure that several of the Graf Spee's sailors had disappeared from interior provinces.

More than a thousand officers and men of the Graf Spee took refuge in Argentina after scuttling their ship, loser in a running battle with three British cruisers, in Montevideo harbor last Dec. 17. The Argentine government decreed that the crew be interned in landlocked provinces and that the officers be requested to give their word of honor that they would not attempt to flee the country. Most of the officers refused to do this.

The government is now reported to be planning to intern the officers on Martin Garcia Island, in the Rio de la Plata, and keep them under strict military guard.

One of the escaped officers is believed to have been the third in command of the Graf Spee. The date and manner of the officers' escape was not immediately learned. Two of the seamen who eluded Argentine authorities were seized at Santos, Brazil, when they disembarked from the Italian steamer Neptunia. They will be returned here.

Argentina May Tighten Control of Spee Crew

By the Associated Press.

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BUENOS AIRES, April 5.—Argentina is considering stricter measures in dealing with more than 1,000 interned seamen from the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, informed sources said today, as the result of the disappearance of several of the sailors from interior provinces.

Two of the seamen were seized when they disembarked from the Italian steamer Neptunia at Santos, Brazil, yesterday. They will be returned to Argentina.

The Graf Spee crewmen had been distributed through the interior of Argentina in groups of 50 or 100, but the officers still are lodged in the naval arsenal here because they refused to promise not to leave the country if freed.

III

Belgian Huddle

Brussels, April 5 (AP)—Belgian Ambassadors to several important European capitals met Premier Hubert Pierlot and Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak today for a spring cleaning of ideas on Belgium's foreign policy and trade aims. No details were given in the announcement that the meeting had been held.

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Soap Box Orator Draws $90 Fine in London

LONDON, April 5 (A. P.).—A. R. Thompson, described as a soap-box orator, today was fined £25 (about $90) for "using insulting language" in a speech in which he attacked Winston Churchill, international finance, and the British Government.

A magistrate said that he fined Thompson because "of the assertion that Germany is doing justice and Great Britain is perpetrating injustice."

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Russia Sees Allies More Aggressive Towards Neutrals

Moscow, April 5 (AP).—The Moscow press suggested today a more aggressive Allied policy toward neutrals would follow Wednesday's reshuffling of the British Cabinet.

The authoritative Trud declared: "Plans of spreading the war were shattered in Northeast Europe but have not been abandoned in other directions."

Turkish Girls to Take Military Course

ANKARA, Turkey (A. P.).—The Education Ministry has decreed that girls must pass an examination in military science before graduation from high school.

Army instructors have been detailed to teach them tactics, sharp-shooting and first aid as the first step toward formation of a women's auxiliary corps which, in event of war, would take over the peace time duties of men behind the lines.

Nazis Limit Residence Near Siegfried Line

BERLIN, April 5 (A. P.).—The Defense Council has decreed that no one may take up permanent residence in the vicinity of the Siegfried Line

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Chinese Raise Funds To Aid British in War

Chungking, April 5 (AP).—Gen. Wu Te-Chen, Chinese Overseas Affairs Minister, announced today that he had raised among Chinese individuals a "considerable sum" for the British war organization fund in Hong Kong.

Wu said that 60,000 Chinese dollars (approximately $5,000) of the sum had been contributed by the governors of Yunnan, Kiangsi, Shensi and Chekiang provinces, and that the Chungking Ministers of Publicity and Education had been among the donors. The total raised was not given.

The British war fund in overseas colonies is organized on a community chest basis, the proceeds going to all phases of civilian and "home front" war effort.

without a special permit from the local police.

Persons already living in the area are not required to obtain permits.

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SEAWAY ISSUE BOBS UP AGAIN

Harter in House Warns of Blow at Neutrality.

QUOTES CANADIAN'S SPEECH

Letter From Hull Defending the Project Also Is Read.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (A. P.).—The St. Lawrence Seaway issue boiled up in Congress again today with a warning from Representative Harter, Republican, of New York, that ratification of a treaty for development of the project "would give our neutrality another slap in the face."

The New Yorker inserted in the Congressional Record correspondence with Secretary Hull over the neutrality phases of the seaway and a newspaper account of a recent speech by Gordon Conant, Attorney-General of Ontario, in which the Canadian official was quoted as having asserted that it was Canada's duty to enlist the United States in the war on the side of the allies.

Mr. Conant was quoted as having said "if the United States wants to build the St. Lawrence Seaway by all means let us join them."

Mr. Harter said that Secretary Hull had "blithely" dismissed the possibility of a seaway treaty endangering American neutrality and added: "The Ontario Attorney-General indicates definitely the danger of the St. Lawrence project to our neutrality."

In correspondence made public by Mr. Harter was a letter from Secretary Hull in which the Secretary asserted that the seaway project "would not affect the neutrality of the United States for the following reasons:

"1—The project is not a war measure; it has been under consideration for over forty years.

"2—The project is expected to require several years for its completion and while it is impossible to foretell how long the present war will last it is at least questionable whether the project will be finished in time to be of material aid to Canada in connection with the prosecution of the war.

"3—A large part of the St. Lawrence River system lies within the boundaries of the United States and the devlopment of this section is therefore a domestic matter. It is true that for its complete development the co-operation of Canada is necessary but as far as the United States is concerned the international phases are incidental. The real situation is that this Government wishes to make available to the citizens of this country the benefits to be derived from the development of one of its natural resources."

The War Today

Hitler Must Play Allies' Game Or Launch Offensive

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By DEWITT MACKENZIE—(AP)

The Anglo-French announcement of intention to continue to seek victory through economic strangulation of Germany has given Herr Hitler a positive indication of the task cut out for him—and it isn't easy.

The Allies having made the rules for this unique duel, the Fuehrer hasn't been offered any choice of weapons. If it happens that he dislikes the idea of strangulation and prefers the use of arms, he will have to make the opportunity for himself by launching an offensive.

Germany is confronted with the alternatives of (1) creating a source of supplies sufficient to keep the cupboards of the nation full and the war industries running, or of (2) cutting loose with its powerful war-machine.

The Allies for their part are quite content for the moment to depend on their naval blockade, supplemented by a politico-economic blockade on land among the neutral states. That blockade, by the way, never ceases to work either day or night.

Armies pause for rest, but the blockade just keeps on squeezing tighter and tighter until we get a position which was described rather grimly yesterday by British Premier Chamberlain thus:

"You can take it from me that one by one leaks and loopholes are being stopped and that as the war goes on that strangling effect will more and more drain the lifeblood out of our enemy."

That sounds like a tough way to meet defeat. And it is, for I saw it in operation in Germany during the World War, when the greatest military machine ever created was smashed and the civilization population faced starvation.

Hitler's great problem is to get supplies coming into Germany in sufficient quantities before the blockade exhausts his present stocks.

Just what his position is at the moment isn't apparent, for all official figures naturally are carefully suppressed. Estimates of the crop in Nazi imports run as high as 50 per cent—but they are largely guesswork and I wouldn't attempt to repeat them here.

The only thing we are sure of is that the blockade has squeezed Germany hard, for the Naziis themselves have indicated that. We know that there has been, and was even before the war began, a serious shortage of iron ore and other materials for the manufacture of military equipment. And we know that the German public is on terribly close rations of food and clothes.

Concrete proof of the blockade pressure was given yesterday when Hitler ordered the magnificent bronze doors of the Reich chancellery scrapped for metal, thus setting an example of sacrifice to the nation.

Being cut off from sea-borne trade, except for commerce across the Baltic with Scandinavia, Hitler needs must obtain everything he can from all the neutrals of Europe.

Recently the Allies have been making heavy inroads on his prospects both in western Europe and the Balkans by the use of gold and political influence. Within the last few days, Britain has signed pacts with Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland, depriving the Nazis of still more supplies.

The fields upon which Hitler has been banking most heavily to help pull him through the dangers of the blockade are the Balkans and Russia. The Balkans are a treasure house, especially Rumania, which provides the only source of oil which the Germans have been able to tap close to home, but the Allies lately have cut much ground from under the Fuehrer's feet in this zone. At the moment, he cannot get from the Balkans anything like the supplies he needs from them.

As for mighty Russia, it is problematical whether the Bolshevists will provide Germany with many supplies, even if they are capable of doing so. The indications are that when the Nazi chieftain signed up with the Reds, he sold his birthright for a pretty sour mess of pottage.

Soviet Premier Molotoff only a few days ago announced in definite terms that Russia "must maintain a position of neutrality and refrain from participating in the war between the big European powers." British Foreign Secretary Halifax has been consulting with Soviet Ambassador Maisky, and Britain is said to feel that Russia can be kept from closer co-operation with Germany.

However that may be, no great warmth of affection is being displayed by the Communist leader, Stalin, toward the Nazi leader, Hitler.

Some supplies have been getting through from Russia to Germany. We don't know how many, but it is very generally understood in Europe that they have been nothing like Germany expected.

Experts say that actually the Soviet hasn't much surplus to give the Nazis. Russia potentially could furnish the fatherland with almost everything it needs, but the supplies would have to be developed over a term of years—and the blockade won't wait on that.

It is difficult to see how Hitler can win the economic war unless he can open up Russia and the Balkans in a big way. His chances of getting sufficient supplies from those sources look very slim.

This means that in due course he will be forced to turn to a major miltary action to pull him through.

Archduke Otto Coming Here.

TORONTO, April 5 (A. P.).—Archduke Otto von Hapsburg, pretender to the non-existent Austrian throne, left Toronto today by automobile for New York after a three-day visit here as a guest of the University of Toronto.

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PARIS, April 5---(AP)--France's new govt. was understood today to be considering a decree which would make dissemination of Communist propaganda a treasonable offense punishable by death.

The decree, proposed at the final step in an anti-Communist campaign launched last Sept. 26 when the party was outlawed by the government, was reported by semi-official sources to have been drafted by Henri Roy, Minister of the Interior, and to be awaiting Premier Reynaud.

These sources said the decree would further assist the government in its drive to stamp out communist activities by:

1. Lifting the legal ban which has long prohibited police from entering and searching private homes between dusk and dawn.

2. Augment squads of police assigned to investigate seditious activities.

3. Permit deportation of communists to concentration camps in North Africa.

The communist party in France once counted millions of Frenchmen among its members, held 77 of 618 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and formed part of the People's Front which governed the nation from 1936 to 1938.

The government subsequently pursued its "red" hunt by enacting a law expelling from public office all communists who failed to resign from the party within a month after imposition of the ban.

Fourteen Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies saved themselves by resigning in time and are sitting in the Chamber today.

OTTAWA,APRIL 5-(AP)-THE ARCHDUKE OTTO, PRETENDER TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE, AND HIS YOUNGER BROTHER, ARCHDUKE FELIX, CALLED ON PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING TODAY.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE VISIT HAD NO SIGNIFICANCE OTHER THAN A DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE BROTHERS TO PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO THE HEAD OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

BUCHAREST,RUMANIA,APRIL 5-(AP)-THE FRENCH LEGATION PROTESTED TODAY TO THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE CIRCULATION HERE OF "GERMAN PROPAGANDA" IN THE GUISE OF A PARIS NEWSPAPER.

THE PROTEST AROSE FROM CIRCULATION BY MAIL TO SELECTED RUMANIANS OF A 4-PAGE NEWSPAPER CALLED "PARIS-NOIR", PRINTED IN FRENCH AND OF NEARLY IDENTICAL APPEARANCE TO THE POPULAR PARIS AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER "PARIS-SOIR". STORIES IN "PARIS-NOIR", HOWEVER, HAD A DISTINCT GERMAN SLANT, AND FRENCH SOURCES SAID THE PAPER WAS NOT PRINTED EITHER IN FRANCE OR RUMANIA.

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AFTER THE PROTEST WAS MADE, BUCHAREST NEWSPAPERS ALL CARRIED GOVERNMENT-INSPIRED EDITORIALS DENOUNCING FOREIGN PROPAGANDA, AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MAILS BY NEWSPAPERS WERE TIGHTENED UP.

P948PES

LONDON,APRIL 5-(AP)-BRITAIN SET FORTH TODAY JUST WHAT SHE THINKS NEUTRALITY OUGHT TO MEAN IN NEW NOTES TO NORWAY AND SWEDEN, WITH WHOM SHE HAS LODGED SHARP PROTESTS AGAINST ALLOWING GERMAN SHIPS TO USE SCANDINAVIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS FOR CARRYING RAW MATERIALS TO THE REICH.

APR 6 1940

A NOTICE THAT THE COMMUNICATIONS HAD BEEN HANDED THE SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN MINISTERS GAVE NO DETAILS BUT DISCRETLY SAID THAT THEIR PURPOSE WAS THE "CLARIFICATION" OF THE ALLIED ATTITUDE "UPON MATTERS CONNECTED WITH SCANDINAVIAN NEUTRALITY."

SN1036PES

BLANK

30.24-1481

30.24-1481

BRUSSELS, APRIL 5--(AP)-- THE GUIDING BUREAU FOR STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE LABOR AND SOCIALIST [redacted] INTERNATIONAL IN A MANIFESTO FOR MAY 1, ISSUED TODAY, URGED WORKERS TO "ACT AGAINST AGGRESSION AND [redacted] OPPRESSION NO MATTER WHAT ITS FORM."

IT EXPRESSED HOPE FOR A DURABLE PEACE BASED ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND THE DEMOCRATIC UNDERSTANDING OF PEOPLES "IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN INTACT THE CHANCES FOR THE REALIZATION OF SOCIALISM."

THE ORGANIZATION, ALSO KNOWN AS THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL, IS A LEFT WING ORGANIZATION WHICH OPPOSES THE COMMUNISTIC THIRD INTERNATIONAL FOUNDED BY LENIN IN 1919. THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL DATES BACK TO 1864.

30.24

APR 6 1940

BAP [redacted]

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 6)

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

VIENNA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-IN THE SOFT OLD DAYS--I MEAN THE DAYS WHEN THERE WAS WHIPPED CREAM, KURT SCHUSCHNIGG WAS CHANCELLOR AND THE TOWN WAS FULL OF ENGLISHMEN BUYING FUNNY HATS--VIENNA WAS SO INTERNATIONAL IT SPOKE MANY LANGUAGES.

APR 6 1940

IT SPOKE GERMAN IN A VIENNESE SORT OF WAY. BUT IT ALSO SPOKE SERBO-CROAT, HUNGARIAN, FRENCH, A LITTLE BAD ENGLISH AND POLISH.

ITS VERNACULAR WAS A CRUIOUS MIXTURE, PARTICULARLY ON THE MENU CARDS WHERE ONE MIGHT FIND LISTED "HAM UND EGGS," "ROASTED BEEFS," "FILETS OF MIGNON," AND "SWEET PEAS WITH CHOPS LAMB."

THERE EVEN WAS ONE RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR WHO ADVERTIZED "HAM AND EGGS," AND ADDED IN PARENTHESES (MIT EIER), THAT IS, HERE, FORSOOTH, WERE HAM AND EGGS MADE WITH EGGS.

BUT NOW THE NAZI REFORM IS GAINING MOMENTUM, THE LANGUAGE OF VIENNA IS BEING PURIFIED. NO MORE IS SLOPPINESS OF DICTION, NO MORE IS DEFILING OF GERMAN BY CORRUPT AND INFERIOR FOREIGN PHRASES TOLERATED BY THE INNKEEPERS DIVISION OF THE NAZI ECONOMIC GROUP.

AN ORDER HAS BEEN ISSUED STATING THAT PURIFICATION OF THE LANGUAGE OF MENUS MUST BE ACCELERATED.

THUS, A CAFE MAY NO LONGER CALL ITSELF A CAFE. IT IS A KAFFEE-HAUS.

APR 6 1940

A RESTAURANT BECOMES A GASTSTAETTE.

A LIFT (ELEVATOR TO YOU) MUST BE CALLED A FAHRSTUHL.

THERE IS NO MORE ROAST BEEF. IT IS RINDERSRIPPENSTUECK.

JELLY BECOMES GALLERETE.

YOU CAN'T GET A SERVIETTE IN A VIENNA RESTAURANT. IT IS A MUNDTUCH. IT WOULD BE USELESS TO ASK FOR A NAPKIN.

IN THE OLD DAYS, WHEN YOU WANTED HAMBURGER STEAK YOU ASKED FOR DEUTSCHES BEEFSTEAK. NOW IT IS HACKSTUEK, AND YOU HAVE TO HAVE A RATION CARD TO GET IT. THEN YOU'LL COMPLAIN THAT IT IS TOO SMALL AND YOU'LL MUMBLE ABOUT THE PRICE.

THIS REFORM IN TERMINOLOGY IS BOTHERING THE NIGHT SPOTS. THE PROBLEM: WHAT TO CALL SCOTCH AND SODA. THE GERMANS HAVE NO PURE, AGE OLD, UNADULTERATED WORD FOR IT. THERE ISN'T VERY MUCH SCOTCH LEFT, HOWEVER, SO IT MAY NOT BE NECESSARY TO CREATE A NAZI WORD FOR IT.

APR 6 1940

A152

AND THEN, TOO, THE STERNESS WITH WHICH EMERGENCY MEASURES ARE ENFORCED IN THE GREATER REICH IS DEMONSTRATED BY THE SEVERITY OF RECENT PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATION OF RATIONING AND OTHER REGULATIONS.

AN INZERDORF MERCHANT BOUGHT PORK WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION, AND OUTSIDE THE USUAL MARKETING ORGANIZATION. HE RETAILED IT WITHOUT COLLECTING RATIONING TICKETS. POLICE CAUGHT HIM, AND THE PENALTY WAS PADLOCKING OF HIS BUSINESS FOR TWO YEARS.

THE SALES DEPARTMENT OF A FACTORY AT ATZGERSDORF, NOTING THERE WAS A LIVELY DEMAND FOR ITS PRODUCTS, RAISED ITS PRICES A LITTLE. OFFICIAL REACTION WAS PROMPT AND DEVASTATING. THE COMPANY WAS FINED 50,000 MARKS (ABOUT $20,000).

THERE IS MORE HUMAN INTEREST IN THE CASE OF A 21-YEAR-OLD GIRL WHO WAS ASSIGNED TO A JOB IN TINY GRAFENDORF BY THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SHE RAN OFF ONE NIGHT AND GOT A JOB IN THE CITY WITHOUT ASKING LEAVE, OR EVEN NOTIFYING THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO CHANGE JOBS WITHOUT OFFICIAL SANCTION. THERE WAS NO DOUBT OF HER OFFENSE AND A JUDGE, ALTHOUGH SYMPATHETICALLY UNDERSTANDING, WAS OBLIGED TO SEND HER TO PRISON FOR TWO MONTHS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 6)

FH106AES

30.24 1483

30.24-1483

NORWAY THREATENS WAR AGAINST ALLIES

Bars Interference With Shipping By Either Side

Makes Firm Statement of Neutrality After Britain Warns Scandinavia on Nazi Trade

LONDON, Apr. 6 (AP).—Reuter (British news agency) reported tonight the Bremen, Germany, radio station went off the air from 5:15 p. m. to 8:15 p. m. (11:15 a. m. to 2 p. m. New York time).

Such action previously has indicated the presence of British bombing planes.)

PARIS, Apr. 6 (AP).—All radio stations stopped broadcasting their regular programs soon after 9 p. m. (3 p. m. New York time) tonight.

The broadcasting was resumed about 45 minutes later.

OSLO, Apr. 6 (AP).—Norway will "at once be at war" in defense of her neutrality if free shipping in Norwegian waters is interfered with to the advantage of one of the belligerent powers, Foreign Minister Koht told the Parliament today.

The foreign minister made this firm statement of Norway's neutrality in discussing its shipping problems in relation to foreign policy—in particular to iron ore experts from Narvik.

(The Allies have protested to Norway and Sweden against allowing German ships to use Scandinavian territorial waters for carrying raw materials such as Swedish ore to Germany. British notes reported to outline the British position on neutrality were handed to the Norwegian and Swedish ministers in London yesterday.)

"Great Damage to Themselves"

"If the Allied powers should ask us to stop free shipping, which goes on according to generally acknowledged international law and which they themselves have acknowledged," said Koht, "this would either be of great damage to themselves or, if such hindrance of shipping should be one-sided against one party, and therefore in open conflict with the neutrality which we have pledged ourselves to maintain, Norway will then at once be at war."

Koht's reference to "great damage to themselves" for the Allies apparently was acknowledgment of belief that Britain might insist on ore deliveries herself while blocking those to Germany.

(The United Press quoted Stockholm political quarters as reporting that Norway was willing to halt all iron ore shipments from Narvik, including those destined for Great Britain. The report could not be confirmed.)

"I have stated publicly that people exaggerate the importance of the ore export," the foreign minister declared.

"Circumstances have reduced this export to one-fourth during the war months and much more Swedish ore goes to England than to Germany.

"In addition, it should be evident that free sailing of commercial ships in Norwegian waters is of at least the same advantage for the Allies, chiefly for Britain, as for Germany, since we have a much bigger trade with Britain than with Germany."

"Painstakingly Fulfilled"

In his 45-minute review of Norway's foreign policy—to be the subject of parliamentary debate Tuesday—Koht stressed that Norway's neutral position was unaltered, that this neutrality has been maintained impartially and that "we cannot think of any other war as possible for this country than a war in which we are forced to defend our independence and freedom."

Norway, he declared, has "painstakingly fulfilled her obligations" as regards the "normal exchange of goods, as far as possible."

He sharply attacked the sinking of Norwegian merchantmen by German warcraft, declaring that during the war Norway has lost 54 ships totaling 120,000 tons and 392 persons killed.

Of the lost vessels, he said, at least 12 were sent to the bottom by airplanes and submarines or other warships.

"In all these cases," Koht declared, "the warcraft belonged to Germany."

Koht added that it was "difficult to remain cool when hearing of such attacks on innocent seamen as the bombing of the Mira Wednesday with more than 100 persons on board."

(The Mira, 1,152 tons, arrived at Bergen yesterday with 107 passengers and reported that it had been bombed eight times by German planes while traveling a British convoy.)

Koht emphasized that Norwegian shipping was being conducted in accordance with trade agreements signed Feb. 23 with Germany, and Mar. 11 with Britain, and said an agreement with France was expected to be signed shortly.

Koht, discussing proposals for a defense pact between Finland, Norway and Sweden, said that all decisions regarding such an alliance would be postponed until relations between Helsinki and Moscow are improved.

"Finland alone must take the position regarding the Soviet interpretation that their peace treaty forbids a defense pact," Koht said.

are not parties to this treaty.

"The main point for Finland must be to live in secure peace with her mighty neighbor to the east."

Scandinavian countries have proposed jointly to Germany, he said, that the matter of "legal sailings" be the subject of a conference,, but have received no reply as yet.

The 2,508-ton Norwegian steamer Bjorkhaug today was wrecked off the coast of Fife. The crew was rescued. The cause of the wreck was not immediately disclosed.

It was regarded also as an emphatic method of stressing Norway's neutral attitude and desire to escape war, although Koht made a reference to the possibility of a war "in which we would be forced to defend our independence and freedom." He told the Allies in effect that maintenance of the present status of commerce in Norwegian waters was to their advantage, and that change might be their loss.

He said: "If the Allied powers should ask us to stop free shipping, which goes on according to generally acknowledged international law and which they themselves have acknowledged, this would either be of great damage to themselves or, if such hindrance of shipping should be one-sided against one party, and therefore in open conflict with the neutrality which we have pledged ourselves to maintain, Norway will then at once be at war."

Old Fears Revived

Koht spoke amid alarming but unconfirmed rumors concerning the diplomatic struggle and controversy over the status of Norway and Sweden as neutrals. The undisclosed contents of notes handed to the Norwegian and Swedish Ministers at London yesterday were the subject of conjecture and revival of the fears that war might be forced on the Scandinavian states despite their determination to remain neutral.

In particular, there was the matter of shipments of Swedish iron ore to Germany by way of the northern Norwegian port of Narvik and Norway's coastal waters. Britain has hinted action would be taken to halt this commerce.

Koht sought to belittle the importance of such ore shipments, saying:

"I have stated publicly that people exaggerate the importance of the ore export. Circumstances have reduced this export to one-fourth during the war months, and much more Swedish ore goes to England than to Germany.

"In addition, it should be evident that free sailing of commercial ships in Norwegian waters is of at least the same advantage for the Allies, chiefly for Britain, as for Germany, since we have a much bigger trade with Britain than with Germany."

Koht stressed that Norway was continuing unchanged her policy of impartial neutrality.

Danger Minimized

"We cannot think of any other war as possible for this country than a war in which we are forced to defend our independence and freedom," he said.

Despite Koht's warning that Norway might be pulled into the war by interference with free shipping in Norwegian waters, responsible Scandinavian opinion continued to insist that the direct danger of Norway's involvement was small, regardless of the views expressed in London and Berlin that her so-called "total neutrality" would be difficult to maintain.

Some circles expressed confidence that Britain was not making any specific demands against Scandinavian neutrality, but was asking for clarification of the Scandinavian attitude, especially as regards pressure from the Berlin-Moscow partnership. Against this were rumors that Britain was asking stopping of all ore shipments, including those to Britain.

Whether Norway and Sweden can maintain their delicately poised neutral position between the suspicions of belligerent powers has, however, become a live question again. Both countries see themselves, according to recent editorial comment, as claiming neutrality under circumstances in which such neutrality not only is denied but violated.

No Norwegian newspapers commented today on Koht's address, which was scheduled several days ago. This fact and their failure to discuss the latest British notes was regarded as indicative of the delicacy of the prevailing situation.

ADD OSLO--NORWEGIAN
X X X DISCLOSED,
NORWAY HAS ALREADY ISSUED
21 PROTESTS AGAINST PLANES
FLYING ACROSS HER TERRITORY,
KOHT ASSERTED. FIVE OF THESE
PROTESTS HAVE BEEN SENT TO
GERMANY, 10 TO BRITAIN AND
SIX TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

Norway Fears Trade Disputes May Mean War

Koht Says British Attacks Menace Isle Because of Possible Nazi Retaliation

OSLO, April 6 (AP).—Addressing Parliament amid new apprehension over Scandinavian neutrality, Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht said today that Norway "will at once be at war" if free shipping in Norwegian waters should be interfered with to the advantage of one side in the European war.

This was interpreted as in no way a threat of war, least of all against Great Britain, but as indicative of Norway's fears that interference with German shipping in Norwegian waters would bring retaliation from Germany, which would drag Norway into the conflict.

Indignant at Bombing

Indignation over the bombing of the 1,152-ton Norwegian vessel Mira last Wednesday continued. The vessel reported it had been bombed eight times by German planes while traveling in a British convoy. It reached Bergen with two passengers injured.

Koht in his address said it was "difficult to remain cool when hearing of such attacks on innocent seamen as the bombing of the Mira." He continued: "We cannot acknowledge any right to such procedure, even if this Norwegian ship sailed under British protection. We cannot understand that German warriors can reconcile such attacks with their feeling of honor or human decency. It creates an indignation in this country which no belligerent should desire to produce."

The government newspaper "Aftonbladet" wrote: "An airplane which made one attack against the Mira was damaged and came to Norway to find protection and be saved. This will not contribute to increasing respect for an aggressor."

Koht, discussing Finland's position and proposals for a defense pact among Finland, Norway and Sweden, said all decisions regarding such an alliance would be postponed until relations between Helsinki and Moscow were improved.

GERMANY CALLS ON SCANDINAVIA FOR SHOWDOWN

Demands Neutrals Take Stand For Or Against Allied Blockade

British Continue To Plug Sea Gaps Despite Norway's War Tactics

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Berlin, April 6—Authorized German spokesmen called tonight upon the neutrals of the North to take an open stand for or against "violation of their sovereign rights" by Allied blockaders.

The week-end, they declared with considerable emotion, is an auspicious one for "Anglo-French and other activity directed against the neutrality of the Scandinavian area," because an attempt to blockade Scandinavia, source of valuable iron ores for Germany, seems in the immediate offing.

Pact Eyed Askance

At the same time informed German quarters peered with distrust at the new Netherlands-British trade and transport agreement under which the Netherlands will block retransport to Germany of products obtained overseas in return for release from certain British blockade restrictions.

The *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, official economic commentary which frequently is the first to reflect the official German view, said it now is necessary to find out whether or how far the Netherlands has sacrificed her neutral rights or "shirked her duty" to Germany.

Consultations Cited

Germans based their prediction of an impending Allied blockade of Scandinavia on the recent consultations and declarations by the British and French blockade ministers in London and on the new Allied notes to Norway and Sweden.

Germany stands by as a decidedly interested observer of all this, and it is taken for granted here that she is not standing by idly

Again and again, especially in the last few days, the statement has been heard that "our Führer isn't sleeping."

Counter-Move Expected

It may be taken as certain that Germany will make some counter move if Britain should attempt forcibly to prevent Swedish ores from reaching her by way of neutral waters or neutral railways.

Germans claimed also that it shows "our enemies have a senile conception of war. To them the intensity of war is merely proportionate to the amount of bloodshed. That women and children starve is not war to them.

The *Saturday Evening Press* gave these bannerlines to declarations by George Monnet, French Blockade Minister. "The Allies would choke Germany "more and more."

Nachtausgabe: "Brutal declaration by French Blockade Minister: Germany's women and children are to be struck! War preparations against neutrals completed."

Der Angriff: "Week-end plot by enemy blockade ministers."

Lokalanzeiger: "Starving out women and children. Announcement by French Blockade Minister he received command by Churchill."

Preparations Seen

These headlines, together with glowing praise of the film "Baptism of Fire," first shown last night, in which the German air force on the basis of the Polish campaign was depicted as invincible, seemed to neutral observers to be calculated to prepare the German people for coming events of the first magnitude.

At the same time it was said that no matter which side decided "to take over" Norway and Sweden for the duration of the war, if such a course should become inevitable, neither country was regarded as a military factor so far as resistance is concerned.

Military experts held that Sweden could not possibly mobilize more than six divisions (approximately 75,000 men). Three of these were reported taken to the extreme north to guard the frontier against any possible Soviet Russian move, and it was believed here that, with limited rail facilities, it would take considerable time to bring them south should that area become a theater of war.

—Crisis At Hand—

[By the Associated Press] LOCHNER

Berlin, April 6—Another "decisive week end for Europe" has come, in the opinion of authorized German sources today, with the delivery of French and British notes to the Scandinavian countries.

On the answer to these notes or the attitude taken by the Scandinavian powers with reference to these notes may depend far-reaching further developments, they said.

(Notes stating the Allied views on neutrality were handed to the Swedish and Norwegian Ministers in London and Paris yesterday.)

Thinks Importance Concealed

The German Government, these sources said, is not yet in possession of concrete information concerning the Allied representations.

Official circles, however, were said to view with considerable interest that both the Swedish and Norwegian press were trying to minimize the importance of the communications by speaking of them merely as "information concerning no severe threat."

Apparent unanimity in Scandinavian press comment was taken as a sign of possible hints from above.

"New Allied Interference

Seen through German eyes, the Allied notes constituted a new attempt to interfere with Scandinavian policies.

Authorized sources said the Western Powers had increasingly repeatedly of late that they wanted the conflict widened, and said Scandinavia is one important area to which they might wish to extend it.

As evidence of the alleged aggressive intentions of the Western Powers, Germans cited a recent speech of French Blockade Minister Georges Monnet which authorized sources interpreted as implying that the Western Powers feel they are justified in taking any means on grounds that they are fighting for freedom and justice.

Aerial Contraband System Mapped as Plane Cargoes Grow.

MAY AFFECT U. S. CLIPPERS

Britain and France Warn Sweden and Norway About Ore Going to Reich.

LONDON, April 6 (A. P.).—Air traffic with Germany, given sharp impetus by the war, was designated today as the next target of the British-French blockade.

This type of transport has grown so important that Ronald Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare, and Georges Monnet, French Minister of Blockade, considered an air contraband system at a two-day conference which ended today in what a communique described as complete agreement on plans to intensify economic warfare.

Details of the air holes in the blockade and the strategy to stop them were withheld. The problem is admittedly difficult.

New Dutch Line Opened.

One British source reported that transit dues on traffic to Germany were averaging nearly $25,000 a day at one unidentified international air station, and expressed belief that the Nazis were receiving currency, securities and commercial discounts.

In this connection, it was noted that K. L. M., the royal Dutch airlines, last Tuesday inaugurated twice-weekly service between Amsterdam and Lisbon, connecting with the Pan American Airways service to the United States. The Dutch planes, carrying no passengers, fly over water all the way, avoiding British and French soil.

Skipping the Bermuda stop on Pan American's trans-Atlantic flights has halted British seizure of mails at that point.

The German Lufthansa on March 15 resumed daily mail and express service between Berlin and Amsterdam. No passengers are being carried.

DASH MATTER FOLLOW OSLO, NORWEGIAN

NORWAY, WHICH HASN'T FOUGHT A BATTLE SINCE 1814 COULD BACK UP HER

ANNOUNCED DETERMINATION TO FIGHT FOR HER NEUTRALITY WITH AN ARMY

OF SIX COMBAT DIVISIONS TOTALLING 75,000 MEN, AN AIR FORCE OF BETWEEN

300 AND 300 MODERN WARPLANES AND A NAVY OF 30 SMALL COAST DEFENSE

VESSELS AGGREGATING LESS THAN 35,000 TONS.

THE ARMY IS FORMED AROUND A NUCLEUS OF 2,000 PROFESSIONAL

COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. MILITARY SERVICE IS

COMPULSORY FOR ALL MALES, SOME 20,000 OF WHOM ARE CALLED UP EACH YEAR

FOR A 60 TO 84-DAY TRAINING PERIOD.

LARGEST SHIPS OF THE NAVY ARE TWO 4,000-TON VESSELS, ONE 40 AND

THE OTHER 43 YEARS OLD, EACH MOUNTING TWO 8.2 INCH GUNS.

NORWAY BUYS SOME PLANE MOTORS AND PARTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

WF;023AES

3024-1485

30.24-1485

ALLIES PLAN AIR BLOCKADE OF FOE

No Neutrals Named.

British quarters s[aid] that airlines naturally subject to the closest scrutiny were those linking Germany's neutral neighbors with sources of supply. No neutrals were named, however.

Without disclosing possible aerial blockade methods, informed quarters said of the general blockade question that the allies were attempting to use diplomatic rather than strong-arm measures to persuade neutrals to cut off German supplies.

Meanwhile the allied economic offensive was propelled firmly ahead tonight from the Balkans to the Baltic.

In the face of anxious distress signals from the neutrals, including a declaration from Norway's Foreign Minister, Haldvan Koht, that Norway will "at once" be forced into war if there is open, one-sided violation of her neutrality, the British Foreign Office stood firm on its warning notes to Norway and Sweden. At the same time the vanguard of Great Britain's Balkan diplomats, returning for blockade consultations, reached London.

Notes Not Made Public.

Reviewing Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax's messages to the two northern neutrals in the light of Mr. Koht's speech, informed observers felt that these notes bore heavily on the right of Great Britain to "interfere" with German ore ships within Scandinavian neutral waters.

Officials would not, however, say what they thought of Mr. Koht's declaration. Anything they said, they explained, would only add to Norway's neutrality problems.

Some felt that the notes carried a strong warning to the effect that this "covered way" for German raw material supplies cannot be left open and boldly outlined allied reprisals in the event of "one-sided neutrality" by Norway and Sweden.

The notes have not been made public and Foreign Office spokesmen are reluctant to comment on them. However, with typical indirection, they said the possibility could "not be excluded," that the Scandinavian States had received notice that the allies would oppose with force any further Russian incursion in Finland.

Two Envoys Have Arrived.

Already in London for conversations with Lord Halifax on the problem of choking off Germany's Balkans supplies are Sir Charles Palairet, the Minister to Greece, and Owen St. Clair O'Malley, the Minister to Hungary. Arriving tomorrow is Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, Great Britain's No. 1 diplomat in the Balkans, now Ambassador to Turkey.

Persons who profess to be in the know in London contended that Great Britain's use of money in the Balkans to stop German supplies is proceeding favorably.

"Our object is to outbid Germany for copper, agricultural produce, bauxite and oil," the magazine Economist explained. "At the same time we seek to halt the flow of such materials to Germany by trade pacts which ration such exports."

Nazi 'Poverty' Stressed.

Minister of Supply Leslie Burgin, stressing Germany's economic "poverty," said in a speech at Wolverton today:

"Her stocks of raw material can be listed; her available stores of supply can be numbered."

He predicted the "entire world" would sell to Great Britain and that the goods would be transported to the United Kingdom, "despite all that the enemy does."

Diplomatic sources, however, emphasized that there are two conditions for a successful British economic drive in the Balkans: First, the extent to which allied help can speed up modern rearmament of the Balkan nations; second, the ability of the allies to convince the Balkan States that they are able to assist them immediately and effectively in case of aggression.

There have been repeated indications that the "Weygand Army" of the allies is in Syria, Egypt and Palestine to give assurance that the second condition will be fulfilled.

BRITAIN FIRM ON WARNINGS TO NEUTRALS

Joins France in Aim To Tighten Intended Strangle-hold on Reich

MIDDLETON

London, April 6 (AP)—The Allied economic offensive was propelled firmly ahead tonight from the Balkans to the Baltic.

In the face of anxious distress signals from the neutrals, including a declaration from Norway's Foreign Minister Haldvar Koht that Norway will "at once be forced into war if there is open one-sided violation of her neutrality, the British Foreign Office stood firm on its warning notes to Norway and Sweden. At the same time the vanguard of Britain's Balkan diplomats, returning for blockade consultations, reached London.

British Minister of Economic warfare Ronald Cross and French Blockade Minister Georges Monnet, in conference here, issued a joint statement declaring the Allies' "complete agreement and common determination on tightening the intended stranglehold on Germany.

They indicated they were in accord on ways and means of plugging such blockade gaps for instance, as the air route through which the Nazis are believed receiving current securities and commercial diamonds.

In this connection, it is noted here that Kim, the Netherlands airlines, now flies direct twice weekly from Amsterdam to Lisbon, where it connects with Pan-American service to the United States, while the German airline, Lufthansa, flies mail and express daily from Amsterdam to Berlin. No details of how the Allies propose to try to stop such traffic were made public.

Reviewing Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax's messages to the two northern neutrals in the light of Koht's speech, informed observers felt that these notes bore heavily on the right of Great Britain to "interfere" with German ore ships within Scandinavian neutral waters.

Silent on Koht's Speech

Officials would not, however, say what they thought of Koht's declaration. Anything they said, they explained, would only add to Norway's neutrality problems.

Some felt that the notes carried a strong warning to the effect that this "covered way" for German raw material supplies cannot be left open, and boldly outlined Allied reprisals in the event of "one-sided neutrality" by Norway and Sweden.

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Notes Kept Secret

The notes have not been made public, and Foreign Office spokesmen are reluctant to comment on them. However, with typical indirection, they said the possibility could "not be excluded" that the Scandinavian states received notice that the Allies would oppose with force any further Russian incursion in Finland.

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Freighter Seized

From outside the country, there were reports today that a 2,819-ton Yugoslav freighter, the Dubac, bound for Italy, had been seized by British warships off the coast of Greece and taken to the blockade station at Malta, and that a British cruiser and three destroyers were in the Adriatic to head off any attempts by Germany to use neutral waters there for a sea route for Balkan products which could be transshipped by rail from Italy to the Reich.

Moreover, persons who profess to be in the know in London contended that Britain's use of money in the Balkans to stop German supplies is proceeding favorably.

"Our object is to outbid Germany for copper, agricultural produce, bauxite and oil," the magazine *Economist* explained. "At the same time we seek to halt the flow of such materials to Germany by trade pacts which ration such exports."

Stresses Nazi "Poverty"

Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, stressing Germany's economic "poverty," said in a speech at Wolverton today:

"Her stocks of raw material can be listed; her available stores of supply can be numbered."

He predicted the "entire world" would sell to Great Britain and the goods will be transported to the United Kingdom, "despite all that the enemy does."

Diplomatic sources, however, emphasized that there are two conditions for a successful British economic drive in the Balkans: First, the extent to which Allied help can speed up modern rearmament of the Balkan nations; second, the ability of the Allies to convince the Balkan states that they are able to assist them immediately and effectively in case of aggression.

There have been repeated indications that the "Weygand army" of the Allies is in Syria, Egypt and Palestine to give assurance that the second condition will be fulfilled.

—Allies And Neutrals—

London, April 6—Official notes telling Norway and Sweden firmly "where Britain and France stand" aroused a wave of diplomatic speculation today on the future course of neutrality in those two nervous Scandinavian countries.

Notes similar in tone were handed to the Ministers of the two countries by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, and France's Premier, Paul Reynaud.

Authorized sources said they were intended "to clarify the Allies' attitude on different questions."

Might Be "Warning"

Asked whether the notes could be termed a "warning," one informed British source said that this might be one interpretation. Other diplomatic sources said the Allied attitude on German ore shipments from Sweden through territorial waters was defined.

One source said the possibility "cannot be excluded" that Norway and Sweden also were informed any further Russian "aggression" in Finland would meet Allied force.

Striking At Air Traffic

The British Press Association said the notes were understood to refer specifically to the so-called "covered way" through Norwegian territorial waters which Germany has been using to elude the Allied blockade.

A dispatch from Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, today said the 2,819-ton Yugoslav freighter Dubac, bound for Italy, was reported officially to have been seized off the coast of Greece and taken to the British contraband control point at Malta for examination.

Air traffic with Germany was designated as the next target of the Allied blockade.

French, British Parley

Creations of an air contraband system was reported to have been one of the subjects considered at a two-day conference between Georges Monnet, French Minister of Blockade, and Ronald Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare.

One British source reported that transit dues on traffic to Germany were averaging nearly $25,000 a day at one unidentified international air station.

Pan-American Link Cited

In this connection, it was noted that K. L. M., the Royal Dutch Airline, last Tuesday inaugurated twice-weekly service between Amsterdam and Lisbon, connecting with the Pan-American Airways service to the United States. The Dutch planes, carrying no passengers, fly over water all the way, avoiding British and French soil.

Skipping of the Bermuda stop on Pan-American's transatlantic flights has halted British seizure of mails at that point.

Reynaud Has a Busy Day

PARIS, April 6 (AP).—The Allied determination to tighten the economic and military blockade of Germany was reflected today in a full program of conferences at Premier Paul Reynaud's office.

Among those who conferred with the Premier, who also holds the Foreign Ministry portfolio, were Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of Allied forces in the Near East; Gen. Auguste Noguès, supreme commander of French forces in North Africa; Andre Francois-Poncet, Ambassador at Rome; Raymond Brugere, Minister to Yugoslavia; Louis Oscar Frossard, Minister of Information; Jean Mistler, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, Foreign Affairs Committee, and August Zaleski, Polish emigre Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Reynaud, acting in concert with Great Britain, earlier handed a note to the Swedish and Norwegian Ministers bearing on relations between the two Scandinavian countries and the Allies.

Another economic phase was concluded at the Ministry of Commerce when French and Luxemburg delegates initialed a new commercial treaty.

British Wireless Says French Planes Downed Two German Dorniers

New York, April 6 (AP)—The official British wireless announced that two German Dornier planes of the type known as "flying pencils" were shot down by French fighter planes in a fight over Germany today.

"The French patrol sudden[ly met] the two Dorniers [and] ten Me[sserschmitts] while they were over Germany," said the British broadcast picked up by C. B. S.

"The French pilot scored hits with his cannon, and one engine of the German machine burst into flames and the plane crashed.

"The second Dornier was chased by another French pilot, and after a running fight the German machine nosedived to the ground."

French Find Nazi Flyers Beside Wrecked Plane

Two Airmen Hurt, One Dead; Craft Felled Thursday

PARIS, April 6 (AP).—French military authorities chalked up the destruction of another German plane today after two wounded Nazi airmen had been discovered lying beside a dead comrade in woods near their wrecked craft. The French said they thought the plane was shot down on Thursday, but had refrained from announcing its destruction until preliminary reports could be verified.

Military dispatches said also that French military fire had dispersed German laborers attempting to construct defense fortifications near Saarbruecken.

Lighthouses Gunned By German Warplanes, British Sources Say

London, April 6 (AP)—British sources charged tonight that two German planes machine-gunned the Duncansby Head lighthouse on the northern Scottish coast, last Wednesday and reported no one injured.

It was reported that machine-gun bullets also pattered on the Stroma Island lighthouse in Pentland Firth, the strait between the Scottish mainland and the Orkney Islands.

LONDON, April 6 (A. P.)—Reuter's, a British news agency, reported tonight that the radio station in Bremen, Germany, went off the air from 5:15 P. M. to 8:15 P. M.

BELGIAN BOATS HIT BY AIRPLANES' FIRE

Fishermen Machine-Gunned in the North Sea by Craft of Unknown Nationality

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 6 (AP)—Three Belgian fishing boats were reported machine-gunned in the North Sea today by airplanes whose identity was not disclosed. One of the boats returned to port and the others continued fishing.

The Maritime Inquiry Commission at Ostend said the attacks were unjustified, since the ships were marked plainly and were fishing in free waters.

World War Air Ace Killed in France

PARIS, April 6 (AP)—Major Hector Garaudy, French air ace who was credited with bringing down 23 enemy planes during the World War, was killed yesterday in an airplane accident at Montpellier where he was serving as an instructor.

"We set to and made an army. We have made a very fine army. Thank goodness we were not attacked during that period, because there was no army at all, though it was ready on our plans.

"Thank goodness Hitler missed the bus. He did not take the opportunity which was the one we feared more than anything.

"Only in the last fortnight have I begun to think we have just turned the corner. We have now actually turned the corner."

ENEMY RADIOS SILENT

Stations Shut Down in Paris and Elsewhere.

PARIS, April 6 (A. P.)—Paris radio stations stopped broadcasting their regular programs shortly after 9 o'clock tonight.

The broadcasting was resumed about 9:45 P. M.

No reason was specified immediately for the stations going off the air. Sometimes, however, broadcasting is interrupted because of the reported approach of enemy airplanes.

Ironside Assailed

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 6—The *Evening Standard* today expressed concern over an interview in which General Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the imperial general staff, declared, '-hank goodness, we were not attacked during the first seven months" of the war.

"I tremble to think," said Sir Edmund, "what would have happened. He added that the British Army now was ready for anything Germany might start, and paraphrased Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement that Adolf Hitler had "missed the bus" by not launching a blitzkrieg against the Allies at the start.

Cites Year For Preparation

The *Standard's* comment (today was "If, after the warning (of Munich) and the intervening year for preparation, the chief of the imperial general staff was trembling' lest the enemy might attack, the British people may with some justice demand that an inquiry should be made into the causes of this failure."

The newspaper added that "we raise this matter in this tone not because we wish to rake over the past, but because we are concerned with the future."

Sir Edmund said "it was the policy of the Government not to have a large army" and added:

C99 (AGYS OUT)

BERLIN, APRIL 6-(AP)-INFORMED GERMAN QUARTERS VIEWED WITH DISTRUST TODAY A NEW NETHERLANDS-BRITISH TRADE AND TRANSPORT AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH HOLLAND PLEDGED HERSELF NOT TO PERMIT RE-TRANSPORT TO GERMANY OF ANY PRODUCT OBTAINED FROM OVERSEAS.

"ACCORDING TO THE BERLIN VIEWPOINT IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER, AND TO WHAT EXTENT, HOLLAND AS A NEUTRAL TRANSIT COUNTRY HAS SACRIFICED HER RIGHTS OR SHIRKED HER DUTY TOWARD GERMANY," SAID DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY WHICH FREQUENTLY REFLECTS AN OFFICIAL VIEW.

THE UNDERSTANDING HERE WAS THAT HOLLAND, BY PROMISING NOT TO PERMIT RESHIPMENT OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS TO GERMANY, WAS RELEASED FROM SOME OF BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE RESTRICTIONS.

DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND OBSERVED THAT "A SEEMING IMPARTIALITY" CHARACTERIZED THE NETHERLANDS-BRITISH AGREEMENT BECAUSE IT LEAVES THE NETHERLANDS FREE TO RESHIP TO ANY WARRING COUNTRY PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY LAND ROUTES.

"BUT THE RESTRICTIONS' FIRST POINT (OVERSEAS IMPORTS) MAY BE IN CONTRADICTION TO THE DUTY OF A NON-BELLIGERENT LAND TO OBSERVE A STRICT ECONOMIC NEUTRALITY," THE COMMENTARY SAID.

THE NOTE WAS DESCRIBED AS SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, GAVE THE NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH MINISTERS IN LONDON YESTERDAY.

AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID IT WAS INTENDED "TO CLARIFY THE ALLIES' ATTITUDE ON DIFFERENT QUESTIONS CONCERNING SCANDINAVIAN NEUTRALITY."

PARIS, APRIL 6-(AP)-PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD RECEIVED THE NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH MINISTERS LAST NIGHT, AUTHORIZED CIRCLES SAID TODAY, AND GAVE THEM A NOTE BEARING ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIES AND THE TWO SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. DETAILS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

AES

BERLIN, APRIL 6-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, TODAY DISPUTED BRITISH REPORTS THAT ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES HAD BOMBED FOUR GERMAN DESTROYERS AND ANOTHER GERMAN WARSHIP IN A RAID ON WILHELMS-HAVEN.

ONLY ONE BRITISH PLANE WAS SIGHTED IN THE REGION OF THE ELBE ESTUARY THURSDAY, DNB DECLARED, AND IT WAS DRIVEN OFF BY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. IT SAID THE BRITISH PLANE RELEASED TWO BOMBS, BOTH DROPPING HARMLESSLY INTO THE SEA.

(THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAID LAST NIGHT THAT "A FORMATION OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT OF THE BOMBER COMMAND" HAD MADE THE RAID THURSDAY.)

AES

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-GEORGES MONNET, FRENCH MINISTER OF BLOCKADE, AND RONALD CROSS, BRITISH MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, TODAY CONCLUDED IN "COMPLETE AGREEMENT" A REVIEW OF ALLIED EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE SEVERITY OF THE ECONOMIC WAR ON GERMANY.

A COMMUNIQUE STATED "THE DISCUSSIONS SHOWED COMPLETE AGREEMENT AND COMMON DETERMINATION OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS TO DEVELOP ALLIED COOPERATION IN ALL SPHERES OF ECONOMIC WARFARE."

C69

GENEVA, APRIL 6-(AP)-FRANCE AND GERMANY HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT FOR THE FIRST EXCHANGE OF 120 CIVILIAN PRISONERS THROUGH THE INTERMEDIARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS SAID THAT SEVERAL THOUSAND CIVILIAN PRISONERS INTERNED IN GERMANY, FRANCE AND ENGLAND AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR EVENTUALLY MAY BE EXCHANGED.

FD802PES

BERLIN, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID:

"NO SPECIAL EVENTS."

WD744AES

PARIS, APRIL 6-(AP)-TONIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND SAID MERELY "A QUIET DAY."

HF231PES

PARIS, APRIL 6-(AP)-TWO UNION LEADERS ACCUSED OF SPREADING COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA WERE CONVICTED TODAY BY A MILITARY COURT AND SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS EACH IN PRISON. THEY ARE PIERRE SEMART, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY FEDERATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES AND RAYMOND TOURNEMAINE, ITS TREASURER. THEY ALSO WERE FINED 2,000 FRANCS (ABOUT $40) EACH AND FIVE YEARS' LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

30-24-148

FIRST LEAD ITALIAN.

ROME, APRIL 6-(AP)-ARRANGEMENTS WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY FOR THE TRAINING OF WORKMEN BEYOND THE ARMY CONSCRIPTION AGE TO REPLACE THOSE IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES WHO MAY BE MOBILIZED.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PLANS, A FURTHER MEASURE IN ITALY'S INTENSIFIED WAR PREPARATIONS, WERE [redacted] DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS INTENDED TO MEET "THE SITUATION WHICH MIGHT RESULT FROM AN EVENTUAL LARGE SCALE RECALLING OF CLASSES TO THE COLORS."

ONLY LAST NIGHT THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHED A NEW MOBILIZATION LAW APPLICABLE EVEN TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO PLACE THE NATION UNDER WARTIME DISCIPLINE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

THE NEW MOBILIZATION LAW GAVE THE SUPREME DEFENSE COMMISSION, HEADED BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI, SWEEPING AUTHORITY OVER THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN CASE OF WAR.

IT AUTHORIZED X X X ETC., 2ND GRAPH PREV.

LAP ROMES SECOND 1805 CL 1250P

Italy's New War Gears

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, April 6—The Italian Government was ready today to place the nation under wartime discipline at a moment's notice with promulgation of a new mobilization law applicable even to women and children.

The law gave the Supreme Defense Commission, headed by Premier Mussolini, sweeping authority over the civilian population in case of war.

Decision Up to Duce

It authorized requisition of citizens' services, including those of women and children more than 13 years old, of industrial organizations, real estate and personal property, as well as control of foreign commerce and rationing.

The law provided that mobilization should be ordered by royal decree on the advice of Mussolini as chief of government after consultation with his Cabinet. The Supreme Defense Commission's powers may be applied for national defense, however, even before mobilization occurs.

Besides il Duce the commission includes members of the Cabinet and the heads of all branches of the armed forces. It was charged specifically with effecting "development and fullest attention to utilizing resources and activities of the nation for achieving victory."

The provision concerning women and youths made them liable to mobilization for anti-aircraft defense, factory work and other services essential to the prosecution of war.

Duce Inspects Gun School

Rome, April 6 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today inspected the anti-aircraft artillery school of the Fascist militia at Nettunia, where he watched gun crews firing at targets towed by airplanes.

Spee Escapes to Be Curbed

Argentina Will Send 240 Officers and Cadets to Island in River.

BUENOS AIRES, April 6 (A. P.).—The Naval Ministry announced today that thirty-two officers and 208 warrant officers and cadets of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee in Buenos Aires would be taken on Monday to the naval base on Martin Garcia Island for internment. The remaining 400 sailors who have been in the Argentine capital will be kept in the naval arsenal here pending the completion of a program to remove them to interior provinces.

The officers so far have not been under detention, but had been ordered not to go outside the Federal capital without special authority from the Argentine Government. Martin Garcia Island is eighty miles off Buenos Aires in the River Plate.

Argentina Irritated.

More than 400 members already have been sent to the interior. Today's measure reflected the irritation of Argentina over the escape of three officers of the ship.

Unofficial reports said that one of the three officers already had reached Germany with papers of the Graf Spee, which was scuttled off Montevideo on December 17 last. After she had taken refuge in Uruguayan waters following a running fight with three British cruisers.

Approximately 1,000 officers and men from the battle-scarred German warship later sought refuge in Buenos Aires and were interned for the duration of the war.

The German Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann, was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday shortly after the officers' escape had been disclosed.

Well-informed persons said Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo had advised Ambassador von Thermann that the Government was taking stringent measures to prevent further escapes.

These sources said that the remainder of the interned officers, held at the Buenos Aires naval arsenal, would be removed to safer places under close guard if they persist in refusing to promise not to leave the country.

Several of the Graf Spee seamen previously were reported to have disappeared from interior provinces.

Two were seized earlier in the week at Santos, Brazil, and will be returned to Argentina.

One of the three officers who escaped was said to have been third in command of the Graf Spee. When and how they fled was not disclosed.

Spee Crew Gets Guard on Island To Halt Escapes

Argentina, Angry at Flight of Five Men, to Confine 240 Officers and Cadets

By The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—The Argentine government, indignant over the escape of three officers and two sailors of the scuttled German "pocket battleship" Graf Spee, ordered today the remaining officers and high-ranking members of the interned crew confined on Martin Garcia Island, a naval base in the Rio de la Plata eighty miles from Buenos Aires.

The government, announcing the decision to send thirty-two officers and 208 warrant officers and cadets to the island on Tuesday, said:

"Argentina has been excessively generous to these officers and sailors, who came to our country last December after their own ship was destroyed. But we cannot continue to let our neutrality be jeopardized, therefore we have taken steps to insure that they will not be able to return to Germany to resume belligerent action."

Argentine authorities revealed yesterday that three of the Graf Spee's officers had disappeared. One, said to have been the warship's third officer, was reported unofficially to have made his way to Germany. Two members of the crew were seized earlier in the week in Brazil.

The Argentine Ministry of the Navy said the 400 Graf Spee sailors still in Buenos Aires would be sent into interior provinces, where a like number of their companions already have been transferred.

3024-1489.

30.24.-1489

A81

MUSSOLINI

ROME, APRIL 6-(AP)-BENITO MUSSOLINI, IN ONE OF HIS RECENTLY-INFREQUENT SPEECHES, TODAY TOLD THE MEN OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SCHOOL OF THE FASCIST MILITIA AT NETTUNIA "YOU MUST CONSIDER YOURSELVES FRONT LINE TROOPS."

"YOU MUST," HE SAID, "DEFEND NERVE CENTERS OF THE NATION, DESTRUCTION OF WHICH WOULD MEAN AN END TO EVERY POSSIBILITY OF RESISTANCE FROM THE FEARFUL ATTACKS OF ENEMY AVIATION X X X YOU MUST POSSESS TO THE UTMOST THE CHARACTERISTIC QUALITIES WHICH I SUMMARIZE IN THE SINGLE WORD ""KEEN."

IN LINE WITH NEW ORDERS FOR THE DEFENSE MOBILIZATION OF ALL ITALY, PLANS WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY TO TRAIN OLDER WORKMEN TO REPLACE THOSE IN INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIES WHO MAY BE CALLED TO THE COLORS.

APR 7 1940

MA 1020PES

A57KX (SHIP)

HONOLULU, APRIL 6-(AP)-BRITAIN'S SPEEDY LINER MAURETANIA WAS ON THE HIGH SEAS TODAY, BELIEVED BOUND FOR HONGKONG TO BE REMODELED INTO A TROOPSHIP.

APR 7 1940

THE BIG SHIP STOPPED HERE FOR FUEL AND SUPPLIES.

WATERFRONT SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT WHEN THE LINER LEFT IT WAS HEADED TOWARD HONGKONG, ENGLISH CROWN COLONY WHERE THE LINERS EMPRESS OF CANADA AND EMPRESS OF JAPAN WERE UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED BEING CONVERTED INTO TROOP TRANSPORTS.

THE SAME SOURCES SAID REMODELING OF THE MAURETANIA WOULD BE CHEAPER IN HONGKONG AND THAT AUSTRALIAN SHIPYARDS AT PRESENT WERE PROBABLY TOO BUSY TO HANDLE THE JOB.

CAPTAIN ERNEST EDKIN, SKIPPER OF THE MAURETANIA, TOLD REPORTERS YESTERDAY THAT ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THE BIG VESSEL WAS KNOWN ONLY TO HIMSELF, NINE NAVIGATING OFFICERS AND THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

"I CAN'T TELL YOU THE PURPOSE OF THE VOYAGE. I'LL HAVE TO LEAVE THAT TO YOUR IMAGINATION."

VR528ACS

FOLO BUENOS AIRES

APR 7 1940

BERLIN, APRIL 6, (AP)-- AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCES SAID TODAY THEY KNEW NOTHING OF REPORTS THAT AN OFFICER FROM THE SCUTTLED NAZI POCKETBATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE HAD SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING FROM ARGENTINA, WHERE THE CREW IS NOW INTERNED, AND MAKING HIS WAY TO GERMANY.

BUCHAREST, APRIL 6-(AP)-THIRTY ITALIAN MILITARY PILOTS ARRIVED TODAY IN BUCHAREST TO INSTRUCT THE RUMANIAN AIR FORCE ON THE OPERATION OF RECENTLY-DELIVERED ITALIAN PLANES.

DVK STJOHNS 1830 APR 7 1940 CL 120P

YUGOSLAV VESSEL SEIZED BY BRITISH

Italy-bound Ship Halted Off Greek Coast. 1940

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, April 6 (A. P.).—The 2,819-ton Yugoslav freighter Dubac, bound for Italy, was reported officially today to have been seized by the British off the coast of Greece and taken to the British contraband control point at Malta for examination.

Pope Asks Peace In Concert Talk

VATICAN CITY, April 6 (AP) —Pope Pius again today voiced his hope for peace among men. In a brief speech after attending a concert at the Vatican, he said:

"In the same way as there was much music on the program, composed from various nations, all united in the same harmonious tunes, we hope that all men between whom today there is discord may finally join their souls in divine harmony—the harmony of peace of the soul."

APR 7 1940

Dutch In Dutch

Roermond, the Netherlands, April 6 (AP)—A Netherlands Army bicycle patrol of nine men was held by German authorities today after losing its way near Swalmen, in Limburg province, yesterday and inadvertently crossing the border into Germany.

The patrol, commanded by a sergeant, was reported to be at a small German village near the border, which is poorly defined in this area.

Several months ago another Netherlands bicycle patrol accidentally crossed the border, but was released after twenty-four hours.

APR 7 1940

BELGRADE, APRIL 6-(AP)-A NEW UNCONFIRMED REPORT HEARD IN SHIPPING CIRCLES TODAY SAID A BRITISH CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS WERE NOW IN ~~ZEN~~ THE ADRIATIC SEA TO HEAD OFF ANY ATTEMPT BY GERMAN FREIGHTERS TO OPERATE IN THOSE NEUTRAL WATERS.

APR 7 1940

THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT DECLINED A GERMAN REQUEST YESTERDAY FOR A NAVAL ESCORT FOR ~~ZURROVNIK~~ THE GERMAN FREIGHTER ANKARA, AND THAT SHIP'S DEPARTURE FROM ZURROVNIK WITH BAUXITE (ALUMINUM ORE) WAS DELAYED INDEFINITELY.

THE BRITISH HAVE INFORMED ~~HER~~ YUGOSLAVIA THAT THEY REGARD BAUXITE AS WAR MATERIALS SUBJECT TO SEIZURE.

DELUDES 01190--PKL-627A--

OSLO, APRIL 6,(AP)-- A REPORTED MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST DEMANDING THE RESIGNATION OF CARL JOACHIM HAMBRO AS PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT, BECAUSE OF HIS "ANTI-SOVIET ATTITUDE" WAS VIRTUALLY IGNORED BY POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE TODAY.

THE PRESS RECALLED THAT HAMBRO -- WHO, AS PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY, PRESIDED OVER THE LEAGUE SESSION AT WHICH RUSSIA WAS EXPELLED AS A MEMBER LAST DECEMBER -- PREVIOUSLY HAD DENIED ACCUSATIONS OF HOSTILITY.

RUSSIAN

APR 7 1940

GRA PETERSONS 01045--JA--540A

Russia Will Send Envoy to Finland

LONDON, April 6 (AP).—Exchange Telegraph, British News Agency, reported today that Finland and Soviet Russia had agreed to resume diplomatic relations this month.

It said the new Russian Minister to Helsinki would be Ivan Zotoff, now at Riga, Latvia.

APR 30-24 1940

'Pravda' Calls Iran Pact Proof of Peaceful Policy

Paper Says Trade Treaty Shows Russia Is Good Neighbor

MOSCOW, April 6 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper "Pravda" said today in commenting on the new trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Iran (Persia) that, "despite the attempts of imperialist powers to spread lies about the Soviets," the U. S. S. R. had a policy of peace regarding adjacent countries.

Pointing out that Iran has a frontier of nearly 2,000 miles with Russia, "Pravda" said good trade relations were necessary.

APR 7 1940

30.24- 1491

30-24-1491

MOSCOW, APRIL 6-(AP)-A NEW POLICY OF STOCKING AND OBLIGATORY DELIVERIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, EFFECTIVE WITH THE 1940 HARVEST, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

A COMMUNIQUE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH TASS, SOVIET OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, POINTED OUT DEFECTS IN THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF ESTABLISHING QUOTAS OF OBLIGATORY DELIVERIES BY COLLECTIVE FARMS TO THE STATE IN PROPORTION TO SOWING PLANS AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRODUCE IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF CATTLE OWNED BY COLLECTIVE FARMS.

THE FORMER PRACTICES WERE ABOLISHED AND THE FOLLOWING NEW REGULATIONS WERE ANNOUNCED IN THE COMMUNIQUE:

"QUOTAS OF DELIVERIES OF GRAIN, RICE, POTATOES AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN PROPORTION TO THE AMOUNT OF ARABLE LAND SECURED TO EACH COLLECTIVE FARM.

"QUOTAS OF OBLIGATORY GRAIN DELIVERIES WILL BE ESTABLISHED WITH A VIEW TO THE NECESSITY OF RAISING TOTAL GRAIN DELIVERIES IN THE U.S.S.R. TO 925,000,000 POODS (30,404,625,000 POUNDS).

"COLLECTIVE FARMS RAISING INDUSTRIAL CROPS, BERRIES, FRUITS, MEDICINAL PLANTS AND BRINGING NEW LANDS UNDER CULTIVATION WILL BE GRANTED A NUMBER OF PRIVILEGES.

APR 7 1940

"A SIMILAR SYSTEM OF ESTABLISHING QUOTAS OF DELIVERIES TO THE STATE IN PROPORTION TO THE LAND AREA HELD BY COLLECTIVE FARMS, ALREADY PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED FOR MEAT AND WOOL DELIVERIES, NOW HAS BEEN INTRODUCED FOR MILK, EGGS AND RAW HIDES. COLLECTED FARMS WHICH DELIVERED A FIXED QUOTA OF MILK AND EGGS WILL BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO DELIVER THESE PRODUCTS ALSO FOR COLLECTIVE FARMERS, THEREBY RELIEVING THE LATTER FROM FULFILLING THEIR PERSONAL OBLIGATIONS REGARDING DELIVERIES OF MILK AND EGGS TO THE STATE.

"AN OBLIGATORY QUOTA OF RAISING GOOD HORSES FIT FOR ARMY SERVICE WILL BE ESTABLISHED FOR ALL COLLECTIVE FARMS IN PROPORTION TO THE LAND AREA SECURED TO THE COLLECTIVE FARMS. BEGINNING WITH 1940 THERE WILL BE ESTABLISHED QUOTAS FOR OBLIGATORY DELIVERIES OF HORSES FOR NEEDS OF DEFENSE.

"THE DECISION GRANTS A NUMBER OF PRIVILEGES TO COLLECTIVE FARMS WHICH SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOP CATTLE BREEDING. IT IS POINTED OUT IN THE DECISION THAT THE NEW SYSTEM OF DELIVERIES OF AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRODUCE WILL PROVIDE A STIMULUS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF NEW LANDS AND THE EXTENSION OF THE SOWING AREA, INCREASE THE NUMBER OF COLLECTIVE CATTLE ON THE COLLECTIVE FARMS AND DEVELOP POULTRY FARMING." #

APR 7 1940

SOVIET EFFORT TO CONCILIATE U. S. INDICATED

APR 7 1940

Two Of Causes Of Friction Have Ceased To Exist, Envoy Sees Hull

BERDING

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 6—The Russian bear is pulling in his claws and extending a friendly paw to Uncle Sam, hoping that by-gones will be by-gones. But Uncle is not now willing to hold out his arms for an embrace.

Russian-American relations in the last six months have been about as bad as relations between the United States and another nation have ever been in recent years. Two major and one minor cause may be cited as the reasons.

The two majors are the understanding between Stalin and Hitler which rent Poland asunder, and the invasion of Finland in December. The minor was the incident involving the American freighter City of Flint at Murmansk, Russia, and the total lack of cooperation manifested by the Moscow Government—its neglect even to supply this Government with information about the ship which was held by a German prize crew.

Two Ceased To Exist

Now, of these, one major and one minor cause have ceased to exist. The Russo-Finnish war is over and the City of Flint matter is a closed incident. And the other major cause—the Russo-German lineup—is wrapped in uncertainty, no one knowing exactly what Russia will do.

Russia feels that with most of the causes of friction removed, the friction itself should cease. This was the background of the conference of more than one hour held recently between Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador.

The Soviet move fits into the picture being formed here of Russia's intentions. The Finnish war over, Russia is content to be most circumspect. She would like to carry on trade with Britain and France even while furnishing supplies to Germany. She would like to be friends with the United States.

Feared Entry Of Allies

The view is held here that Russia paused—abruptly paused—just at the edge of a horrible precipice in her war with Finland. At the beginning of the war Russia set up a puppet Finnish Government and said the regular Finnish Government had ceased to exist and there could be no relations with it. But Russia had to eat her words. The peace was signed with the regular Government. Why?

Because in two or more weeks of

fighting with the Finns, Russia might have seen the Allies enter the war against her. Russia recoiled from the spectacle just in time, and since then has sought to prevent a recurrence.

Little real fear is now felt here that Russia will move against any other nation, for instance, Rumania or Turkey.

There are only two outstanding direct problems between Russia and the United States—debts and Communist activities. Of debts there is little to say. Of Communist activities more could be said. The possible connection between the Communist Party in the United States and the Comintern in Russia still provides a problem in relations between the two countries.

What luck Soviet Russia will have in her move for American friendship is not certain, but manifestly the Administration will move slowly. There is no thought of meeting Russia half way. The moral embargo against the shipment of airplanes and plane materials to Russia remains in effect. So far as President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull are concerned, Russia has entered a period of probation. Her behavior, good or bad, is under scrutiny.

YOUTH TELLS OF 'NAZI SPY'

Authorities Hold ex-German Sailor With 'Fantastic' Tale

BUFFALO, April 6 (AP)—Arthur J. Karnuth, district immigration inspector, said today that a youth who told police he came here to keep a rendezvous with a Nazi spy was being held on a deportation warrant.

APR 7 1940

Detective Chief Arthur D. Britt characterized the youth's spy story as "fantastic," adding that "Federal Bureau of Investigation agents must have thought so, too, or they wouldn't have turned him over to the Immigration Department."

Mr. Karnuth said the youth identified himself as Henry Voigt, 16, of Lahe, Germany, a former sailor who deserted the German liner Columbus before it left New York on the voyage that ended in its being scuttled. He was lodged in jail.

FBI agents admitted turning the youth over to Mr. Karnuth after questioning, but declined to comment further.

Chief Britt quoted Voigt as saying that he had helped a German spy friend, whose name he did not know, to photograph "everything worth blowing up" in New York City.

NATION URGED BY SOCIALISTS TO SHUN WAR

APR 7 1940

Party Convention Votes Against U. S. Help to Either Allies or Nazis

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—The Socialist party overwhelmingly adopted today a "keep out of war" resolution condemning any form of American assistance to either side in the European hostilities.

This action was taken over the protest of a minority group, which, while still determined to keep the United States at peace as the majority, felt that a distinction should be drawn in favor of the Allies, as against Hitler and Stalin.

WILL RENAME THOMAS.

The vote came at the close of the first day of the party's 1940 convention, which tomorrow is scheduled to nominate its presidential candidate, choosing, for the fourth successive time, Norman Thomas, the party's national chairman.

Keynoting the convention, Maynard C. Krueger, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, called for socialization of industry "wherever natural monoply has consumers at its mercy."

The private profit system has bogged down in under-consumption and under-investment, he said, resulting in "a steady erosion of democracy," a "progressive deterioration in civil liberties," and a nation headed directly "toward state capitalism."

200 DELEGATES CHEER

Two hundred, cheering delegates heard Krueger's speech. The picture was hardly that of the usual political convention. The delegates, mostly youthful, sat at long tables, taking notes, listening attentively, rising to give Krueger a tremendous ovation upon the conclusion of his address or join in in the old songs of the Socialist Party.

One of these was the "Internationale," which the Socialists claim as their own. The Communists, they say, stole it.

The report of Arthur G. McDowell, Labor Secretary of the party, called on Socialists to combat the "Communist influence in the organized labor movement."

Farley Sees No Chance Of U. S. Entering War

He Says Congress 'Itself Would Be Against It'

JACKSON, Miss., April 6 (AP).—Postmaster General James A. Farley said today he did not believe "there's a chance in the world" the United States would enter into a war, because Congress "itself would be against it."

Asked in an interview whether the Administration's foreign policy had been conducted in a manner he himself would continue should he become President, Mr. Farley replied:

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"I think the Administration's foreign policy is all right. Some who were very bitter against the President and everything the party did, who never had a kind word for the Administration before, approve the foreign policy. The people of this country don't want it involved in any way in the troubles across the ocean and the policy at this time is one which they believe will keep us from being involved" . . .

The Postmaster General, on a Southern tour, addressed the Mississippi Postmasters Convention and later left for Meridian, enroute to Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Farley told the convention that business appeared on the upswing throughout the country.

FRANK HOLDS WAR IS NOT OUR AFFAIR

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Republican Leader Thinks Roosevelt Won't Run.

ST. PAUL, April 6 (A. P.).—Glenn Frank, national chairman of the Republican Program Committee, said in an interview here today that he "takes no stock in the theory that our battles are being fought in Europe." As to getting into the European war, Mr. Frank, here to address the State convention of the Young Republican League, said:

"My own personal position is more extreme than the position of the program committee. I personally don't believe that any situation is at all likely to arise which will justify our participation in this war."

He emphasized that he did not believe participation in the present war would "do anything beyond affecting the military outcome." He contended that the world war "set the stage for every dictatorship that has followed since."

He voiced the belief that President Roosevelt would not run for a third term, but added: "It's only a hunch."

Commenting on the success of Thomas E. Dewey in the presidential preference race in Wisconsin, he said: "That was to be expected."

Hungarians Set To Fight to Death Against Germans

People Await Meeting Of Irresistible Force With Immovable Body

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By ROBERT B. PARKER Jr.

Budapest (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Eleven million Hungarians are desperately interested in knowing what happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable body.

They see German demands as the irresistible force. Their beloved regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy has been an immovable body for 20 years as far as Hungary's vital interests are concerned.

Hungarians think the answer may come some time this Summer. They feel ever-increasing Nazi demands on their agriculture and industry must one day butt into a flat refusal by their leaders.

So far most of the Reich's demands have been met without squeezing Hungarians themselves. True, Hungary has two meatless days each week. Train services have been sliced, for locomotives are pulling trains of pigs, oil and wheat to Germany. Potatoes are getting scarcer and sugar may soon be rationed.

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Harvest prospects for this Summer are none too good. Hungarians fear that agreement to German demands will impose severe hardships on their citizens. That and the increasing mountains of paper marks as exporters' only reward make the future far from rosy for most Magyars.

There is one point on which every Hungarian agrees—that when the time comes to say "No" the lead may come from the government buildings in Budapest, but 11,000,000 Magyars will pick it up and echo it to the frontiers.

There is a story which every Hungarian believes and repeats. It is that Admiral Horthy has declared he will mount the legendary white horse of ten centuries of Hungarian rulers and the Magyars will fight "even if we can only hold out one hour."

This legend is fortified for Hungarians by the almost universal belief that Nazi Germany cannot win, that Hungary might go down before superior force, but quick resurrection would be certain—with Hungarian honor safe like that of their Finnish cousins.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6-(AP)-WILLIAM C.BULLITT, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, LEFT TODAY FOR PARIS ON THE ATLANTIC CLIPPER AFTER TWO MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES. APR 7 1940

Germans Set Up Boards To End Shopping Rows

BERLIN, March 20 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Germany has set up mediation boards to iron out wartime shopping quarrels between storekeepers and customers.

Bad tempers are common because of restrictions on shopping, changed marketing habits, difficulties of the card rationing system, long waits in line, limited food selection and poor quality at the old prices.

The fact that housewives must register their food cards at a particular store and buy all rationed foods at that store makes quarrels between customer and storekeeper all the more serious.

To straighten out difficulties, the Nazi Women's Organization and the Retailers Association decided to form mediation boards. So bad have matters been that a movie short depicting the shortcomings of both clerk and customer, with a lecture on how both should conduct themselves, recently was featured in theaters throughout Germany.

30.24 — 1493

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH ONLY TWO SHIPS REPORTED DESTROYED BY ENEMY ACTION IN THE PAST SEVEN DAYS, THE EUROPEAN WAR'S 31ST WEEK ENDING YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) WAS, FROM A NAVAL STANDPOINT, THE MOST INEFFECTIVE WEEK OF THE CONFLICT.

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THREE OTHER SINKINS WERE REPORTED DURING THE WEEK BUT ONE WAS OF A SHIP SUNK THE WEEK BEFORE AND THE OTHERS WERE WAR LOSSES ONLY INDIRECTLY, ONE SHIP BEING LOST BY COLLISION AND ONE BY GROUNDING.

IT WAS THE FIRST WEEK WITH NO LIVES REPORTED LOST.

THE PREVIOUS LOW WEEK WAS THAT OF NOV. 3-9 WHEN THREE SHIPS WENT DOWN.

GERMANY CLAIMED HER PLANES SANK OR DAMAGED 40,000 TONS OF SHIPPING LAST WEDNESDAY BU THE BRITISH AND FRENCH DENIED ANY LOSSES. TWO DAYS LATER THE BRITISH ADMITTED THE 208-TON TRAWLER GORSPEN HAD BEEN SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES.

THE NEW KNOWN LOSSES SENT THE TOTALS FOR THE WAR TO 503 SHIPS OF 1,678,874 TONS, 2,770 LIVES AND 1,548 PERSONS MISSING.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE, MEANWHILE, ANNOUNCED SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO REPLACE SHIPS FASTER THAN GERMANY CAN SINK THEM.

THE FRENCH SAID PLANS HAD BEEN LAID TO BUILD 200,000 TONS.

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 31ST WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM MARCH 31 TO APRIL 6, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUB	PLANES	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	WARSHIPS						
BRITAIN	2	0	1		5,817	0	0
GERMANY	0	0	1		4,007	0	0
NORWAY	0	0	1		625	0	0
TOTALS	2	0	3		10,449	0	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	201	143	154		1,668,425	2,770	1,548
GRAND TOTAL	203	143	157		1,678,874	2,770	1,548

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LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSEL)

BRITAIN--227; FRANCE--21; GERMANY--46; NORWAY--37; SWEDEN--37; DENMARK--29; NETHERLANDS--23; GREECE--21; FINLAND--11; ITALY--7; ESTONIA--6; BELGIUM--4; LITHUANIA--3; YUGOSLAVIA--2; SOVIET--1; RUMANIA--1; JAPAN--1; LATVIA--1; SPAIN--1; TOTAL--503.

W1SUPER

(WX)-INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (AMS BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

DESPITE INTENSIFYING GERMAN-BRITISH AIR-AND-SEA SKIRMISHING, CURRENT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS ON BOTH THE FRANCO-BRITISH AND THE NAZI HOME FRONTS HOLD FIRST ATTENTION.

IN BRITAIN AND IN GERMANY MOVES NOT ONLY TO PRESS THE WAR RIGOROUSLY BUT TO STIFFEN PUBLIC MORALE AGAINST ANY TURN THE CONFLICT TAKES FOR THE WORSE WERE HIGH-LIGHTED.

AGAINST THAT POLITICAL BACKGROUND, FRESH INCIDENTS OF THE WAR IN THE NORTH SEA ACCOMPANIED BY A FRESH CROP OF CLAIMS AND DENIALS OF DAMAGE DONE TO SHIPPING HAD SMALL SIGNIFICANCE. IT WOULD TAKE MANY MONTHS OF SUCH TACTICS TO PRODUCE A CRITICAL PHASE OF THE BLOCKADE-AND-COUNTER-BLOCKADE WARFARE.

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OF FAR GREATER IMMEDIATE INTEREST WAS THE NEW ASSIGNMENT OF WINSTON CHURCHILL AS THE POTENTIAL BRITISH CAPTAIN-AT-ARMS, AND THE FRESH BERLIN RUMBLINGS OF IMPENDING NAZI ATTACK IN THE WEST. THOSE EVENTS STARTED NEW WAR JITTERS FOR NEUTRALS IN THE WEST, BUT ABATED A LITTLE THE NERVE TENSION OF THEIR FELLOWS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

THE BALKANS, GERMANY'S MOST VITAL BREAD BASKET AND OIL RESERVOIR, HAD A VARIETY OF REASONS FOR REVIVING HOPE THAT NEUTRALS THERE COULD ESCAPE BEING DRAWN INTO THE WAR. GERMANY, RUSSIA, BRITAIN, FRANCE, TURKEY, EVEN ROME INFERENTIALLY, RAISED A CHORUS OF OFFICIAL REASSURANCES.

THE HITLER-MUSSOLINI CONFERENCE IN BRENNER PASS, STILL A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR OTHERWISE, HAD THAT IMPLICATION. IT WAS OBVIOUSLY BERLIN-ENGINEERED TO MAINTAIN THE PRECARIOUS PEACE STATUS QUO IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, VITAL TO GERMAN ECONOMIC WAR NEEDS. WHATEVER ASSURANCE HITLER CARRIED WITH HIM TO THAT MEETING AGAINST RUSSIAN ADVENTURING IN THE SOUTHEAST HAS SINCE BEEN BACKED UP BOTH BY BERLIN AND MOSCOW.

THE MOLOTOFF DISCLAIMER OF SOVIET INTENTION OF GRABBING BESSARABIA FROM RUMANIA HAS NOW BEEN SUPPLEMENTED BY THE GOERING ASSERTION FROM BERLIN THAT GERMANY PLANS TO WIN THE WAR BY MILITARY ATTACK IN THE WEST. THAT MAY NOT BE A CONVINCING EVIDENCE EITHER TO THE UNEASY BALKANS OR TO ROME OF COMPLETE BERLIN-MOSCOW ACCORD, BUT IT IS SOMETHING.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND WINSTON CHURCHILL FOLLOWED THROUGH FOR THE ALLIES.

"WE SHALL FOLLOW THIS WAR WHEREVER IT LEADS US, BUT WE HAVE NO WISH TO BROADEN THE AREA OF CONFLICT," CHURCHILL SAID. "X X X X X "THERE IS NO NEED FOR RUSSIA TO

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WISH TO BROADEN THE AREA OF CONFLICT," CHURCHILL SAID. "X X X X X "THERE IS NO NEED FOR RUSSIA TO BE DRAWN INTO THE STRUGGLE. X X X X OUR (ALLIED) AFFAIR IS WITH HITLER AND NAZI GERMAN POWER. X X X THERE ALONE WE SEEK TO STRIKE."

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TO CAP THAT. TURKEY, ESSENTIAL PARTNER IN ANY ALLIED BACK-DOOR ATTACK BY ARMS ON GERMAN ECONOMIC LIFE LINES, HAS OFFICIALLY REITERATED HER NON-BELLIGERENCY.

A SPRING OF DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC JOCKEYING BETWEEN THE WARRING NATIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE SEEMS FORECAST NOW TO EASE SOMEWHAT BALKAN FEARS OF BECOMING A WAR COCKPIT.

THERE IS NO SUCH NERVE RELIEF FOR NEUTRALS FRINGING THE NORTH SEA HUB OF THE WAR, OR PERILOUSLY POISED BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE. THE GOERING WAR-IN-THE WEST DECLARATION INTENSIFIED THEIR FEARS OF INVOLVEMENT. NOR CAN REITERATED BRITISH WARNINGS THAT SCANDINAVIAN AND LOW COUNTRY NEUTRALITY IS BEING ZEALOUSLY WATCHED FOR INFRINGEMENT FAVORABLE TO GERMANY LESSEN TENSION THERE.

CHURCHILL'S NEW POST AS COORDINATOR OF BRITISH WAR ACTIVITIES GIVES HIS RECENT DISCUSSION OF NORTH SEA NEUTRALITY ADDED IMPORTANCE. FROM THE HOUR HE BECAME FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY CHURCHILL HAS PRESSED ALL NORTH SEA NEUTRALS TO ACCEPT ALLIED CONVOY OF THEIR CARGO CRAFT.

ONLY "ONE IN EVERY 800" NEUTRAL SHIPS UNDER CONVOY HAD BEEN SUNK, HE SAID A WEEK AGO, WHILE 150 NON-CONVOYED NEUTRAL CRAFT HAD BEEN LOST. WHATEVER ELSE CHURCHILL'S PROMOTION TO CHIEF BRITISH WAR STRATEGIST MAY PORTEND, IT CERTAINLY MEANS INCREASED PRESSURE FOR NEUTRAL DEFIANCE OF GERMANY BY ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH CONVOY.

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SMARZ2ASPES

UNDATED--SECOND ADD 31ST WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY (SENT IN ADVANCE) X X X AGAINST GERMANY.

APRIL 6--FOREIGN MINISTER KOHT OF NORWAY SAYS NORWEGIANS WILL BE FORCED INTO WAR IF THERE IS ONE-SIDED INTERFERENCE WITH SHIPPING IN HER WATERS; GERMAN SPOKESMEN CALL UPON NEUTRAL NORTHERN COUNTRIES TO TAKE OPEN STAND FOR OR AGAINST "VIOLATION OF THEIR SOVEREIGN RIGHTS" BY ABLDEKADERS,

OPEN STAND FOR OR AGAINST "VIOLATION OF THEIR SOVEREIGN RIGHTS" BY ALLIED BLOCKADERS, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DENIES BR

OPEN STAND FOR OR AGAINST "VIOLATION OF THEIR SOVEREIGN RIGHTS" BY ALLIED BLOCKADERS, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DENIES BRITISH REPORT THAT FIVE NAZI NAVAL CRAFT BOMBED THURSDAY; AIR TRAFFIC WITH GERMANY MAY BE NEW TARGET OF BRITISH-FRENCH BLOCKADE.

SWSPES

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 7)

31ST WEEK OF THE WAR-DAY-BY-DAY

30.24

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) MARCH 31--GERMAN PLANES DRIVEN AWAY FROM NORTHERN SCOTLAND BY INTENSE GROUND FIRE; FRENCH, GERMAN ARTILLERY EXCHANGE SHARP FIRE ON WESTERN FRONT; FRENCH ADMIT TWO OF THEIR PLANES SHOT DOWN IN AIR BATTLES; MOSCOW SETS UP FINNO-KARELIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC IN AREA

TAKEN FROM FINLAND.

APRIL 1--FRENCH DESCRIBE SAAR RIVER FRONT ARTILLERY FIRE AS "PARTICULARLY HEAVY;" PREMIER REYNAUD CONFERS WITH FRENCH ENVOYS TO SPEED DIPLOMATIC WARFARE AS NATIONWIDE CENSUS IS STARTED TO PREPARE FOR ISSUANCE OF FOOD RATIONING CARDS; BRITAIN APPOINTS COMMITTEES TO EXAMINE 73,000 ALIENS IN COUNTRY.

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APRIL 2--GERMANS ADMIT THREE PLANES FAILED TO RETURN FROM RAIDS ON SCAPA FLOW AND NORTH SEA CONVOYS BUT SAY THEIR BOMBS DAMAGED SEVERAL BRITISH VESSELS; BRITH SAY NO DAMAGE WAS DONE; THREE KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED IN SCOTTISH MUNITIONS PLANT BLAST; CHAMBERLAIN WARNS NEUTRALS ALLIES ARE TIGHTENING ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF GERMANY; SWITZERLAND MOVES NEARER GENERAL MOBILIZATION BY CALLING UP 41 MILITARY UNITS.

APRIL 3--CHURCHILL GIVEN CONTROL OF BRITAIN'S FIGHTING SERVICES IN CHAMBERLAIN'S THIRD WARTIME CABINET RESHUFFLE WHICH PLACES SIR KINGSLEY WOOD AND SIR JOHN SIMON IN KEY POSITIONS ON HOME AND FINANCIAL FRONTS; GOERING TELLS GERMANS DECISIVE BLOW MUST COME IN WEST AND HITLER IS GATHERING HIS FORCES FOR IT; FRENCH TRIBUNAL SENTENCES TO FIVE YEAR PRISON TERMS 36 EX-DEPUTIES IN DRASTIC SWEEP OF COMMUNISM.

APRIL 4--CHAMBERLAIN CALLS SECRET COMMONS SESSION FOR APRIL 11, EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE OF WINNING WAR, SAYS HITLER "MISSED THE BUS" IN FAILING TO LAUNCH BLITZKRIEG LAST SEPTEMBER; FRENCH PREMIER AGREES TO NEW CABINET [redacted] TEST; GERMANS CLAIM NEW AIR SUCCESS AGAINST CONVOYS.

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APRIL 5--BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAYS BRITISH BOMBERS THURSDAY, RAIDED GERMAN NAVAL BASE AT WILHELMSHAVEN, HITTING FOUR GERMAN DESTROYERS AND WARSHIP; FRENCH REPORT CAPTURE OF GERMAN OFFICER IN PATROL FIGHT; GERMANS SAY 15 FRENCH SOLDIERS KILLED BY NAZIS IN RAID NEAR SAARLAUTEN; [redacted] BRITISH AND FRENCH BLOCKADE CHIEFTAINS MAP NEW MEASURES AGAINST GERMANY.
FMC 1010P (END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 7)

(See April 6th on preceding page.)

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 6.)

(ADVANCE)-BERLIN--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--GERMANY HAS SET UP MEDIATION BOARDS TO IRON OUT WARTIME SHOPPING QUARRELS BETWEEN STOREKEEPERS AND CUSTOMERS.

BAD TEMPERS ARE COMMON IN GERMAN STORES THESE DAYS AND SCENES INVOLVING ANGRY HOUSEWIVES UNABLE TO BUY WHAT THEY WANT ARE A PART OF THE EVERYDAY PICTURE.

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RESTRICTIONS ON SHOPPING, CHANGED MARKETING HABITS, DIFFICULTIES OF THE CARD RATIONING SYSTEM, LONG WAITS IN LINE, LIMITED FOOD SELECTION, POOR QUALITY AT THE OLD PRICES--ALL ARE WARTIME SYMPTOMS.

STOREKEEPERS ASK WHY CUSTOMERS DON'T SHOW MORE UNDERSTANDING OF A STOREKEEPER'S PROBLEMS AND OF THE TIMES. CUSTOMERS THINK THE STOREKEEPERS SHOULD BE MORE CONSIDERATE OF THE PROBLEM INVOLVED IN KEEPING LARDERS SUPPLIED.

FOR EXAMPLE AN INNOCENT REQUEST FOR WAXED WRAPPING PAPER, THE PRICE OF TWO POUNDS OF POTATOES OR THE REFUSAL TO SELL A POUND OF APPLES

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BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE IS NOT A REGULAR CUSTOMER MAY START THE BALL ROLLING. ONE WORD LEADS TO ANOTHER AND SOON OPEN ENMITY EXISTS ACROSS THE COUNTER.

THE FACT THAT HOUSEWIVES MUST REGISTER THEIR FOOD CARDS AT A PARTICULAR STORE AND BUY ALL RATIONED FOODS AT THAT STORE MAKES QUARRELS BETWEEN CUSTOMER AND STOREKEEPER ALL THE MORE SERIOUS.

TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE DIFFICULTIES, THE NAZI WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION AND THE RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION DECIDED TO FORM MEDIATION BOARDS.

IFF A HOUSEWIFE NEEDS ADVICE IN CLEARING UP AN ARGUMENT WITH HER GROCER SHE NOW CAN TURN TO THE DISTRICT LEADER OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY AND HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT OF THE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION. STOREKEEPERS SIMILARLY MAY TURN TO THE DISTRICT OFFICE OF THEIR ASSOCIATION.

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NAZI PROPAGANDA LATELY HAS BEEN WORKING TOWARD THE SAME GOAL OF GOODWILL BETWEEN CUSTOMER AND STOREKEEPER.

A MOVIE SHORT DEPICTING THE SHORTCOMINGS OF BOTH CLERK AND CUSTOMER, WITH A LECTURE ON HOW BOTH SHOULD CONDUCT THEMSELVES, RECENTLY WAS FEATURED IN THEATERS THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 6--MOVED APRIL 5.)

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(ADVANCE FOR AM'S OF SUNDAY, APRIL 7)

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ONE IN 50 THAT BRITAIN HAS CALLED TO ARMS APPEALS AS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR, THEIR STORIES BEING TRAGIC AND COMIC AS THEY PLEAD NOT TO FIGHT.

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LONDON PLUMBER ADMITS HE'S "FRANKLY TOO SCARED TO FIGHT"; ANOTHER SAYS NEEDS "RESTORATIVE" WHEN BOMBING THREATENS. (850)

BY DREW MIDDLETON

APR 7 1940

(ADVANCE)..LONDON-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE THIN MAN GLANCED AT THE THREE MEN AT THE TABLE. HIS EYES FELL, HE TWISTED HIS HAT IN HIS CALLOUSED HANDS AND STARTED TO TALK:

"I WAS IN THE HOSPITAL WITH A BROKEN THIGH. I SAW COUNTLESS EXAMPLES OF THE AWFUL MISERY UNDERGONE BY THOSE WITH BROKEN AND SMASHED LIMBS. I USED TO LIE AND REFLECT ON WAR," HE RAISED HIS HEAD AND LOOKED AT THE THREE MEN, "HOW HORRIBLE IT WAS THAT MEN SHOULD GO TO BATTLE AND PURPOSELY MAIM AND DESTROY HUMAN BODIES..."

HE WAS A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR. LIKE THOUSANDS OF OTHERS HE WAS APPEARING BEFORE ONE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM'S 15 CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR TRIBUNALS TO TELL WHY HE COULD NOT "WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE" BEAR ARMS ON LAND OR SEA OR IN THE AIR AGAINST "THE KING'S ENEMIES."

SINCE JUNE BRITAIN HAS CALLED UP A MILLION YOUNG MEN TO FIGHT. OF THESE MILITIAMEN, THE BRITISH EUPHEMISM FOR CONSCRIPTS, 21,439, OR ROUGHLY ONE IN 50, CLAIMED EXEMPTION AS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

BY FEBRUARY 24, 8,325 HAD BEEN HEARD BY LOCAL TRIBUNALS AND 1,070 REGISTERED AS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS ON THE CONDITION THEY UNDERTAKE WORK IMPORTANT TO THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT. A THIRD GROUP OF 2,040 HAD BEEN CLASSIFIED AS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS WHO WOULD DO NONCOMBATANT DUTIES WITH THE ARMED FORCES WHILE 1,479 WERE REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND ORDERED TO REGISTER

FOR DUTY WITH THE FORCES.

DAY AFTER DAY "CONCHIES" STRAGGLE INTO THE TRIBUNALS TRAILING PARENTS, MEDICAL WITNESSES, WIVES AND CHILDREN. THEIR STORIES RANGE FROM COMIC TO TRAGIC. THE TRIBUNES, LAWYERS, JUDGES, MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, ARE IN THE MAIN FAIR AND PLEASANT SPOKEN ALTHOUGH SOME CANNOT RESIST THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME WELL PUBLICIZED FLAG WAVING.

BUT EVEN "THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION", BRITAIN'S LEADING LIBERAL WEEKLY FINDS THE TRIBUNALS "JUST" AND COMMENTS THAT IN THEM "BRITISH DEMOCRACY IS WORKING."

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THE MAN WHOSE MIND RECOILED FROM THOUGHTS OF OTHER "BROKEN AND SMASHED LIMBS" WAS REGISTERED AS A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR. THE THREE JUDGES WERE KINDLY. AS HE WALKED OUT THE POLICEMAN AT THE DOOR WHISPERED, "GO GET YERSELF A NICE CUPPER 'OT TEA, MATE."

ANOTHER "CONCHIE" DENNIS GROVES, SON OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, TOM GROVES, TOLD THE TRIBUNAL HOW TWICE WHEN HE WAS A CHILD GERMAN ZEPPELINS BOMBED HIS HOME.

"FATHER WAS AN OBJECTOR IN THE LAST WAR AND I HAVE FOLLOWED HIS EXAMPLE," GROVES SAID. "HIS BELIEFS AND HIS IDEALS HAVE INSPIRED ME. MOTHER HAS TOLD ME HOW THE HOUSEHOLD WAS BOMBED AND HOW SHE FELT WORRIED, NOT SO MUCH FOR HER OWN SAFETY BUT ABOUT THE HORRORS OF WAR."

ARTHUR LAKE HAD ANOTHER STORY. HE WAS BORN DURING A WORLD WAR AIR RAID. "AT THE SOUND OF AIR RAID SIRENS, I AM DONE," HE TOLD THE TRIBUNAL. "ALL THE STRENGTH GOES FROM ME. I HAVE TO HAVE A RESTORATIVE."

A LARGE NUMBER OF "CONCHIES" LOST FATHERS OR BROTHERS IN THE WORLD WAR.

"I STOOD IN FRONT OF MY DAD'S PHOTOGRAPH WHEN I WAS 17," ONE OF THESE TOLD THE TRIBUNAL, "AND SWORE I WOULD NOT ENTER THE WAR."

MOTHERS FREQUENTLY ENTER THE TRIBUNALS TO SPEAK FOR THEIR SONS. "I WOULD RATHER KILL HIM MYSELF THEN SEND HIM TO WAR," ONE MOTHER TEARFULLY TOLD THE COURT. "HIS FATHER WAS BLOWN TO BITS, LAST TIME."

ANOTHER APPLICANT HAD RESIGNED FROM THE POLICE FORCE BECAUSE IT WAS PART OF "THE STATE MACHINE". HE MADE HIS PLEA ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS. HE SAID HE DID NOT REGARD ENGLAND AS HIS COUNTRY AND DID NOT CARE WHETHER HE STAYED HERE OR NOT.

"IF YOU COULD GET A PASSPORT," ASKED A MEMBER OF THE TRIBUNAL, "WHERE WOULD YOU WANT IT VISAED FOR."

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"TO HEAVEN I THINK," ANSWERED THE APPLICANT.

A LONDON PLUMBER TOLD THE TRIBUNAL HE WAS "FRANKLY TOO SCARED TO FIGHT." THE TRIBUNAL REGISTERED HIM FOR SERVICE ANYHOW. A NORWICH LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN OF DEEP RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS TOLD THE COURT HIS FAMILY WOULD DISOWN HIM IF HE JOINED THE ARMY. HE WAS REGISTERED AS A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR PROVIDING HE CONTINUED HIS JOB, WORK "NECESSARY TO THE NATIONAL EFFORT."

WHAT MAKES A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR? THERE ARE AS MANY REASONS AS THERE ARE OBJECTORS. THERE IS ONE IDEA THAT MANY SEEM TO HAVE THOUGH. STATED SIMPLY IT IS, "WAR WON'T DO ANY GOOD."

ONE FELLOW WHO EXPECTED TO GO BEFORE HIS TRIBUNAL IN A WEEK WAS EXPLICIT. HE WAS A BIG, HUSKY CHAP. HE HAD READ A LOT, HE SAID, AND HAD COME TO THE CONCLUSION "WARS NEVER DID ANY GOOD AND A TREMENDOUS LOT OF EVIL." HE DIDN'T BELIEVE "BRITAIN OR ANYONE ELSE IS FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY? AND HE DOUBTED WHETHER ANY "WAR TO END WAR

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WOULD ACCOMPLISH ITS OBJECT."

I TOLD HIM I DIDN'T THINK THE TRIBUNAL WOULD LET HIM REGISTER AS A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

"I DON'T THINK SO EITHER," HE SAID. "I'M NOT AFRAID TO GO IN THE ARMY OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT, YOU KNOW. BUT I'M DAMNED IF I CAN BELIEVE THAT MY DEATH OR MILLIONS OF OTHERS WILL DO ANY GOOD."

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, SENT MARCH 31)

BZ&P920PES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL

EGYPT AN ARMED CAMP, IN STATE OF SIEGE,

READY TO MOVE INTO ACTION,

IF CALLED (700)

APR 7 1940

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

(ADVANCE)-CAIRO-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-BRITISH SUBALTERNS THREE DEEP AT THE CONTINENTAL BAR, SOLDIERS ENCAMPED IN THE SHADOW OF THE PYRAMIDS AND MILITARY CENSORSHIP IMPRESS THE VISITOR TO CAIRO.

EGYPT IS NOT AT WAR. IT OFFICIALLY IS IN A STATE OF SIEGE. YET THE NOMINALLY SOVEREIGN LAND OF THE PHAROAHS HAS BECOME A BARRACKS AND STOREHOUSE FROM WHICH MEN AND SUPPLIES COULD MOVE INTO ACTION IN THE NEAR EAST.

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS ESTIMATE THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT AT ABOUT 60,000 MEN, INCLUDING 6,000 NEW ZEALANDERS. THE EGYPTIAN ARMY HAS BEEN INCREASED TO APPROXIMATELY 20,000.

UNIFORMS OF VARIOUS BRITISH UNITS, INCLUDING THE KHAKI KILTS OF SCOTS IN CAMEL CORPS, ARE VISIBLE IN THE STREETS. TALL, LEAN, BETURBANED INDIAN TROOPS ARE ENCAMPED IN TENTS BESIDE THE PYRAMIDS. ALEXANDRIA IS THE REPORTED BASE OF A LARGE BRITISH AIR FORCE. BRITISH TROOPS MANEUVER ALONG THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE MILITARY ASPECT OF EGYPT IS IN CONTRAST WITH THAT OF ITALY'S ADJACENT LIBYA, WHERE COMPARATIVELY FEW TROOPS ARE VISIBLE ALONG THE TRAVELED ROUTES.

THE ITALIAN TROOPS PRESUMABLY ARE CONCENTRATED AT THE FRONTIERS OF EGYPT AND FRENCH-CONTROLLED TUNISIA. LARGE NEW WHITE CEMENT BARRACKS ELSEWHERE ARE WAITING TO RECEIVE FURTHER TROOPS IF NECESSARY. OCCASIONAL AIRFIELDS ARE SEEN AND ALONG THE FINE COASTAL HIGHWAY ARE SMALL CAMPS OF FASCIST BLACKSHIRT MILITIAMEN, WITH HUGE SLOGANS WORKED IN ROCKS ON THE SAND FOR ALIEN FLIERS TO READ: "WHOEVER TOUCHES THE MILITIA WILL GET LEAD."

APR 7 1940

IT IS ONLY NATURAL THAT LIBYA, LIKE TUNISIA ON THE WEST AND EGYPT ON THE EAST, SHOULD BE AN ARMED CAMP. YET IF THERE ARE MASSES OF ITALIAN TROOPS IN LIBYA, THE VISITOR NEVER SEES THEM.

EGYPTIAN FEAR OF THE ITALIANS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR DWINDLED AS ROME SETTLED INTO A POLICY OF NON-BELLIGERENCY.

FOR ONE THING, EGYPTIANS SAY, 150 MILES OF WATERLESS DESERT PROTECTS THEM AGAINST A MARCH FROM LIBYA. THEY REASON THAT IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR ANY LARGE BODY OF MEN TO MARCH ACROSS THAT DESERT, ESPECIALLY UNDER THE HARASSING BOMBARDMENTS OF BRITISH PLANES.

NOR DO EGYPTIANS FEAR ITALIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE NEAR EAST. WELL-INFORMED EGYPTIANS SAID THE PROPAGANDA WAS, IN FACT, NON-EXISTENT. DISPATCHES OF THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ARE POSTED IN THE CAIRO HOTELS BESIDE THOSE OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AGENCIES.

AN ITALIAN FASCIST, LONG RESIDENT IN EGYPT, SAID HIS COUNTRY RECOGNIZED THAT THE BRITISH WERE MORE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN EGYPT THAN EVER BEFORE.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS, ALONG WITH THAT OF THE MAILS AND CABLES, KEPT OUT OF THE NEWSPAPERS REPORTS OF SOME FRICTION BETWEEN BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS. THOSE IN A POSITION TO KNOW SAID THE DIFFERENCES, PRINCIPALLY ON MILITARY MATTERS, WERE SUPERFICIAL AND EASILY OVERCOME WHEN THEY AROSE.

SIR MILES LAMPSON, THE BIG, SIX-FOOT-FOUR AMBASSADOR, IS CONTACT MAN BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, GEORGE VI, AND THAT OF YOUNG KING FAROUK.

APR 7 1940

SIR MILES HAS TO EXERCISE MORE DELICACY AND TACT AS AMBASSADOR THAN WAS NECESSARY WHEN HE WAS BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER BEFORE LONDON GRANTED EGYPT'S NOMINAL SOVEREIGNTY IN 1936. BUT HIS DIPLOMATIC ABILITY TO BE GENIAL AND FIRM BY TURNS, AS THE OCCASION DEMANDS, HAS SERVED HIM WELL, HIS COLLEAGUES SAY. EGYPTIANS SAY THEY LIKE HIM.

PLUMP KING FAROUK HAS BEEN LESS OF A PROBLEM FOR THE BRITISH THAN MIGHT BE EXPECTED OF A WILFUL YOUNG MAN, JUST PAST TWENTY.

DESPITE HIS RATHER SULLEN, YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE, THE KING DISPLAYS A CERTAIN MIND OF HIS OWN IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS. HE IS SAID TO HAVE INHERITED SOME OF THE SHREWDNESS SHOWN BY HIS LATE FATHER, KING FUAD. HE RULES THE COUNTRY THROUGH A FAVORITE, PREMIER ALY MAHER PASHA, WHO ROSE TO HIS POSITION FROM A POST AS CHIEF OF THE KING'S PRIVATE OFFICE STAFF.

THE KING'S REGULAR OBSERVANCE OF MOHAMMEDAN RELIGIOUS DUTIES HAS GIVEN RISE TO THE QUESTION WHETHER HE MIGHT NOT SOME DAY ASSUME THE TITLE OF CALIF, OR SPIRITUAL AS WELL AS CIVIL HEAD OF MOSLEM EGYPT.

HE MOTORS TO A MOSQUE EVERY FRIDAY MORNING TO PRAY, USUALLY VISITING A DIFFERENT ONE OF CAIRO'S THOUSAND MOSQUES EACH WEEK, AND THE EVENT IS REPORTED REGULARLY IN THE PRESS.

ONE FRIDAY FAROUK LED THE PRAYERS, AN EXCEPTION TO THE ORDINARY MOSLEM PRACTICE USUALLY ACCORDED, MOHAMMEDANS SAID, ONLY TO CALIFS. THAT GAVE RISE TO THE RUMORS THAT FAROUK SOUGHT THE CALIFATE, BUT THEY WERE DISCLAIMED THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT MARCH 29).

4AZ151AES

(ADVANCE FOR AM'S OF SUNDAY, APRIL 7)

- - -

HUNGARY, SEEING LEAN HARVEST THIS SUMMER,
QUIETLY PREPARES FOR EMERGENCY IF GERMANY
SHOULD INCREASE DEMANDS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES. (650.)

APR 7 1940

- - -

BY ROBERT B.PARKER JR.

(ADVANCE) BUDAPEST-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-ELEVEN MILLION HUNGARIANS ARE DESPERATELY INTERESTED IN KNOWING WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN IRRESISTIBLE FORCE MEETS AN IMMOVABLE BODY.

THEY SEE GERMAN DEMANDS AS THE IRRESISTIBLE FORCE. THEIR BELOVED REGENT ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY HAS BEEN AN IMMOVABLE BODY FOR

30.24-1501

TWENTY YEARS AS FAR AS HUNGARY'S VITAL INTERESTS ARE CONCERNED.

HUNGARIANS THINK THE ANSWER MAY COME SOMETIME THIS SUMMER. THEY FEEL EVER-INCREASING NAZI DEMANDS ON THEIR AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY MUST ONE DAY BUTT INTO A FLAT REFUSAL BY THEIR LEADERS.

SO FAR MOST OF THE REICH'S DEMANDS HAVE BEEN MET WITHOUT SQUEEZING HUNGARIANS THEMSELVES. TRUE, HUNGARY HAS TWO MEATLESS DAYS EACH WEEK. TRAIN SERVICES HAVE BEEN SLICED FOR LOCOMOTIVES ARE PULLING TRAINS OF PIGS, OIL AND WHEAT TO GERMANY INSTEAD OF CARRYING HUNGARIAN TRAVELERS. POTATOES ARE GETTING SCARCER AND SUGAR MAY SOON BE RATIONED. BUT HUNGARIANS, LIKE OTHER SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEANS, LOOK AT SUCH THINGS AS GOOD DAY-TO-DAY INSURANCE AGAINST THE NAZI BOGEY MAN.

HARVEST PROSPECTS FOR THIS SUMMER ARE NONE TOO GOOD. BAD WEATHER HAS RAVAGED MANY FIELDS. HUNGARIANS FEAR THAT AGREEMENT TO GERMAN DEMANDS WILL IMPOSE SEVERE HARDSHIPS ON THEIR CITIZENS. THAT, AND THE INCREASING MOUNTAINS OF PAPER MARKS AS EXPORTERS' ONLY REWARD, MAKE THE FUTURE FAR FROM ROSY FOR MOST MAGYARS.

THERE IS ONE POINT ON WHICH EVERY HUNGARIAN AGREES - THAT WHEN THE TIME COMES TO SAY "NO" THE LEAD MAY COME FROM THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN BUDAPEST BUT ELEVEN MILLION MAGYARS WILL PICK IT UP AND ECHO IT TO THE FRONTIERS.

APR 7 1940

THERE IS A STORY WHICH EVERY HUNGARIAN BELIEVES AND REPEATS. IT IS THAT ADMIRAL ~~HORTHY HAS DECL~~ARED HE WULL MOUNT THE LEGENDARY WHITE HORSE OF TEN CENTURIES OF HUNGARIAN RULERS AND THE MAGYARS WILL FIGHT "EVEN IF WE CAN ONLY HOLD OUT ONE HOUR".

THIS LEGEND IS FORTIFIED FOR HUNGARIANS BY THE ALMOST-UNIVERSAL BELIEF THAT NAZI GERMANY CANNOT WIN, THAT HUNGARY MIGHT GO DOWN BEFORE SUPERIOR FORCE BUT QUICK RESURRECTION WOULD BE CERTAIN - WITH HUNGARIAN HONOR SAFE LIKE THAT OF THEIR FINNISH COUSINS.

30.24-1501

THE BELIEF IN ALLIED VICTORY FINDS EXPRESSION IN MANY WAYS BUT CHIEFLY IN POPULAR LEGEND ABOUT THE ALREADY-LEGENDARY ADMIRAL HORTHY.

ONE OF HUNGARY'S FAVORITE STORIES HAS AS SETTING ADMIRAL HORTHY'S REVIEW OF THE GERMAN FLEET WITH CHANCELLOR HITLER IN AUGUST, 1938.

AFTER WATCHING UNITS OF THE NAZI NAVY PASS BY (SO GOES THE STORY) THE REGENT, HIMSELF ONE OF THE GREAT SEA HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR, TURNED TO THE FUEHRER:

"IF I WERE YOU," HUNGARIANS QUOTE THEIR LEADER AS DECLARING, "I WOULDN'T TRY IT."

APR 7 1940

LAST SUMMER APPEARED A BOOK WHICH BROKE ALL RECORDS FOR SALES IN HUNGARY. IT WAS PROFESSOR IVAN LAJOS' BOOK "WHY GERMANY CANNOT WIN A WAR." IT IS A SAFE BET THAT HALF OF HUNGARY HAS READ IT AND THE OTHER HALF HEARD ALL ABOUT IT.

WHEN THE BOOK FIRST APPEARED HUNGARIANS IN THE KNOW SAID IT WOULD BE BANNED - AFTER IT HAD SOLD 100,000 COPIES. IT WAS AND DID. PROFESSOR LAJOS WAS POPULARLY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WARNED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR THAT THE BOOK WOULD BE BANNED QUICKER UNLESS A COPY WAS PUT INTO THE HANDS OF EVERY OFFICER IN THE HUNGARIAN ARMY.

LITTLE FUSS HAS BEEN MADE BUT EVERYBODY KNOWS HUNGARY IS WELL PREPARED IN HER NATIONAL DEFENSE. THERE HAS BEEN NO MOBILIZATION BUT MORE THAN 1,000,000 RESERVISTS HAVE SPENT TIME WITH THE COLORS

SINCE WAR BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER.

ONE DAY YOUR JANITOR DISAPPEARS TO COME BACK TWO WEEKS LATER. YOUR FAVORITE WAITER IS MISSING FROM THE RESTAURANT FOR A MONTH. YOUR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOR FAILS TO SHOW UP ON THE 5:15 FOR THREE WEEKS. NOBODY TALKS MUCH ABOUT IT.

HUNGARY HAS SOFT-PEDALLED HER DEMANDS ON RUMANIA FOR THE RETURN OF TRANSYLVANIA AND ITS MINORITY OF NEARLY 2,000,000 MAGYARS. NOT THAT HUNGARIANS HAVE IN ANY WAY GIVEN UP THEIR 20-YEAR FIGHT FOR TERRITORIAL REVISION. BUT THEY WILL TELL YOU FRANKLY THAT THEY ARE IN THE SAME BOAT WITH RUMANIA BEFORE A GREATER DANGER.

"TWO MEN WHO SPEND THEIR TIME ARGUING IN FRONT OF A STEAMROLLER," SAY HUNGARIANS, "DESERVE TO BE FLATTENED OUT."

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, SENT MARCH 31)

APR 7 1940

P757PES

(ADVANCE FOR AM'S OF SUNDAY, APRIL 7)

- - -

THE SCENE: LOBBY OF A GRAND HOTEL IN BUCHAREST.

THE CAST: GESTAPO AGENTS, SOLDIERS WITHOUT A COUNTRY, BRITISH TRADERS REROUTING GOODS AWAY FROM THE REICH.

APR 7 1940

- - -

FAST AND MYSTERIOUS LITTLE DRAMAS HAPPEN HOURLY IN SWANKY INN JUST ACROSS FROM KING CAROL'S PALACE. (800)

- - -

BY ROBERT ST.JOHN

(ADVANCE) BUCHAREST -- (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) -- IF YOU WALKED QUICKLY THROUGH THE LOBBY YOU MIGHT THINK THE ATHENEE PALACE JUST ANOTHER HOTEL -- A RATHER SWANKY HOTEL FOR THE BALKANS, TO BE SURE -- BUT JUST ANOTHER HOTEL.

AND YET MORE DRAMA -- REAL AND CONJECTURED -- GOES ON WITHIN THE WALLS OF THIS WHITE STONE BUILDING ACROSS FROM KING CAROL'S PALACE THAN WAS EVER PACKED BETWEEN THE COVERS OF ONE NOVEL.

HERE YOU FIND -- ANY HOUR, ANY DAY, ANY TIME AT ALL SINCE WAR CATAPULTED RUMANIA INTO IMPORTANCE AS A PROVISIONER OF MARS -- A MOST UNUSUAL ASSORTMENT OF HUMAN BEINGS.

THAT DARK-EYED WOMAN OVER AT THE BAR SURROUNDED BY HALF A DOZEN YOUNG MEN IN TUXEDOES, WEARS AN ERMINE WRAP AND GOLDEN SLIPPERS TONIGHT FROM AN APPARENTLY INEXHAUSTIBLE WARDROBE. SHE MAY STAY HERE A WEEK AND THEN VANISH. YOU CAN GET HER NAME FROM THE HOTEL REGISTER, BUT IT MEANS NOTHING. A SPY? THERE ARE PLENTY HERE.

DOZENS OF GESTAPO AGENTS ARE REPORTED TO COME AND GO, BUT CAN YOU PICK THEM OUT? ON THE LAW OF AVERAGES THERE ARE TWO OR THREE SITTING HERE IN THE LOBBY NOW, BUT WHICH ARE THEY?

THAT MAN OVER BY THE DOOR WITH A BLACK PATCH OVER ONE EYE -- THAT MAN WHO LOOKS A BIT LIKE THE LATE FLOYD GIBBONS? HE MAY BE A GERMAN JOURNALIST, A BRITISH STEEL MAN OR A POLISH ARMY OFFICER.

THAT WIZENED LITTLE MAN WITH THE BENT BACK AND BAGGY CLOTHES WHO LOOKS SO OUT OF PLACE? THEY SAY HE IS ONE OF RUMANIA'S WEALTHIEST OIL MEN -- A POWERFUL FIGURE THESE DAYS WHEN EVERYONE WANTS PETROL FOR BOMBERS.

APR 7 1940

OVER BEHIND THE POTTED PALMS SIX MEN SIT WITH THEIR HEADS TOGETHER IN EARNEST CONVERSATION. IF YOU SLIDE UP CLOSE ENOUGH YOU MAY CATCH ENOUGH OF WHAT THEY ARE SAYING TO REALIZE THEY ARE GERMAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS BENT ON TRYING TO GET MORE OF RUMANIA'S GOODS FOR EXPORT -- GOODS THE REICH NEEDS TO KEEP THE WAR GOING.

30.24-1503

30.24-1503

SO CLOSE TO THEM THAT THEY ALL HAVE TO TALK IN WHISPERS ARE TWO OTHER MEN. ASK THEM AND THEY WILL TELL YOU QUITE FRANKLY THAT THEY ARE BRITISHERS OUT TO DO SOME PRE-EMPTIVE BUYING -- OUT TO PURCHASE SOME OF THOSE SAME GOODS THEIR GERMAN LOBBY-COMPANIONS ARE AFTER. THEY WILL ALSO TELL YOU FRANKLY WHY THEY WANT THEM -- TO FREEZE OUT THE GERMANS.

GERMANS . . . BRITONS. THEIR COUNTRIES ARE AT WAR. THEIR SOLDIERS ARE KILLING EACH OTHER. YET HERE ARE TWO GROUPS OF ENEMIES SLEEPING UNDER THE SAME ROOF . . . EATING IN THE SAME DINING ROOM . . . TRYING TO BUY THE SAME GOODS.

THOSE TWO MEN GOING OUT THE DOOR TOGETHER ARE JOURNALISTS, ONE A FRENCHMAN, ONE A GERMAN. THEY HAVE JUST BEEN INTERVIEWING THE SAME MAN.

APR 7 1940

INTERNATIONAL SPIES . . . DEFEATED POLISH SOLDIERS . . . CONFIDENT RUMANIAN OFFICERS SNAPPING THEIR OWN PECULIAR VERSION OF THE ROMAN SALUTE AT EACH OTHER . . . STAID BRITISH BUSINESS MEN . . . EXCITED ITALIAN TRADE DELEGATES . . . GERMAN DIPLOMATS WITH WORLD WAR DECORATIONS PINNED ON GLISTENING WHITE SHIRT BOSOMS . . . A FRENCHMAN WEARING THE LEGION OF HONOR . . . A RUSSIAN MUSICIAN FROM ACROSS THE DNIESTER WHICH RUMANIA GUARDS SO CAREFULLY AGAINST SOVIET INVASION . . . A HUNGARIAN FROM ACROSS ANOTHER SOLDIER-LINED FRONTIER . . .

IT'S A STRANGE ASSORTMENT OF CHARACTERS.

THEY TALK A DOZEN . . . 20 DIFFERENT TONGUES. THE SOFT OVERTONE OF THE LOBBY IS A STRANGE MEDLEY OF MUSICAL ITALIAN, EASY FLOWING FRENCH, FLAT YANKEE, WELL-MOUTHED GERMAN, CAREFULLY PICKED OXFORDIAN ENGLISH . . . A MEDLEY OF SOUNDS FROM THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE WORLD BLENDED TOGETHER UNTIL IT MAKES A MUSIC ALL ITS OWN.

A FAMOUS LINGUIST ONCE LOST A FIVE POUND STERLING BET IN THIS LOBBY BECAUSE HE CLAIMED HE COULD UNDERSTAND ALL THE LANGUAGES BEING SPOKEN HERE. BUT HIS ADVERSARY FOUND A SIAMESE DIPLOMAT IN THE BAR.

THE $40-A-MONTH HOTEL CLERK MUST KNOW MORE LANGUAGES THAN MOST AMERICAN COLLEGE GRADUATES EVER LEARN. HE MUST SPEAK RUMANIAN, THEN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, ANYWAY. IT IS BETTER IF HE ALSO KNOWS SOME BULGARIAN, RUSSIAN, POLISH, AND THEN PERHAPS A LITTLE ITALIAN TOO. EVEN THEN THERE WILL BE TIMES WHEN HE WILL HAVE TO USE HIS HANDS INSTEAD OF HIS LIPS TO TELL A PROSPECTIVE GUEST THAT THERE ARE NO MORE ROOMS WITH BATH.

APR 7 1940

THEY STILL DO NOT KNOW, THESE PEOPLE HERE IN THE ATHENEE PALACE, WHETHER WAR WILL ESCAPE THEM. IN THE BACK OF THEIR MINDS IS ALWAYS THE DREAD THAT MAYBE IN SIX MONTHS . . . MAYBE THIS SPRING . . . PLANES WILL FLY OVER . . . BOMBS WILL DROP . . . BUCHAREST WILL BECOME ANOTHER WARSAW, ANOTHER HELSINKI . . . THIS GATHERING PLACE OF PEOPLES FROM THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE WILL BE CONVERTED INTO SMOKING RUINS.

APR 7 1940

BUT NOW IT PULSATES WITH LIFE.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, SENT MARCH 31)

P843PES

NORWEGIAN WATERS MINED BY ALLIES; MOVE TO END FLOW OF ORE TO NAZIS; U-BOAT SINKS NORSE SHIP, 12 DEAD

SHIP LANE CLOSED

Three Areas Off Coast Listed as Dangerous in 'Legal Reprisal'

NAZI 'TERRORISM' SCORED

'Brutal' Raids on Neutral Ships Held to Justify New Step Under International Law

APR 9 1940

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, April 8—The British and French Governments announced early today that three areas off the Norwegian coast had been mined in their first move to deny to Germany the use of territorial waters for the shipment of vital Scandinavian iron ore to Germany's blast furnaces.

The governments, in a broadcast statement, warned that ships entering these territorial waters of Norway did so at their peril, but that the mine laying would not interfere with the free access by Norwegian ships to their own harbors.

The areas mined are off Stadtlandet Peninsula, Bud and West Fjord.

The mined areas, the statement said, are being patrolled for forty-eight hours following the laying of the first mine to prevent Norwegian or other ships from "inadvertently" entering the danger zones.

Reprisal for "Brutality"

The British said their action was in reprisal, in accordance with well-recognized rules of international law, for Germany's "brutal" and "illegal" campaign against shipping of "all nations," in which it was said 150 neutral vessels and nearly 1,000 neutral lives had been lost.

Germany's campaign also affected Allied shipping, the statement said, and even included attacks against nearly 200 fishing boats and some lightships.

Both Bud and Stadtlandet Peninsula are on the west coast of Norway, and both are south of Narvik, Norwegian port for the loading of Swedish ore. The mines, therefore, presumably would block German ore ships from using the waters close inshore for passage to the Reich.

Stadtlandet is about 120 miles north of Bergen, farthest point south in Northern Europe at which United States ships are now allowed to call under the Neutrality Act. Bud is about eighty miles farther north.

Justification Is Offered

As justification for the laying of mines in neutral waters, the Allied statement said German submarine and airplane attacks on neutral and British shipping were "pure terrorism" and were carried out in "defiance of recognized rules of war."

"International law has always recognized the right of a belligerent, when its enemy has systematically resorted to illegal practices, to take action appropriate to the situation created by the illegalities of the enemy," the statement said. "Such action is generally recognized to become lawful in view of the other belligerent's violation of the law."

Norway had received notice, it was said, of the French and British Governments' determination to take this action to deny to Germany access to resources or facilities in Norway.

The Allies' Statement

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, April 8—The text of the British and French Governments' statement on the mining of waters off the Norwegian coast follows:

APR 9 1940

In recent weeks the German campaign against merchant shipping of all nations has been intensified and pursued with even greater brutality than before. The number of neutral ships destroyed by German action is now well over 150 and the number of neutral lives lost is nearly 1,000.

These attacks have been carried out in almost every case in defiance of recognized rules of war, frequently in circumstances of the greatest barbarity and on many occasions without the slightest justification for interference of any sort with the ship.

Germany has announced that she regards herself as entitled to destroy any neutral ship en route to any British port, including contraband-control harbors, and there have, moreover, been repeated cases of vessels being destroyed on voyages between neutral ports when the vessel had no intention of touching at a British port at all.

It is obvious that the German Government are engaged in an indiscriminate campaign of destruction throughout waters in which their unnotified mines are laid or in which their submarines are in a position to operate.

While in recent weeks the greatest losses have fallen upon neutral shipping, British and Allied vessels have also suffered from adoption of this policy of destruction, a new development of which is bombing from the air of British and neutral trawlers and fishing boats and the machine-gunning of their crews.

The innocent character of the fishing boats has hitherto been universally recognized, but this has not prevented Germany from commiting nearly 200 attacks on fishing vessels aimed at sinking them and murdering their crews.

Even lightships, the object of which is to protect shipping of all nations, and which are by international usage treated as non-combatants, have been with their crews ruthlessly attacked by bombs.

It is a fact deserving of constant emphasis that these German attacks have been deliberately aimed at destruction of neutral lives and property and it is abundantly clear that the purpose behind them is pure terrorism.

The Allies, on the other hand, have never destroyed or injured a single neutral ship or taken a single neutral life. On the contrary, they have not only saved the lives of many innocent victims of these German outrages, but they have also not failed to rescue from drowning German airmen and submarine crews who have been guilty of the inhumanities in question.

The position is, therefore, that Germany is flagrantly violating neutral rights in order to damage Allied countries while insisting upon the strictest observance of the rules of neutrality whenever such observance would provide some advantage to herself.

International law has always recognized the right of a belligerent when its enemy has systematically resorted to illegal practices to take action appropriate to the situation created by the illegalities of the enemy.

Such action, even though not lawful in ordinary circumstances, becomes and is generally recognized to become lawful in view of the other belligerent's violation of law. The Allied Governments therefore hold themselves entitled to take such action as they may deem proper in the present circumstances.

The Allied Governments have observed that the heavy proportion of losses inflicted upon neutral countries, both of human life and in material, has fallen upon the Norwegian mercantile marine.

Yet while the German Government repeatedly sink Norwegian shipping and murder Norwegian seamen they continue to demand from the Norwegian Government the fullest use of Norwegian territorial waters for their own commerce, and the Norwegian Government have even felt obliged to provide an armed escort in these waters for German ships, while unable to take effective action against German brutality on the high seas, of which their own vessels have been the victims.

Whatever may be the actual policy which the Norwegian Government, by German threats and pressure, are compelled to follow, the Allied Governments can no longer afford to acquiesce in the present state of affairs, by which Germany obtains resources vital to her prosecution of the war and obtains from Norway facilities which place the Allies at a dangerous disadvantage.

They have, therefore, already given notice to the Norwegian Government that they reserve the right to take such measures as they may think necessary to hinder or prevent Germany from obtaining in Norway resources or facilities which for the purpose of war would be to her advantage or to the disadvantage of the Allies.

If the successful prosecution of the war now requires them to take such measures, world opinion will not be slow to realize both the necessity under which they are constrained to act and the purpose of their action. Their purpose in this war is to establish principles which the smaller States of Europe would themselves wish to see prevail and upon which the very existence of those States ultimately depends.

The Allies, of course, will never follow the German example of brutal violence and any action they decide to take will always be carried out in accordance with the dictates of humanity.

His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom and the French Government have accordingly resolved to deny continued use by the enemy of stretches of territorial waters which are clearly of particular value to him and they have therefore decided to prevent the unhindered passage of vessels carrying contraband of war through Norwegian territorial waters.

They accordingly hereby give notice that the following areas of Norwegian territorial waters have been rendered dangerous to navigation on account of mines.

[The statement hereby described in detail the mined area.]

It will be observed that the laying of mines in these areas will in no way interfere with free access of Norwegian nationals or ships to their own ports and coastal hamlets.

In order to avoid the least possibility of Norwegian or other vessels' inadvertently entering these areas before there has been time to give warning of mines being laid, arrangements have been made for limits or areas to be patrolled by British naval vessels until a period of forty-eight hours has elapsed from the laying of the first mine in each area.

This measure, in conjunction with the broadcast warning, should fully provide for the safety of shipping.

BERLIN, April 7 (AP)—The German High Command charged today that "numerous enemy warplanes" flew over Luxembourg territory yesterday to enter Germany and returned by the same route.

APR 9 1940

Its communiqué said:

"No special events in the West.

"The air force April 6 made reconnaissance flights over Northern and Central France. One German Dornier reconnaissance plane was attacked by four Curtiss planes.

"The reconnaissance plane defended itself so long the enemy had to retire because of lack of fuel. The reconnaissance machine landed safely at a home port.

"Late in the afternoon of April 6 numerous enemy planes entered Germany by flying over Luxembourg territory northwest of Trier and returned the same way."

30.24-1503

30.24-1505

ON THE WAR FRONT AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS BUT NO RAID WAS REPORTED.

LONDON, APRIL 7

THE NORWEGIAN STEAMER NAVARRA, 2,118 TONS, WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF NORTHERN SCOTLAND SATURDAY FOCUSING ATTENTION EVEN MORE SHARPLY ON THE NEUTRALITY PROBLEMS OF NORTHERN NATIONS.

THREE OFFICERS AND NINE MEMBERS OF THE NAVARRA'S CREW WERE KILLED. THE FINNISH VESSEL ATLAS PICKED UP 14 SURVIVORS.

THE NORTHERN NEUTRALS WERE CRITICIZED IN LONDON FOR STANDING BY

KILLED. THE FINNISH VESSEL ATLAS PICKED UP 14 SURVIVORS.

THE NORTHERN NEUTRALS WERE CRITICIZED IN LONDON FOR STANDING BY WHILE GERMANY SINKS THEIR SHIPS, BUT PERMITTING GERMAN VESSELS TO USE THEIR WATERS AND SELLING ORE TO GERMAN ARMS PLANTS.

ANOTHER MAJOR SOURCE OF GERMAN SUPPLIES, SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, CAME UNDER THE MICROSCOPE OF FOREIGN OFFICE CONSIDERATION. A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH DIPLOMATS CALLED HOME FROM THAT QUARTER STARTS TOMORROW.

APR 8 1940

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, SIR HUGHE KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, ARRIVED BY PLANE TO PARTICIPATE AND OTHERS WERE EN ROUTE OR ALREADY HERE.

BRITAIN HAS WARNED THE BALKANS THAT THEY WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF RUBBER AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE EMPIRE IF THEY ACT AS RESERVOIRS FOR GERMAN WAR SUPPLIES.

CONFIDENCE IN TIGHTENING OF THE BLOCKADE AROUND GERMANY AND THE DRIVE FOR MARKETS WAS EXPRESSED FREELY IN BRITAIN.

THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE PROCLAIMED THAT "BRITAIN HAS TAKEN THE OFFENSIVE. THE GREAT PUSH IS ON---BLOODLESS BUT DEADLY."

A BRITISH STATEMENT ON THE SINKING OF THE NAVARRA SAID THE GERMANS HAD PROMISED NORWEGIAN SHIPOWNERS TO REFRAIN FROM ATTACKING SHIPS CARRYING COAL FROM BRITAIN TO NORWAY--WHICH THE NAVARRA WAS DOING.

THE BRITISH ACCUSED THE GERMAN SUBMARINE OF STAYING IN THE VICINITY 30 MINUTES AS THE NAVARRA SANK AND OF FAILING TO GIVE AID WHEN ONE LIFEBOAT CAPSIZED.

SIR WILLIAM SEEDS, BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA WHO HAS BEEN HOME SEVERAL MONTHS, AND SIR PERCY LORRAIN, AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, WILL ATTEND THE MEETINGS OF BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE BALKANS. FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX WILL PRESIDE AT THE FIRST MEETING TOMORROW.

APR 8 1940

BRITAIN PLANS CUT IN U. S. FILM BUYING

May Also Dump Scotch Whisky In America In Dollar-Saving Drive.

APR 8 1940

Northern Neutrals Criticized For Idly Letting Nazis Sink Their Ships

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 7—A crowd of 1,500 demonstrators, said by police to be Communists protesting the imprisonment of Communist Deputies in France, were dispersed tonight outside the French Embassy.

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 7—Britain's economic "big push" today turned toward a campaign for fewer purchases of non-war materials from the United States and more sales in dollar markets so as to conserve funds would be available for war supplies.

New measures were reported to include plans to halt the flow of British funds abroad for the purchase of Hollywood movies and possibly even a domestic ban on Scotch whisky so it could be dumped in America for dollars to buy planes.

Whisky Plans Reported

Reynolds News reported the plan for whisky dumping with the headline "Whisky To Buy Us Bombers." The paper said Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, president of the Board of Trade, also would announce plans regarding limitation on imports of American-made movies next week.

"The Government is determined to stop the transfer of sterling abroad wherever possible and if the process continues it is possible that eventually a ban on Hollywood films may be declared," the newspaper declared.

Britain was said to pay between £8,000,000 and £10,000,000 ($28,480,000 to $35,600,000) for American films annually.

Dominions Included

Britain's economic drive was careful to take in dominion sources of supply. Dispatches from Sydney said Australian wool exports would be limited to those countries which guaranteed to refuse exports to Germany.

Radio reports were quoted as saying Spain already had arranged a big wool purchase on these terms and that Australia had fixed wool exports under similar conditions to several southeastern European countries, notably Greece and Hungary.

The Ministry of Information's foreign division was given a new director with the appointment of I. A. Kirkpatrick, who acted as interpreter for Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at his Godesberg conference with Adolf Hitler in 1938. Kirkpatrick succeeded E. H. Carr, who resigned.

Mussolini Set For 'Whatever Spring Brings'

APR 8 1940

Marks First Anniversary of Albania's Occupation With Speech at Orvieto

ORVIETO, Italy, April 7 (AP).—Premier Benito Mussolini told a cheering crowd here today that Italy was ready to face whatever "this late spring brings."

Il Duce spoke briefly to a gathering of Blackshirt followers and townspeople and students of an

academy for the training of Fascist women leaders, which he inspected. The occasion was the first anniversary of the Italian occupation of Albania.

"Events which we are witnessing have great proportions," Mussolini said. "But we believe we are not inadequate for them, even considering their unusual scope.

"Whatever may be the happenings which this late spring brings us Italy will face them. It could not be otherwise, because the Italy of the Fascist emblem of the young and resolute, which just a year ago liberated a people in three days, and previously conquered an African empire in seven months, is the Italy which we have willed and created through twenty years of hard, uninterrupted tests, always crowned by victory."

Mussolini's remarks, the first he has made publicly on the war situation in several months, came after a week in which intensified preparations for possible emergencies were announced by Italy. Among the measures was a civilian mobilization law, permitting the government to call up women and children over thirteen years of age for work behind the front lines.

His visit to Orvieto today was one of those occasionally paid by Il Duce to Italian cities. He received the usual enthusiastic welcome. Students of the academy entertained him with gymnastic dancing, choral singing and swimming performances.

REICH SHIP BRAVES ADRIATIC BLOCKADE

APR 8 1940

Freighter Ankara Leaves Yugoslavia On Test Voyage To Italy

Hopes To Get Cargo Of Bauxite To Trieste For Shipment To Germany

[By the Associated Press]

Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, April 7—The German freighter Ankara sailed from here secretly at dawn today for a test trip through Yugoslav territorial waters to see whether Germany might establish a blockade-puncturing trade route through the Adriatic Sea.

The Ankara, loaded with 5,000 tons of bauxite, the mineral base of aluminum, headed for Trieste, Italian port 350 miles to the north, from where the cargo might be transshipped to Germany by rail.

British Reported Waiting

There have been unconfirmed reports that four British warships were in the Adriatic ready to intercept just such a shipment. Germany was reported to have failed to win Yugoslavia's promise to guard Nazi merchantmen against seizure in her waters.

German shipping agents said, however, that if the ship gets through without interference, "many dozens" of German freighters would ply the route. They hinted that Germany might get supplies through neutral territorial waters from points as far away as Russia's Black Sea oil ports.

Yugoslavia was said to hold that bauxite is not a war material and therefore not subject to seizure, although what she would do to uphold this view seemed uncertain. Britain contends that bauxite is a war material and therefore contraband.

Only yesterday the Yugoslav freighter Dubac, bound for Italy, officially was reported seized by the British off the Greek coast and taken to the contraband control base at Malta for examination.

A Yugoslav captain was hired yesterday for the Ankara's trip to Trieste for £300 (about $1,200) to pilot the ship through the territorial waters. The Ankara is a 4,768-ton vessel less than three years old. She is out of Bremen.

Soviet Appoints Zotoff Minister To the Finns

APR 8 1940

Recent Envoy to Latvia Goes to Helsinki, Paasikivi to Moscow, Ending Break

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP)—Appointment of Ivan S. Zotoff as Soviet Russia's Minister to Finland, establishing diplomatic relations again following their rupture last November, was announced today by Tass, the Russian official news agency.

Zotoff has been Russia's Minister to Latvia since November, 1937. His post there will be filled by Vladimir Derevianski, who was Minister at Helsinki before the Finnish-Russian conflict. Tass said the appointments were made by the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the U. S. S. R.

The Finnish government asked approval of Juho Kusti Paasikivi as Finnish Minister to the Soviet Union, to which the Russian government gave its assent. Paasikivi headed the Finnish delegations in the negotiations with Russia before the war and in those which resulted in peace.

Construction of a new railroad connecting Russia's main line to the Arctic with newly won territory northeast of Lake Ladoga was announced in "Pravda," the Communist party organ. The line, 131 kilometers (81.4 miles) long, connects Petrozavodsk, on the Arctic line 250 miles north of Leningrad, with Suojarvi, former Finnish town to the northwest, about sixty-five miless north of Lake Ladoga.

(The line presumably crosses a rail line connecting with the Finnish system which runs north and south along the former Russian-Finnish border east of Suojarvi.)

"The fact that the new line was built in such a short period proves the unlimited possibilities of the Soviet people," "Pravda" said. "All along it there are thick forests, hills and swamps. This was an energetic task—tents were erected in the snow under a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. Among snowstorms and blizzards work did not stop for a single hour."

The article said that a mountain was blown up and five "big bridges" were built.

SOVIET HONORS SOLDIERS

Presents Orders And Medals To 11,744 For Finnish War Service

Moscow, April 7 (AP)—Orders and medals were awarded 11,744 soldiers and officers of the Red army for "exemplary execution of orders" in the Finnish war today.

The title, "hero of the Soviet Union" was awarded 119.

'Secret' Nazi Map Said To Show 10-Year Plan For Conquering Europe

APR 8 1940

London, April 7 (AP)—The Ministry of Information today issued an alleged German "secret map," which it said showed that German leaders in 1937 had prepared a ten-year plan to conquer Europe.

It said it showed that Germany planned to take Austria and Czecho-Slovakia in 1938 and to add progressively to her conquests until "before 1948 Hitler's hordes of grabbing gangsters would have seized Scandinavia and Portugal" and also Great Britain.

The ministry asserted the map was found by Czech police in a raid in 1938 in Prague on headquarters of Konrad Henlein, then Sudeten German leader.

Significance was seen here in that release of the map was timed to coincide with a British-French campaign to convince Europe's small neutrals that they should, in their own interests, cooperate with the Allies tightening the blockade of Germany.

U. S. Hospital Unit Leaves Sweden

APR 8 1940

STOCKHOLM, April 7 (AP).—An American field hospital unit headed by Dr. Dwight Fishwick, of Bellevue Hospital, New York, arrived here today. It is expected to proceed to Finland Friday. The unit's equipment will arrive from Bergen, Norway, within a few days. The group consists of thirty persons.

U. S. Freighter, Bound For Russia, Turns Back

APR 8 1940

Captain Denies Crew's Story of Avoiding British Capture

TACOMA, April 7 (AP)—The American freighter Wildwood, out of Norfolk, Va., with a $4,500,000 cargo for Asiatic Russia, arrived in Tacoma last night, having received orders to return to the United States while in mid-Pacific ocean.

Capt. Walter Arntz said his order came from the ship's owners in New York and denied that British war vessels had forced the change in plans. Crew members, however, said the order was given when the ship was between the 170th and 180th meridian and added that they believed British vessels were waiting for the Wildwood beyond the latter meridian. They did not explain the reason for their belief.

The vessel, with a cargo of brass, copper, machinery and other miscellany, left Norfolk early in March for Vladivostok.

Sea. It ended just south of Bergen, in the southern part of Norway.

But the President said at that time:

"Combat areas may change with circumstances and it may be found that areas now safe become dangerous, or that areas now troubled may later become safe. In this case, the areas will be changed to fit the situation."

Reliable sources said then that the effort was made to define the danger zone narrowly, since it was felt that it would be impossible to relieve American ships of all risk.

Stockholm newspaper report that the two countries had ordered 600 warplanes in the United States for immediate delivery. The paper predicted that Norway and Sweden together would buy at least 1,000 pursuit and bombing planes in the United States within the next few weeks.

Indication that the flood of demands from both the Allies and Germany was forcing Norway and Sweden to take a firmer stand was seen in the gloomy statement by Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, in Parliament yesterday that any attempt by the Allies to stop free Norwegian shipping to Germany would force Norway into war.

Defense Alliance Cited

With increasing frequency and forcefulness, influential Norwegian sources have termed a defensive alliance as the only means by which the small northern countries can cope with the situation with any degree of success.

These quarters point out that Sweden and Norway have a joint problem in meeting British demands for stoppage of Swedish iron ore shipments to Germany. During the winter Norway has been the chief target of Allied demands because most of the ore, though Swedish, was shipped to Germany through the northern Norwegian port of Narvik and thence down Norway's Atlantic coast.

With the coming of spring, however, most of this ore trade will be transferred to the Gulf of Bothnia and the German-controlled Baltic Sea when ice breaks up and frees the shipping lines. The major share of iron ore shipped during the summer goes through the Swedish port of Lulea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, direct to Germany.

Problem Sweden's

This change will then make the highly controversial iron ore problem Sweden's alone until ice once again closes the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic.

[Editor's Note—Harold Callender, New York Times correspondent in Norway, says that for mechanical reasons the diversion of the rich Kiruna ore from Narvik to Lulea can be accomplished only with the greatest difficulty. The Kiruna ore is the kind most in demand in Germany.]

While the Scandinavian countries have sought a quiet way out of their difficulties, there has been mounting public ire over the increased pressure of the Allies as well as over the consistent torpedoing and bombing of the northern countries' shipping.

Informed quarters said that this anger has increased demands for a stiff joint Scandinavian stand for the rights of these nations as neutrals.

Admiralty Names Blake As Lord Commissioner

APR 8 1940

Vice-Admiral Is Called to Post After 2-Year Retirement

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey, who once was regarded as a future First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, was called from retirement today to become Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and assistant chief of the naval staff.

Sir Geoffrey, who is fifty-seven years old, was retired in 1938 at his own request, following an illness. He was gunnery commander of H. M. S. Iron Duke in the World War, in which capacity he served in the Battle of Jutland in 1916.

Naval attache to the United States from 1919 to 1921, he received promotions steadily, becoming chief of staff of the Atlantic fleet, 1927-'29; commodore in command of the New Zealand station, 1929-'32; fourth sea lord and chief of supplies and transport, 1932-'35, and vice-admiral commanding battle cruiser squadron and second in command of Mediterranean fleet, 1936-'38.

BRITISH ACTION RAISES QUESTION ON U. S. ZONE

APR 8 1940

But State Department Is Silent on Mining of Norway Coast

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8 (AP)—Great Britain's mining of areas along the Norwegian coast raised for United States officials today the question of whether the wartime "danger zone" from which American ships are banned should be extended.

State Department officials had no immediate comment on the British action.

Under the Neutrality Law passed by Congress last Fall, the President has authority to set the boundaries of the "combat area" into which United States vessels may not venture.

When that law was enacted, the President ordered American ships to stay out of an area stretching from the Bay of Biscay around the British Isles and past the North

Scandinavian Demands For Alliance Increased

APR 8 1940

Oslo, April 7—Increasing Allied and German pressure on Scandinavian neutrality appeared today to be strengthening internal demands in Norway and Sweden for a defense alliance backed by arms and bombing planes.

Such an alliance was pointed to in informed quarters as the best means of defending the neutrality of the northern countries while a war-jittery public awaited news of the contents of the latest British notes to Norway and Sweden, delivered Friday.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Talk of a Swedish-Norwegian-Finnish defense alliance arose in Scandinavia immediately after the Russian-Finnish peace on March 13, but ended abruptly after the official Soviet news agency stated on March 20 that such an alliance would be interpreted by Moscow as being "aimed against the U. S. S. R. and would directly contradict the peace treaty" between Russia and Finland.]

Strength Held Vital

Indications that Norway and Sweden regard strength as necessary to preserve their neutrality were seen in a

Defense Preparations Stiffened By Sweden

APR 8 1940

Stockholm, April 7 (AP)—The Swedish defense staff announced tonight that "a certain stiffening of defense preparations has been made because of present conditions," but gave no inkling of the specific measures or what caused them.

Usually informed persons also were without definite information. They pointed out precautions might have been taken because of reports from abroad, or only because of Sweden's general determination to defend her neutrality.

Five German Warplanes Shot Down, Paris Claims

APR 8 1940

Paris, April 7 (AP)—The French high command reported tonight five German warplanes were brought down during a day of "very considerable activity in the air."

The high command's regular evening communique:

"Some artillery fire in the region west of the Vosges. Very considerable activity in the air. Five enemy planes were brought down, one of them by the Royal Air Force."

In its morning communique it said "nothing to report."

West of the Vosges Mountains, where the French repulsed a German patrol and took a prisoner yesterday, there was active artillery shelling.

Planes Fail to Return

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that two British planes failed to return from an engagement over the North Sea this afternoon in which one German plane was destroyed.

"During patrol over the North Sea by aircraft of the Royal Air Force this afternoon enemy fighters were encountered and an engagement took place," said the Air Ministry communiqué.

"One enemy aircraft was destroyed and at least one other is believed to have been damaged. Two of our aircraft failed to return."

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30.24-1507

30.24-1507

BERLIN, APRIL 7-(AP)-TWO BRITISH WELLINGTON BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN TODAY OVER THE NORTH SEA ABOUT 100 MILES NORTH OF THE ISLAND OF SYLT, DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED.

THE AGENCY SAID GERMANY HAD SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES IN A BATTLE INVOLVING "A SWARM" OF GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES AND 24 BRITISH AIRCRAFT.

THE BRITISH PLANES DISAPPEARED IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION, THE AGENCY REPORTED.

(THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED FIVE GERMAN PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN A DAY OF "VERY CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY IN THE AIR.")

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THE GERMAN, ETC., FIRST GRAPH.

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APRIL 6--NAVARRA (NORWEGIAN) STEAMER, 2,118 GROSS TONS; TORPEDOED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF NORTHERN SCOTLAND; 12 KILLED, 14 SURVIVORS RESCUED.

APR 8 1940

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PARIS, APRIL 8-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE FRENCH TODAY WENT UNDER ORDERS FORBIDDING CENTRALLY GENERATED HOT WATER FOUR DAYS A WEEK AND TURNING OFF CENTRAL HEATING PLANTS UNTIL NEXT OCT. 15---A FUEL CONSERVATION MEASURE.

EXCEPTIONS WERE MADE FOR HOSPITALS, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KITCHENS, AND LAUNDRIES.

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GERMANS INVADE DENMARK BY LAND, SEA; NORWAY ENTERS WAR AGAINST GERMANY; SEIZE COPENHAGEN; NO FIGHTING REPORTED

FOREIGN CRAFT ATTEMPT TO FORCE WAY INTO OSLO; ROUTED BY SHORE GUNS

Air Battle Over Fjord Reported—Norway's Communications Cut—Lighthouses Blacked Out. 125 Nazi Vessels Heading North

[By the Associated Press] APR 10 1940

Stockholm, *Tuesday*, April 9—Oslo, one of the capitals of neutral Scandinavia, was attacked by a mysterious naval expedition of an unknown power striking from the darkness of Skagerrak channel early today—less than a month after the northern countries had thought to escape war by the Finnish-Russian peace.

Authoritative quarters here confirmed previous reports that four warships attempted to force the entrance to Oslo Fjord, water gateway to the Norwegian capital, but were beaten off by coastal batteries, which comprise one of the four most important of Norwegian defenses.

Attack Laid To Germans

Presumably the attack was from a German fleet, which earlier was reported steaming through the Kattegat, near Denmark, from the Baltic in a northerly direction. However, British naval units also were numerous off Norwegian shores yesterday.

Amid heavy burst of cannon fire from the warships, one of which was reported to be a heavy cruiser, an air battle was reported to have taken place between Norwegian planes and foreign fighting aircraft above the dark gorge of Oslo Fjord.

Oslo Blacked Out

Oslo itself was blacked out, the city's communications with all Norway having been cut by censorship, the country's radio stations silenced, and the lighthouses darkened.

Oslo, however, was reported to have experienced an air-raid alarm for an hour at the time of the naval cannonade. The attack began at about 12.30 A. M. and was over within a short time.

All telephone connections with Oslo were ended, apparently by Norwegian censorship, shortly after an air-raid alarm of one hour was lifted at 1.30 A. M.

Fortress Guards Oslo

Oslo, the capital of Norway, lies on the southeastern coast of the mountainous country, on the Aker river at the head of Oslo fjord and about eighty miles from the Skagerrak.

A well-planned city, its port can be used by large vessels. The harbor is ice-bound, however, for three or four months in the winter.

Oslo's population in 1930 was 253,124.

Guarding Oslo is a fortress at Oslo fjord—apparently the fortification which drove back the attacking warships. It is one of the four most important fortresses in Norway. The others are Oscarsborg, Bergen and Agdenes.

Nazis Have 5 Big Cruisers

Janes' Fighting Ships, authoritative work on the world's navies, shows Germany has five 10,000-ton heavy cruisers, the Blücher, Admiral Hipper, Prinz Eugen, Seydlitz and another one which formerly was the Lützow. The name Lützow was given January 25 to the pocket battleship Deutschland in order to preserve her old name for a mightier war vessel. The new name of the fifth heavy cruiser was not announced.

Since the scuttling of the Admiral Graf Spee last December 17 in Montevideo harbor, Germany has two 10,000-ton pocket battleships, the presently-named Lützow and the Admiral Scheer, one of which was reported damaged by air bombs last September 4 in a British raid on Kiel.

German Armada Of 125 Warships Sails For Norway

APR 10 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, *Tuesday*, April 9—Alarming reports were received here early today that a German armada of 125 armed ships, including a pocket battleship and several heavy cruisers, was approaching Norwegian shores.

The Norwegian Admiralty ordered every lighthouse on the Norwegian coast blacked out, and Norwegian radio stations from the Swedish coast to Bergen on the North Sea were shut down.

Pocket Battleship Seen

Reliable sources said the armada was made up principally of trawlers and Coast Guard ships, but also included either of the 10,000-ton pocket battleships, the Admiral von Scheer or the Lützow (formerly the Deutschland), and several heavy cruisers and many destroyers.

The fleet was just off the Danish island of Lesoe, these sources said, apparently making slow progress out of the Baltic into the Skagerrak along Norway's south coast because of the lighthouse blackout. It was presumed the German fleet did not wish to approach the dangerous shores in darkness.

Vanguard Sighted

The Copenhagen newspaper *Politiken* reported in a special dispatch from Oslo that the vanguard of one hundred or more German warships had been sighted approaching Oslo Fjord.

Erik Seidenfaden, special correspondent for the *Politiken*, told of flying over the Skagerrak late yesterday, and wrote:

"I myself saw from a plane over Oslo Fjord a vanguard of eight torpedo boats and two mine-sweepers going northward."

Four Warships Repulsed

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Tuesday, April 9 (AP)—High authoritative quarters early today confirmed reports that four foreign warships had attempted to force an entrance into Oslo Fjord, water gateway to the Norwegian capital. The invaders were reported repulsed by shore batteries. [The foreign warships are the German vessels referred to in the Washington dispatch.]

These quarters said that one of the attacking ships was a heavy cruiser. The attack took place about 12:30 A. M. and was over within a short time.

The engagement was marked by heavy bursts of cannon fire. There after the invaders were said to have retired into the darkness.

Some informants said the warship attack had been accompanied by an air battle above the darkened gorge between Norwegian fighting craft and unidentified foreign war planes. Details of the air battle were not at once known, but apparently the invading planes were driven off by the Norwegians.

Reports of the air engagement could not be confirmed at once in official quarters. Difficulties in obtaining details of the fighting were heightened by the fact that Norway

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snapped telephone communication with the rest of the world except for "state calls." Persons who tried to place telephone calls to the Norwegian capital were told that only these official calls would be handled.

The nationality of the foreign warships reported driven from Oslo Fjord was not known here. Within the past twenty-four hours both British and German warships had been reported near the Norwegian coast.

The naval battle apparently took place shortly after Norway had ordered all coastal lighthouses darkened and radio stations silenced. These emergency precautions were taken when reliable sources in Oslo had reported that a German armada of 125 ships, including a pocket battleship and heavy cruisers, was in the Kattegat, apparently headed toward the Norwegian south coast. The fleet was said then to be at Lessoe Island off Denmark, somewhat more than a hundred miles from Oslo Fjord.

The fleet then was leaving the Kattegat and entering the Skagerrak, strategic waterway between Denmark and Norway that connects the North Sea with the Baltic and gives access to Oslo Fjord. The Skagerrak, a narrow arm of the sea, but seventy miles wide, was the scene of the most famous naval encounter of the World War, the Battle of Jutland.

These meager reports of an attack on Norway followed reports that the German armada might be approaching to retaliate against the British Fleet for the mining of Norwegian waters and the sinking of a German troop transport but four miles off Norway with the loss of at least 150 soldiers aboard her.

Land in Norway at 3 A. M.

LONDON, April 9 (Tuesday) (AP).—A dispatch by the Reuters (British) news agency, from Paris early today quoted the Oslo radio as announcing that German troops disembarked at Norwegian ports at 3 a. m.

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An intercepted Oslo radio report said that the Norwegian government had abandoned its capital and was moving to Hamar (approximately sixty miles due north of Oslo).

A Reuters dispatch from Paris said there had been air raids on Oslo and that the government had ordered that it be abandoned by the civilian population within two days.

German forces were said to have occupied Bergen and Trondheim.

[Bergen, on the west coast, is Norway's most important seaport next to Oslo. Trondheim is 275 miles northeast of Bergen on the north coast.]

Reuters also quoted a German broadcast as saying that Nazi warships had laid a screen of mines around all important Norwegian west coast harbors during the night "to repel enemy operations."

Swedish Ports Mined

LONDON, April 9 (Tuesday) (AP).—A German navigation service broadcast, intercepted by the Reuters (British) News Agency, said that all of Sweden's important harbors on the Skagerrak, arm of the North Sea, had been mined early today by Germany.

Reuters also reported that German occupation of Narvik, Norway, had been announced by the Oslo radio. Narvik is the port from which German ships have been carrying ore to the Reich.

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Goebbels Explains Move

German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, in a short-wave broadcast from Berlin picked up in New York, said today that Germany had documents in its possession which showed that Great Britain planned to invade Scandinavia within the next few days, according to The Associated Press.

The announcement, contained in what was described as a memorandum to the Danish and Norwegian governments, said Germany did not wish to take over the Norwegian and Danish governments, but merely desired to occupy the territory in a protective capacity to prevent the Allies from doing the same thing.

Berlin Admits Invasion Of Norway and Denmark

Army Says It Is Taking Them 'Under Its Protection'

LONDON, April 9 (Tuesday) (AP).—A special announcement by the German radio intercepted today by Reuters (British) news agency, said German troops had invaded Denmark and Norway.

Reuters said the following announcement was made by the German radio:

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"The high command of the German Army announces that in order to counteract the actions against Denmark and Norway (apparently the Allied mine laying along the Norwegian coast) and to prevent a possible hostile attack against these countries, the German Army has taken these two countries under its protection. The strong forces of the German Army have therefore invaded these countries this morning."

ALLIED CABINETS MEET

Two Government Councils in Session This Morning

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—The British Cabinet met this morning for more than two hours.

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PARIS, April 9 (AP)—The French Inner War Cabinet met at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

The nine key Ministers were called in by Premier Paul Reynaud shortly before a scheduled full Cabinet meeting with President Albert Lebrun at the Elysee Palace. The War Cabinet last met late yesterday.

"Icily Cold" Nazi Reaction

APR 9 1940

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, April 8—The German Government tonight played the part of an "icily cold" observer of the two latest dramas in the European war—Allied mining of Scandinavian territorial waters and Rumanian detention of a fleet of barges which the Germans charged were laden with British dynamite to block the vital Danube waterway.

It seemed to be the intention of Reich authorities to let the involved neutrals have their say before disclosing what Germany decides to do.

The first German official reaction to the mining was that it was "an exceedingly far-reaching decision, the consequences of which nobody can foresee," coupled with the prediction from an authorized source that the effects would be "tremendous."

"Icily Cold"

Then came the ominous stand of German officialdom that "icily cold Germany watches these developments. Icily cold Germany watches the unfolding of this drama. Icily cold Germany reserves her own decisions to meet the situation."

Authorized sources said the German Government was in constant touch with the Rumanian Government, while to a question as to whether similar contact existed with the Norwegian Government, they replied evasively that they were not permitted to say.

The inference seemed to be that it was the German intelligence service which helped to reveal the plot.

So far as Norway was concerned, however, the implication seemed to be to let Norway work out her own salvation.

Not Too Well Pleased

Official Germany has been none too well pleased with what is regarded here as Norway's lack of assertiveness in defending her neutral rights.

Reports of Allied activity in the north and the southwest furnished bannerline publicity to the entire German press.

German propaganda officials lost no opportunity to use these incidents to weld the German nation together more than ever, to make every German citizen feel the Allies are lawbreakers while Germany is the defender of international law.

"Sabotage Attempt"

All papers printed the version by the official news agency of the "preposterous sabotage attempts which the English secret service tried to carry out on the Danube with the aid of the English military."

The German press gave equal play to the minelaying in Norwegian waters.

Both events, according to the news service, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, "show that the last restraints on Allied war policies have been removed and even breaches of law and acts of force against neutrals for which there is hardly a parallel in history are approved."

The entire German press joined in calling this British-French policy an act of despair.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, April 9—The Exchange Telegraph Agency reported today that an air-raid alarm was sounded at 2 A. M. in Oslo, the Norwegian capital, and that no all-clear signal had been given three hours later.

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London Hears Danes Retreat

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, April 9—The Exchange Telegraph News Agency said today that German troops had crossed the Schleswig frontier into Denmark and the Danish garrison at Sonderburg is retreating north.

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Three German cruisers have entered Middelfahrt harbor, the agency said. Soldiers were reorted to have landed and occupied a nearby street in the port city.

At least one heavy gun has been landed, it was said.

Three large ships—probably troop transports—were reported in the Little Belt, the channel nearest the mainland.

Middelfahrt lies on the Little Belt, 120 miles west of Copenhagen.

A. P. Unable To Reach Copenhagen

New York, Tuesday, April 9 (AP)—The Associated Press has been unable to contact its Copenhagen bureau since 9.47 P. M. last night.

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The story sent by the Times correspondent, Svend Carstensen, from Copenhagen, said troops had landed at Middlefahrt, Denmark, indicated that he had filed his story just ahead of a suddenly imposed censorship.

30.24-1511

30.24-1511

German Troopship Sunk By British Sub; 300 Lost

Infantrymen, Cavalrymen And Flyers Perish With 80 Horses As Transport Is Sent To Bottom Of Skagerrak

APR 9 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, April 8—The European war came to neutral Norway with smashing suddenness today as the British navy, only a few hours after sowing mines in Norwegian territorial waters, fired two torpedoes into a German transport just four miles off the southeast coast.

Of 500 German infantrymen, cavalrymen and airmen aboard, 300 were killed or drowned. All of eighty horses on the ship also were lost.

The reason for the German transport's presence in these waters was not immediately clear, but Norway realized with trepidation as the bodies of the German dead were tossed upon her shores of the historic Skagerrak that the war at last was at her door.

Blot Of Oil Left On Water

Tonight only a huge blot of oil, tangled wreckage and floating bodies showed the spot where the transport went down.

Norwegian residents at Lillesand and Kristiansand, where survivors were landed by Norwegian schooners, said those who were brought ashore wore green uniforms of the German army.

The transport was the 5,261-ton freighter Rio de Janeiro, normally out of Hamburg in the South American service. No record of any previous war service by the Rio de Janeiro has appeared in news dispatches.

Nazis Jump Overboard

Norwegian fishermen said the Germans began jumping overboard into the Skagerrak, entrance to the Baltic Sea from the North Sea, when the first British torpedo struck. Then the second torpedo was fired and many Germans were killed by flying debris as they swam in the water.

There was more British-German activity in the Skagerrak, but details were vague. The German steamer Kreta reported she was attacked by a submarine, but was still afloat off Faerder, southern Norway, not far from the scene of the transport's sinking.

Residents of the Norwegian coast reported during the day that they heard explosions at sea and saw airplanes out over the water which they could not identify.

Norway Protests

Earlier, Halvdan Koht, Foreign Minister, told Parliament that Norway had protested to both Paris and London against the mining of her waters at dawn today, a sudden move by which the Allies hoped to cut off Germany's Swedish ore shipments through Norway's western coastal waters.

In a public statement Koht charged the Allies with an "open breach of international law" and demanded that the mines "be removed at once and that the guard by foreign warships cease." Britain was patrolling Norway's waters near the new mine fields, stating such action would be for forty-eight hours to warn away neutral vessels.

Koht charged Britain with violating an agreement of last March 11 which he said provides that all Norwegian goods, including contraband, could be sent from Norway to Germany.

Maintained Neutrality

"During the entire war," he said, "Norway has followed all rules for neutrality with strictest concern. It is in full conformity with generally acknowledged rules that Norway has kept her waters open for all legitimate shipping from belligerent countries. . . .

"The Norwegian Government can in no way acknowledge this laying of mines in Norwegian territory. The Norwegian Government must demand that such mines be removed at once and that the guard by foreign warships cease.

"The Norwegian Government reserves to itself the right to take any and all steps which may be necessary as a result of such infringement of Norwegian neutrality."

Scandinavians Gloomy

In all Scandinavia, statesmen, in realization that the dreaded day had arrived bringing the European war to the north, gathered to discuss the cloudy future and await a feared retaliation from Germany.

Leaders of the Norwegian Parliament, which was called into special session, said they were behind the Government's action in the crisis. A Cabinet meeting was held in Oslo which military and naval leaders attended.

Leaders of all of Denmark's political parties met in Copenhagen, and in Stockholm Swedish leaders watched gravely. The Swedish Foreign Office announced there had been no violation of Swedish waters, but officials admittedly were worried.

Mine Fields Guarded

The mine fields which British ships planted off the Norwegian west coast this morning were heavily guarded by British warships tonight, and if the Germans actually were planning to attempt to remove them a tremendous sea battle was in prospect.

The mine fields reach so close that British ships guarding them could be seen plainly from the shore.

All ships of northern Norway were ordered to remain in port, and since some roads in northern Norway still are snowbound, transportation between the northern and southern parts of the country was made extremely difficult.

The Oslo newspaper *Arbejdarbladet*, a Government organ, said: "The situation is particularly grave for our country, but in such times we must keep our heads cool."

What Will Berlin Do?

"Any tendency toward nervousness or panic would only make it worse," the paper said. "Norway naturally will protest in a most emphatic way against any closing of her waters and demand respect for international laws. But it is a question under the present strained conditions whether any regard will be taken of our protests.

"How will Germany react? The language in Berlin is very violent. But what step will Germany take and will this hit us and other neutral Scandinavian countries?"

Whether Sweden had an inkling of the British action in mining Germany's route northward through Norwegian waters was regarded as an interesting question in view of last night's Stockholm announcement that certain stiffening defense measures in Sweden had been taken.

Had No Advance Notice

Norway had no advance notice of the act.

It was pointed out here that if the Allied mines are successful in stopping German shipping of Swedish ore along Norway's west coast, this war-vital supply still could be taken to Germany through the Gulf of Bothnia in about a month when the gulf ice breaks up.

However, facilities at Lulea, the Swedish gulf port, would permit only limited shipments by this route, it was said, and ports at Svarton and Frejabolaget would require some time to be put in order to handle shipments.

The question also remained whether Germany could handle all the needed ore which could be sent to Stettin, only German Baltic port equipped to do the unloading.

ARENDAL, Norway, April 8 (A. P.).—A British submarine torpedoed the German transport Rio de Janeiro today four miles off the southern coast of Norway, sending approximately 300 uniformed Germans to their death.

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Only a huge blot of oil, tangled wreckage and floating bodies marked the spot tonight where the transport sank.

As rescue ships laden with survivors and bodies reached Norwegian ports, officials raised their estimate of the dead from 150 to 300 and said that there had been 500 Germans aboard the Rio de Janeiro.

Norwegians who saw the survivors said they wore the green uniforms of the German Army.

Eighty Horses Also Lost.

Eighty horses also were lost in the icy Skagerrak, where gunfire was heard later in the day, but because of poor light its source could not be determined.

The German steamship Kreta reported that she also was attacked by a submarine, but was still afloat off Faerder, in southern Norway.

Reports that the 12,000-ton German tanker Posidonia was torpedoed and sunk late tonight were said by Norwegian officials to have been due to confusion over the Kreta's distress calls. They said that the Kreta sent out the call letters of the Posidonia, apparently to conceal her own identity, and that as far as they knew the Posidonia was not sunk.

Norwegian fishermen said that the Rio de Janeiro had failed to halt when ordered by the British submarine to heave to.

There was no indication why a German troop transport was in these waters close to Norway.

[French intelligence sources reported today in Paris an increase of German troops along the Baltic coast, where they were said to have been engaged for some time in embarking and disembarking exercises.]

Two Torpedoes Fired.

Norwegian fishing craft, reaching port with survivors, reported that the submarine had fired two torpedoes.

The fishermen said that the Germans started jumping overboard into the icy waters of the Skagerrak. Many drowned and their bodies were washed ashore at Lillesand, on the southern tip of Norway.

After the first torpedo had been fired the nearby fishing smacks started to pick up survivors. Then the second torpedo was sent crashing into the stricken ship, killing numerous Germans struggling in the sea.

A steady stream of fishing craft brought survivors and bodies to Lillesand where the injured received hospital treatment.

Fishermen narrowly escaped death or injury from flying debris when the torpedoes exploded.

On one Norwegian vessel three Germans were killed by a piece of flying iron from the second blast after having been fished from the water following the first explosion.

Nazi Ship Reported Given Signal To Halt By British Submarine

[By the Associated Press]

Arendal, Norway, April 8—Telling of the sinking today of the German mystery transport Rio de Janeiro by a British submarine, the surviving lookout was quoted as saying he did not see the sub until the explosion of a torpedo against the ship's hull. Other survivors said they thought the submarine was Norwegian until they saw the torpedo streaking through the water.

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Norwegian fishermen who were near by, however, declared the British submarine signaled the Nazi ship to halt before it sank her.

When the Rio de Janeiro attempted to flee out of range the submarine loosed torpedoes, the fishermen declared.

As the stricken vessel heeled under the impact of the first torpedo, German soldiers started jumping into the icy waters of the Skagerrak.

Norwegian boats closed in to rescue the men struggling in the water, when a second torpedo struck the troopship, spraying a wide area with wreckage and killing many of the Germans. Uniforms on the Germans included those of the infantry, cavalry and air corps. Identification tags gave names, rank and military units of many of the dead. Most of them appeared to be between 20 and 27 years old.

A Norwegian patrol plane flying over the scene sped shoreward for aid and many fishing craft were sent out from Lillesand and Arendal.

Most of the survivors were landed near Lillesand where many required hospital treatment. Others were guarded, awaiting internment.

Informed sources said the survivors undoubtedly would be questioned regarding the aims and the destination of the Rio de Janeiro.

The sinking gave rise to speculation whether the largest sea battle of the war was in the making.

Moving Toward Skagerrak

Naval observers wondered whether there would be a great clash between the British blockaders and a German fleet reported moving toward the Skagerrak, narrow arm of the North Sea between Norway and Denmark.

Such speculation was greatly heightened by the confusion of reports of naval action, most of which were not borne out.

No confirmation could be obtained of reports received at Lillesand, down the coast from here, that two German submarines had attacked an armed British vessel off the coast and that one submarine and the British ship had been sent to the bottom.

Nor was there confirmation of the report that two German submarines had been sunk.

Sounds of heavy firing out at sea were reported by residents along the shore of the Skagerrak during the day.

There also was the report of the German tanker Kreta that she had been attacked by a submarine, but still was afloat off Faeder, southern Norway. Norwegian officials said reports that the 12,000-ton German tanker Posidonia had been torpedoed and sunk grew out of the fact that the Kreta, apparently to conceal her identity, sent out the call letters of the Posidonia, which apparently still was afloat.

Norwegian Schooner Docks With English and Nazi Seamen, Some Dead.

CONFLICTING REPORTS SENT

One Asserts Bodies of German Soldiers Are Being Washed Up From a Transport.

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OSLO, April 8 (A.P.).—A Norwegian schooner reached Norway today with forty to fifty German and British seamen aboard and half a dozen bodies on deck after a battle in the North Sea in which a British vessel and a German submarine were sunk.

According to the crew of the schooner, two German submarines attacked the British vessel, which was armed.

The schooner herself was so close to the battle that she was damaged slightly from the explosion of a torpedo.

It was reported from several points along the west coast of Norway that bodies were being washed ashore. Reports stated that the dead were believed to be from a German troop transport.

German Ship in Distress.

The Germans aboard the schooner were in uniform. The schooner docked at Lillesand, on the southeastern tip of Norway.

Later dispatches from Stockholm stated that the German steamship Kreta had radioed today that she had been attacked by a submarine and was in distress, but still afloat off Faerder on the south coast of Norway near Oslofjord. Norwegian Coast Guard vessels were believed to be going to the rescue.

Meanwhile ninety to 100 German naval craft, mostly armed trawlers, coastal craft and minesweepers were reported by the newspaper Aftonbladet to be moving north from Germany toward the Skagerrak, the body of water between

Norway and Denmark which forms the entrance to the Baltic Sea from the North Sea.

[In Berlin reports of German fleet movement were met with the rejoinder that military information could not be given out.]

British Warcraft Sighted.

At the same time, reports from Norwegian coastal points said that British battleships and cruisers had been sighted. Actually, the allied plan of acquainting shipping with the positions of the mine fields called for the presence in territorial waters of allied warships.

The purpose of the reported German contingent was not clear. In many quarters it was regarded as doubtful that the Reich was seeking a direct naval encounter with the British.

Observers pointed out, furthermore, that the new mine fields laid by the allies in Norwegian territorial waters were relatively high up Norway's coast and that any attempt by German vessels to sweep the fields clear would expose them to attack.

At the same time it was held to be entirely likely that Germany was planning some form of a counter move.

(The Rio de Janeiro, built in 1914, is listed in Lloyd's Register of Shipping as owned by the Hamburg-South America Line.)

Sounds Of Second Battle

There were indications that at least one other naval encounter took place off the southern coast of Norway today. Numerous violent explosions at sea were heard about 1 P. M. and later several more were reported.

Earlier reports of the fighting conflicted. One version was that an armed British vessel and a German submarine were sunk when the British ship was attacked by two German submarines.

Schooner's Narrow Escape

One Norwegian schooner was said to have put into Lillesand with between forty and fifty British and German seamen and the bodies of four others. The Germans were in uniform.

Later two other schooners reached port with many more survivors and five more bodies.

The crew of the first schooner reported that she was so close to the fighting that she was damaged slightly from the explosion of a torpedo.

Nazi Steamer Asks Aid

One report, entirely without confirmation, was that the German victims were from a troop transport. There was no explanation of what a German transport ship would be doing in these waters.

The German steamer Kreta radioed today that she had been attacked by a submarine and was in distress although still afloat off Faerder, on the south coast of Norway near Oslofjord. Norwegian Coast Guard vessels went to the rescue.

Nazi Fleet Move Reported

The Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported that a large tanker of unknown nationality had been torpedoed in the North Sea.

"Big Warships" Reported.

LONDON, April 8 (A. P.).—An Oslo dispatch to Reuters, a British news agency, reported that "a big warship" had been sighted off Bodoe on the west coast of Norway south of Trondheim at 9:30 A. M. today. She was said to have been only half a mile from shore.

Another "big warship" also was reported seen from Hustadvika, just north of Bodoe, where five steamships were stopped.

The 4,843-ton Greek steamship Okeania was sunk today, apparently by a mine. One of the crew was missing. The survivors, five of whom were injured, were landed at a southeastern British port.

Oslo Demands Allies Remove Mines From Norwegian Waters

Koht Calls Parliament Into Special Session When Anglo-French Notes Arrive—Scandinavia Is Aroused.

OSLO, April 8 (A. P.).—Norway, shocked by the laying of allied mines in Norwegian territorial waters at dawn today, immediately charged Great Britain and France with an open breach of international law and demanded that the mines be removed at once.

As soon as it became known that the allies were laying the mines in three regions off Norway's coast to cut off shipment of iron ore to Germany through Norwegian territorial waters, the Norwegian Cabinet met and then Parliament was called into special session.

Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht, in a public statement charged that the allies had violated Norwegian "sovereignity and neutrality" by laying the mines and patrolling the affected regions with warships.

'Grave Protest' Made.

"The Norwegian Government," he said, "protests gravely and solemnly against this open breach of international law. . . . The Norwegian Government must demand that such mines be removed at once and that the guard by foreign warships cease."

Mr. Koht charged Britain with violating an agreement of last March 11 which he said provided that all Norwegian goods, including contraband, could be sent from Norway to Germany.

"The British and French governments early today laid out mine fields at three places in Norwegian sea territory to stop free shipping within Norwegian waters," Mr. Koht said, in his formal statement, "and British warships have been sent to guard these areas.

"The Norwegian Government protests gravely and solemnly against this open breach of international law and such infringements with the strength of Norwegian sovereignty and neutrality.

"During the entire war Norway has followed all rules for neutrality with strictest concern. It is in full conformity with generally acknowledged rules that Norway has kept her waters open for all legitimate shipping from belligerent countries.

"When the British and French Governments now take such steps to stop shipping to Germany, the Norwegian Government must draw attention to the fact that Britain on March 11 signed an agreement with Norway which states that all Norwegian goods, including goods which are considered as war contraband, can be sent from this country to Germany.

"For such reason the Norwegian Government did not expect that the allied governments would interfere by force and try to stop these shipments.

Demands Removal of Mines.

"The Norwegian Government can in no way acknowledge this laying of mines in Norwegian territory.

"The Norwegian Government must demand that such mines be removed at once and that the guard by foreign warships cease.

"The Norwegian Government reserves to itself the right to take any and all steps which may be necessary as a result of such infringement of Norwegian neutrality."

Mr. Koht's declaration was in the nature of a public statement. It was not at once indicated whether a protest in this vein had been made to Britain and France.

Shocked by Action.

Shock and amazement was reflected in official circles here. A swift round of Government conferences followed delivery of identical British and French notes disclosing the drastic step to tighten the allied blockade of Germany.

The notes were handed to the Foreign Office at 6 A. M. (12 midnight, Eastern standard time), and Foreign Minister Koht hurriedly summoned Government leaders to formulate the course of action.

The allied action, reported to have been completed at dawn today, had been taken without advance notice to Norway and without official permission, officials said.

The special Cabinet meeting was attended by Norway's highest military chieftains.

There was intense public excitement as the country awaited the next move in a situation generally regarded as a definite threat to Scandinavian neutrality. Official quarters appeared calm, however, and the Oslo Stock Exchange reacted only slightly.

Mr. Koht told Parliament that protests had been made to both London and Paris against mining of Norwegian waters.

Karl Hambro, President of Parliament and head of the Foreign Relations Committee, announced that his committee had indorsed all steps taken so far by the Government.

Sweden Is Anxious.

Swedish official circles were represented in a British dispatch from Stockholm as regarding the allied mining of Norwegian waters as "a flagrant" violation of Scandinavian neutrality, calling for strongest condemnation.

The new mine fields are located as follows: Between Molde and Alesund on the west coast; between Molde and Kristiansund at Hustadviken; at Vest Fjord near Lofoten in the Narvik region.

All three fields were reported heavily guarded by British naval units. The apparent purpose of the mine fields was to force German merchant ships to move out of Norwegian territorial waters into international waters where the British Navy waited to intercept them.

The ultimate objective of the allies is obviously to halt shipments of Swedish ore to the Reich to feed the Nazi war machine.

The Norwegin public first heard of the laying of the mines through radio broadcasts.

Whether Norway will take any action beyond a formal protest now is the vital issue.

Mines Heavily Guarded.

The newspaper Dagbladet pointed out that the mine fields were so heavily guarded by British naval units that any attempt to remove the mines by force would be impossible.

Although Scandinavians generally had for some time accepted the possibility of some drastic move, the announcement that the mine fields had been laid brought widespread shock and amazement.

In Copenhagen, the Danish capital, the newspaper Ekstrabladet commented editorially:

"Here is such a blow to the right of free decision of small nations that it is difficult to believe that it comes from a country which carries that right of free decision as one of its basic principles of government."

Protest Filed by Norway.

LONDON, April 8 (A. P.).—Norwegian Minister E. A. Colban called upon Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax at the Foreign Office today and was understood to have protested against the laying of British mines in Norwegian territorial waters.

Allied naval forces drove into Norwegian territorial waters today and at three strategic points off the rugged coast sowed mine fields to sever Germany's "lifeline" for Scandinavian iron ore.

The action was officially disclosed to Norway early today in British and French notes after minelayers had completed their silent task.

The stroke was the allies' most spectacular in their war to strangle German economy.

The mines were laid within the three-mile limit.

Prime Minister Chamberlain is scheduled to make a statement in the House of Commons tomorrow on the mine-laying.

The minelaying was completed within one hour, the British said. Norway was notified as soon thereafter as was practical.

Authoritative sources emphasized that the operations were "carried through without incident." They added that the action was taken solely against Germany.

Would Force Nazis to Sea.

The minefields, it was said, were merely laid to force coastal shipping to pass outside Norwegian territorial waters at three points. That would halt German ships which have been plying back and forth within territorial limits, compel them to risk allied capture by venturing onto the open sea or the peril of mines.

Norwegian and Swedish sources in London said that although the mines might seriously cut the flow of Swedish ore to Germany for the next month and a half arrangements could be made to divert the entire trade to the Baltic—where Germany's navy is supreme.

The greatest difficulty, the Swedish and Norwegian informants said, would not be in shipping ore from Lulea, in the Gulf of Bothnia, but in Germany's receiving it.

"Stettin is the only German port on the Baltic capable of handling such shipments," said one well-informed Norwegian.

The joint British-French statement, which warned shipping that mines have been sown off the Norwegian coast, stated also that British warships have been posted as a temporary guard to keep unsuspecting neutrals from the danger zones.

Would Welcome a Clash.

In response to queries as to what would happen if Norway swept up the mines, a statement authorized for publication pointed out that "they can be laid again."

On the other hand, the statement said, "should Germany herself dare to undertake such an operation the British Navy would welcome an engagement."

Disclosure of the mine laying in Norwegian waters came while British officials studied ways of slamming shut Germany's Balkan "back door," a leak in the blockade through which Germany gets oil and wheat.

British envoys home from central and southeastern European capitals were called to the office of Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax to discuss a diplomatic and trade offensive to shut Germany off from her supply sources.

The economic "big push" turned also toward a campaign for few imports from the United States of non-war materials and stepped-up exports to provide more dollars for buying war supplies abroad.

Reported slated for trimming were Hollywood-made movies — to save some of the more than $30,000,000 paid for American films each year—and Scotch whisky—to release more for American thirsts and bring home dollars for buying warplanes.

In Paris, the French said that a plain-spoken note was handed the Norwegian Government jointly by Britain and France declaring they had decided to close Norwegian waters to German shipping.

This note closely followed another to Norway and Sweden last Friday night in which the allies were understood to have outlined their conception of Scandinavian neutrality.

As justification for the mines, which they acknowledged were "not lawful in ordinary circumstances," the allies declared that "illegal" German practices gave them the right to take countermeasures.

Cite U-boat Warfare.

They cited German submarine and airplane attacks on neutral and British shipping, calling them "pure terrorism" and "defiance of recognized rules of war."

The statement elaborated on what it said obviously was the German Government's "indiscriminate campaign of destruction throughout waters in which their unnotified mines are laid or in which their submarines are in a position to operate" and served this notice:

"Whatever may be the actual policy which the Norwegian Government, by German threats and pressure, are compelled to follow, the allied governments can no longer afford to acquiesce in the present state of affairs by which Germany obtains resources vital to her prosecution of the war and obtains from Norway facilities which place the allies at a dangerous disadvantage.

"They have, therefore, already given notice to the Norwegian Government that they reserve the right to take such measures as they may think necessary to hinder or prevent Germany from obtaining in Norway resources or facilities which, for the purpose of war, would be to her advantage or to the disadvantage of the allies.

Allies Decide to Act.

"If the successful prosecution of the war now requires them to take such measures, world opinion will not be slow to realize both the necessity under which they are constrained to act and the purpose of their action.

"Their purpose in this war is to establish principles which the smaller States of Europe would themselves wish to see prevail and upon which the very existence of those States ultimately depends. The allies, of course, will never follow the German example of brutal violence, and any action they decide to take will always be carried out in accordance with the dictates of humanity.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government have, accordingly, resolved to deny continued use by the enemy of stretches of territorial waters which are clearly of particular value to him and they have

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therefore, decided to prevent the unhindered passage of vessels carrying contraband of war through Norwegian territorial waters."

French intelligence sources reported an increase of German troops along the Baltic coast line, where they were said to have been engaged "for some time" in embarking and disembarking exercises.

Narvik Zone Most Important

The mines in Norway's waters were laid in three small but vital areas, close to shore, each commanding a fjord and port. All three are north of the main European shipping routes.

The most important is in the vicinity of Bodoe, outside the entrance to Vest Fjord and Narvik. It is the northernmost.

The southernmost is off Stadtland, at the entrance to Nord Fjord, 110 miles north of Bergen. The third is 120 miles to the northeast, off Kristiansund, in the region of Bud.

The Allies' dramatic statements, broadcast to their empires, disclosed the mine laying and arrangements "for the limits of the area to be patrolled by British naval vessels until a period of forty-eight hours has elapsed from the laying of the first mine in each area."

ceed to Bergen from the north were held at Aalsund, Molde and Christiansund.]

Koht made his declaration on Norway's course following a joint meeting of the Cabinet with the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee. The Foreign Minister said that not only would Norway demand removal of the mines but she "reserves for herself the right to take any and all steps which may be necessary as a result of such infringement of Norwegian neutrality."

Koht declared that the laying of mines to stop German shipping in Norwegian waters was in direct contradiction of agreements which Britain signed March 11 on Norwegian trade with Germany.

Oslo, April 8 (AP)—Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht declared today that Norway will demand removal of Allied mines from her territorial waters. Koht's statement came as Norwegians heard ominous reports of a gathering of German and British warships.

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Rumors reaching here from Denmark said that 50 German ships of various sizes, including battleships, cruisers and minesweepers, were moving north toward the Skagerrak, an arm of the North Sea accessible from the Baltic.

These rumors — impossible to check readily—were that the German force was moving north through the Great Belt, a Baltic-North Sea approach flanked by islands that go to make up Denmark. Entrance to the Kattegat and Skagerrak would bring any German force to the southernmost point of Norway.

British Fleet Arrives

At the same time reports from Norwegian coastal points said that British battleships and cruisers had been sighted. Actually, the Allied plan of acquainting shipping with the positions of the mine fields called for the presence in territorial waters of Allied warships.

[From Bergen, the United Press reported that Norwegian coastal shipping had been halted completely. Ships scheduled to pro-

BRITAIN'S NAVY STANDING BY TO GUARD FIELDS

Nation Stands Fast On Defiant Attempt To Cut Route Of Nazi Ore Ships

Hopes To Force German Craft Into Open Sea Where They Can Be Sunk

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, April 8 Great Britain stood fast tonight on the defiant mine-laying in Norwegian territorial waters despite vigorous protests by Norway and ominous rumors of a possible Nazi naval drive to smash this latest link in the chain of Germany's economic encirclement.

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Prime Minister Chamberlain is scheduled to explain and defend the Allied action in a statement before the House of Commons tomorrow.

Britain, stating the action was taken in reprisal for German attacks on neutral shipping, hoped to halt the use of Norwegian territorial waters by German ships taking Swedish ore to the Reich by forcing them out into the open sea where they might be intercepted by British naval craft.

Friction Not Expected

Foreign Office sources refused comment on the mine blockade except to emphasize that it was a joint action of the Allies and that the reasons for it were "implicit" in the text of the announcement. Informed sources declared the action would "not lead to serious friction between Britain and Norway."

Scandinavians in London familiar with shipping and port problems professed to believe that the blockade's effect would be only temporary. They said that the entire flow of Swedish iron ore to Germany could be diverted to the Gulf of Bothnia in May or June, when the ice breaks up in the gulf, if the Germans are able to split the handling of the shipments among Stettin, Bremerhaven and Hamburg by way of the Kiel Canal. Swedish railways also are able to handle a certain amount of the mining output.

Chamberlain was believed to have conferred today with Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, who earlier had received the Norwegian Minister, Erik Colban.

Navy Standing By

The British navy, which sowed three mine fields in an hour without incident at dawn today, was reported standing by tonight ready for any development.

Neutral naval sources said it was possible that Germany might strike at British ships lying outside the mined areas awaiting ore boats to be forced outside the territorial waters by the mines.

Reports from Oslo of the landing of British and German seamen on the Norwegian coast were taken by these sources to indicate "either sporadic ship actions" or "the opening actions of a large engagement."

It was regarded as definitely possible that Germany might send her own minesweepers north to clear the newly laid fields.

Some sources thought the mine laying might tempt German capital ships out for a naval engagement larger than any which has come in the war. Others thought Germany would react by hunting down British submarines concentrated off Bud, Bodo and Stadtlandet, the three western Norwegian coastal points near where the mine fields were sown within the three-mile limit.

Just Out Several Miles

The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a short-wave broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System, described the mine fields as jutting for some distance out into the ocean. The field at Stadtlandet, one of Norway's westernmost points, sticks out six miles from shore and covers about forty-five square miles, the B. B. C. said. The one at Bud projects ten or eleven miles out into the ocean, and covers about thirty-five square miles, while that at Bodo, just south of Narvik, the port from which the Swedish ore moves to Germany during the winter, is the largest of all, a strip five miles wide and twenty miles long, according to the B. B. C.

This last field "projects from the Norwegian coast in a northwesterly direction so as to leave a clear passage into West Fjord, but compelling ships to pass well outside the territorial waters," the B. B. C. said. Narvik lies at the head of West Fjord.

NAZI BOMBERS RAID SCAPA 3D TIME IN MONTH

Lose Two Planes, But Cause No Damage In Attack, English Assert

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 8—German airplanes successfully attacked British naval anchorage at Scapa Flow tonight, the official German news agency announced and said several heavy units were reported hit.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, April 9—German warplanes dropped incendiary and high-explosive bombs in their third raid within a month last night on Britain's Scapa Flow naval base, the Air Ministry reported early today.

At least two German planes were shot down, the British said, and a third was believed brought down before the attack ended.

Incendiary Bombs Dropped

The raid resulted in no damage to shipping, the British added. A civilian was buried under the debris caused by a high-explosive bomb, a communique added, but suffered no injury beyond shock.

The statement issued by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security said:

"During a raid on Scapa Flow yesterday evening a number of incendiary and high-explosive bombs were dropped. No damage was caused to warships or other shipping.

"A civilian was buried under debris by a high-explosive bomb, but sustained no injury beyond shock. There were no other casualties.

"Small fires were started in the heather by the incendiary bombs, which fell on the moorland, and the roof of an outlying farmhouse was damaged by the fire of high-explosive bombs which fell near. No other damage to property was caused.

Nazi Craft Downed

"It is now known that two of the enemy aircraft which took part in the raid were shot down by the Royal Air Force fighter aircraft, and it is believed that a third, which was severely damaged by machine-gun fire and was last seen diving toward the sea, met the same fate."

The German planes, divided into three waves, also flew over the Orkney Islands surrounding Scapa Flow, but no bombs were reported dropped on the land.

Residents of the area said the Germans flew at tremendous height.

British fighters, described by the residents as "thick as locusts," went up to intercept the Germans, and anti-aircraft guns opened fire.

"Most Impressive" Yet

Witnesses said the British fighter planes tore into the raiding bombers like angry hornets as the searchlights picked out their targets.

Spectators described the battle as the "grandest and most impressive" yet seen in the series of German attacks on the famous fleet anchorage in the Orkney Islands.

The pursuit planes, each with eight machine guns, opened up at full blast and broke up the formations of the bombers in the high-altitude battle.

Allies Down Six Nazi Planes

Extraordinary Air Activity Is Reported—Germans Maneuvering Along Baltic.

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PARIS, April 8 (A.P.).—French forces today reported extraordinary activity of allied and German air forces, particularly along the Belgian and Luxemburger borders on the flank of the western front. The High Command had announced that five German planes were shot down in yesterday's combat—four by the French and one by the British.

All five planes—two Dorniers and three Messerschmitts—fell on French territory and surviving airmen were taken prisoners, military reports said. All French planes were reported to have returned to their bases.

A sixth German plane, a Junkers with a crew of four, was added to the list by a belated announcement. The French said that it was shot down in flames and its whole crew was killed.

This morning's communique of the High Command read:

"Renewed artillery fire in the region of the Vosges (mountains). Local activity of patrols."

Its evening communique said:

"A day without important incidents on the front. Activity of the air forces of both sides during the morning."

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Germans Claim Victories.

BERLIN, April 8 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that seven allied planes were shot down yesterday over the North Sea and France and acknowledged that three German planes were missing. The daily communique follows:

"In the course of April 7 German planes undertook reconnaissance fights over the central North Sea and northern and central France, as well as patrol flights over the German (Helgoland) Bight and the western front.

"North of Sylt Island, a swarm of Messerschmitt planes sighted twenty-four British Wellington bombers. Our chasers shot down two British planes and forced the others to turn off westward.

"Air fights repeatedly occurred on the western front. There our chasers shot down four enemy planes. Another was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. Three of our own planes are missing."

The allies' communiques yesterday gave almost a reverse picture. They said that the Germans lost seven planes to their two in fights over the North Sea and the western front. The British acknowledged that two Royal Air Force planes failed to return from the North Sea engagement, but said "one enemy aircraft was destroyed and at least one other is believed to have been damaged."

D. N. B., official German news agency, said that the air battle at sea occurred about 100 miles north of Sylt, German island base.

Nazis Report Big British Plot

Say Plan to Blow Up Barges and Make the Danube Impassable Was Uncovered.

APR 9 - 1940

BERLIN, April 8 (A. P.).—Authorized German spokesmen described to foreign correspondents today details of what they declared was a gigantic British plot to make the Danube impassable and to carry the war into the Danubian basin—that is, southeastern Europe.

The plotters, these sources said, planned to send a half-dozen barges loaded with dynamite up the river, blast the channel and blow up bridges.

More than 100 British Army, Navy and Air Force men who were to have participated in the coup were arrested by Rumanian police before they had time to carry out their design, the Germans said. The barge fleet was reported to have been seized at Giurgiu, directly south of Bucharest.

The explosion, according to the German charges, was to have taken place in what is known as the Iron Gate, 280 miles above Giurgiu, a section of the river characterized by swift rapids and high cliffs. Navigation is possible here only by a channel built through the rapids. It was in this channel that the barges were to have been sunk, the Germans said.

A Rumanian sailor was said to have drawn the attention of police to the barges, after which the police late Saturday boarded them and made the arrests. The Germans said that the tugs, although loaded with explosives, had been declared to customs men as having carried "spare machine parts."

Vice-Consul Accused.

The chief plotter was described by the Nazis as an English vice-consul at Bucharest, who, they said actually was the chief of the British secret service in Rumania.

They said that the scheme had been disclosed through the watchfulness of Rumanian police.

This "breach of neutrality," these spokesmen declared, coupled with the "equally flagrant breach" in Norwegian waters confronted all neutrals with questions of how they are to react in the future to the British-French methods of conducting the war.

German officialdom said the Danube plot was a worthy companion piece to the mining of Norwegian waters by the allies, which they said might have "consequences nobody can foresee."

"Icily cold, Germany watches these developments," authorized informants said in commenting on both incidents. "Icily cold, Germany watches the unfolding of this drama. Icily cold, Germany reserves her own decisions to meet the situation."

The fleet which figured in the alleged Danube plot was said to have consisted of several English tugs and barges and a few chartered Greek barges.

Report Dynamite Found.

The German informants said that 400 boxes of dynamite and a quantity of machine gun ammunition had been hidden aboard the barges. Their crews totaling more than 100 men, included technical personnel of British dynamiting units as well as officers from the army, navy and air services, according to the Germans. Several speed boats were said to have accompanied the barge fleet.

In Nazi circles it was said that it would be interesting to see how neutral nations respond to the tactics adopted by the allies in the Danube plot and invasion of Norwegian waters.

The tone of the allied note announcing the latter action to the Norwegian Government was described as "spiteful, sarcastic, insolent and impertinent." The mining operation also was a sign of "weakness, nervousness and readiness to set aside the conception and reality of neutrality," Germans said.

They added that they were watching the developments with determined readiness in all quarters, but declined to intimate what their own answer might be.

Authorized persons predicted the effects would be "tremendous."

Immediately upon receipt of information on the allies' decision, the staffs of various Reich Ministries went into conferences. Men charged with informing the press intimated that a fuller expression of the German attitude would come later in the day.

British Dynamite-Barges Seized In Rumania on Danube 'Plot' Tip

APR 9 - 1940

By The Associated Press

BUCHAREST, April 8.—The detention of a fleet of dynamite-laden British barges, asserted by the Germans to have been designed to blow up a narrow Danube gateway and block a German supply line, electrified southeastern Europe today with fear that the war might soon spread to this quarter of the world.

Rumanian police, acting on a tip said to have been supplied by the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, halted the fleet near Giurgiu, Danube River port whence Germany ships Rumanian oil. Aboard were tons of dynamite.

Germans alleged the British planned to blockade the spot in the Danube known as the Iron Gate by sinking the barges and wrecking the narrow channel where the river cuts through the Carpathian Mountain barrier between high cliffs. The Iron Gate is 280 miles upriver from Giurgiu.

Official British quarters, acknowledging that the barges were loaded with explosives, insisted they were to be used only for destroying Allied river craft in case of a German invasion of Rumania. The only official British statement on the matter was a communique saying merely that Rumanian authorities had seized two cases of firearms which a British barge captain had neglected to declare in passing customs.

The British aim was reported in Germany, which keeps a close watch over Rumania through Gestapo (secret police) agents, to be blocking of the Iron Gate with sunken barges and blasting of the narrow artificial channel through which all river shipping must pass.

Two hundred Rumanian and Yugoslav soldiers armed with machine guns tonight were guarding the gateway, where the Danube forms the boundary between Rumania and Yugoslavia. Giurgiu was turned into a military zone by the Rumanian Army, which banned all entries without special permits.

The German version of the seizure, which was said to have taken place on Saturday, reported that more than 100 British Army, Navy and Air Force men, who were to have participated in the coup, had been arrested.

Both the Rumanian Foreign Office and British quarters, however, insisted there was no basis to the German reports that Britons had been seized aboard the barges, and official London sources declined to "dignify" the entire story of the incident by discussing it.

Simultaneously, there were reports from Rumanian military sources of armed encounters between the crews of German and British barges on the Danube, and of shots from the Bulgarian side of the river opposite Giurgiu. The reports caused the greatest excitement in Bucharest since war was declared. Cabinet ministers held many conferences, and the British Charge d'Affaires visited Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu.

The reaction from the capitals of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria was that they would be the greatest sufferers if war should spread down the Danube in the form of a guerrilla conflict.

NAZI SHIP TESTS ADRIATIC PATH; SAFE IN TRIESTE

APR 9 - 1940

Ankara Sights No British Warcraft on Voyage From Yugoslavia.

ITALY ALERT FOR BLOCKADE

But Diplomats Doubt if Il Duce Will Close Entrance to Sea at Otranto.

ROME, April 8 (A. P.).—The German freighter Ankara arrived safely at Trieste today with 5,000 tons of bauxite from Yuzoslavia, carried through Yugoslav and Italian territorial waters on a test trip which the Germans hoped would open up a new blockade-puncturing route for war supplies.

British warships were believed to be in the Adriatic and had been reported planning to halt such a shipment, but the Ankara, which left Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, yesterday, reached Trieste after what her captain described as an uneventful trip. He said that no British naval vessel had been sighted en route.

Germany hopes that eventually supplies may be carried through neutral territorial waters from points as far away as Russia's oil ports on the Black Sea. Once the goods reach Trieste, they may be transshipped to Germany by rail.

Italy Watching Adriatic.

Bauxite, mineral base of aluminum, is regarded by Great Britain as war material and therefore contraband, although Yugoslavia does not regard it as a war supply.

Meanwhile Italy kept an alert eye on developments in Scandinavia, watching the allied blockade tightening there for signs of any possible extension to the Adriatic.

La Tribuna termed the British-French decision to halt the passage of German vessels through Norwegian territorial waters as an action "against Germany and he neutrals as well," and continued:

"It being clear that the offensive decided upon by the admiralty in the north strikes a serious blow at neutral interests, besides violating international law, in order to save face they are beginning to say in London that a real war soon will be carried to the German front."

Diplomatic sources here said they expected Italy, pictured by Premier Mussolini yesterday as ready for whatever "this late spring brings," to contest any effort to blockade Adriatic shipping.

See No Closing of Adriatic.

They said they doubted, however, that the Italian Navy would attempt to close the entrance to the Adriatic at the Straits of Otranto.

The expectation in these quarters that the Italians would avoid any incident in the Adriatic, which they consider an Italian sea, was based on the belief that both Italy and Yugoslavia want to stay out of the war.

German shipping in the Adriatic, consisting mostly of bauxite cargoes from Yugoslavia for the Reich's aluminum industries, they said, are considered of relatively small importance.

700,000 Making Arms in Italy

ROME, April 8 (AP).—Gen. Umberto Favagrossa, Italy's Commissioner General for War Manufacturers, informed Premier Benito Mussolini today that more than 700,000 workers were employed in the manufacture of war materials. Gen. Favagrossa said 929 auxiliary factories now were controlled by the War Manufacturers' Board.

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BRITISH LABORERS STAGE A PROTEST

Deny Burgin's Report of Lack of Skilled Men.

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LONDON, April 8 (A. P.).—The police were called to control a demonstration before the Ministry of Supply today. Officials expressed belief that the demonstration was caused by anger at Minister Leslie Burgin's statement Saturday that England's demand exceeded the supply of skilled building tradesmen.

The participants for the most part were unemployed bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters and plumbers.

W. Smart, one of the leaders, estimated that 20,000 skilled workmen are unemployed and said that "we were determined to put our case forward and, although we are not yet satisfied, it has been promised that if we submit a memorandum, the Minister will go into our case and reply to our points."

This was later confirmed by a Ministry statement.

Cooper Says Americans Back Aid if Allies Need It

Home From U. S. Tour, He Tells Britons of Sympathy

LONDON, April 8 (AP).—Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, who has just returned from a United States lecture tour, told a Conservative party meeting today there was "profound sympathy for the Allied cause" in America.

He declared Americans "feel that if Great Britain were in great difficulties they would have to come to her assistance, because there are some things in this country which the average American feels are as much his as ours."

He deplored what he termed the failure of Great Britain "to acquaint the American people with the true facts in our case while the Germans have been very successful in their propaganda." He said support for the Allies in the United States had declined somewhat as a result.

Pork Ban Lifted

APR 9 - 1940

London, April 8 (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced today that beginning tomorrow pork would be removed temporarily from the list of rationed meats.

Rumanians Halted Barges.

BUCHAREST, April 8 (A. P.).—Rumanian authorities confirmed today that they had halted a number of British barges loaded with dynamite near the Danube east of Giurgiu.

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British official quarters, denying German reports that the British intended to close the Danube to prevent Germany from receiving supplies over this important southeastern route, said that the seized dynamite had been shipped to Rumania for use in blowing up British and French river barges, tankers and tugs in case Germany should invade the Balkans.

British quarters and the Rumanian Foreign Office insisted that there was no foundation to German news agency allegations that "more than 100" British officers had been seized aboard the barges by the Rumanian police.

The British Charge D'Affaires conferred late today with Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu in a hastily arranged meeting. Both the Rumanian Foreign Office and the British legation declined to make a formal statement on the matter until after the meeting.

It was reported also in Rumanian military circles, although not confirmed officially, that shots were fired during another Danube incident between German and British bargemen and that "mysterious shots" were fired at the same time from the Bulgarian shore opposite Giurgiu.

While the German news agencies circulated reports that the British had plotted to dynamite "the Iron Gate" and thus caused the greatest tension here since the start of the war last September, Rumanian military authorities designated Giurgiu as a military zone. This huge oil shipping port, from which Germany gets most of her Rumanian oil, henceforth will be controlled by the army, with entrance barred to all except those having special permits.

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London Scoffs at Charge.

LONDON, April 8 (A. P.).—Official informants here said today that they declined to "dignify" the reports of a Danube plot by comment.

30.24-1515

WARNING IS SOUNDED

Planes Believed German Seen in Shetlands Sector.

LONDON, April 8 (A. P.).—British fighters took the air today and air raid sirens screamed as planes believed to be German were seen in the area of the Shetland Islands north of Scotland.

The air alarm remained in force for 38 minutes.

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Business As Usual

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Stromness, The Orkneys, April 8 (AP)—It takes more than a German air raid on Britain's Scapa Flow naval base in these islands north of Scotland to disrupt the town's business.

The town council watched the distant fighting briefly, then held its regular meeting behind shuttered windows.

"We had a heavy agenda," Provost Marwick explained, "and decided to get on with it."

Nazi Troops To Baltic

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London, Tuesday, April 9 (AP)—The *Daily Mail's* Amsterdam correspondent reports that Germany is rushing troops to the Baltic, adding that neutral observers in Berlin saw troop trains leaving the Stettiner Station for the Baltic garrisons of Stralsund, Swinemuende and Stettin.

Greek Ship Sunk; Man Lost

LONDON, April 8 (AP).—The Greek steamer Okeania, 4,843 tons, was sunk today, apparently by a mine. One of the crew was missing. The survivors, five of whom were injured, were landed at a south eastern British port.

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Berlin Chancelleries Yield Metal for Arms

Hitler Orders Fittings Taken; Bronze Doors Removed

BERLIN, April 8 (AP).—Acting on orders from Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, workmen today started removing virtually all brass and bronze fittings from both the old and new chancelleries as an example to the nation in the Reich's drive for metal to feed her industries. At Hitler's Munich home and his Berghof retreat near Berchtesgaden similar steps were started.

The great bronze chancellery doors, through which many diplomats have passed, were the first to go. The order also covered such bronze objects as ventilator grills, candelabra and metal ornaments.

The metal collection campaign to supply Germany's arms factories is to culminate on Hitler's birthday, April 20.

King of Belgians Reviews Troops

BRUSSELS, April 8 (A. P.).—King Leopold reviewed his troops before the palace in a ceremony today marking the birthday of his father, the former King Albert.

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Military parades also were held in other principal cities, where the streets were decorated with flags and many offices and all schools were closed.

REDS AND FINLAND RESUME RELATIONS

Appointment of Ministers Announced in Moscow.

APR 9 - 1940

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP).—Placing the final seal on her newly concluded peace with Finland, Russia has resumed normal diplomatic relations with her small neighbor.

Tass, the official Russian news agency, announced last night that the Government had designated Ivan S. Zotov as Minister to Helsinki and had approved appointment of Dr. Juho K. Paasikivi as Finnish Minister to Moscow.

Zotov has been Russia's Minister to Latvia since November, 1937. His post there will be taken over by Vladimir Derevianski, Minister to Helsinki before the Russo-Finnish war.

Dr. Paasikivi headed a Finnish delegation which negotiated unsuccessfully with Russia before the war and participated in the subsequent peace conferences.

Announcement of the appointment of the new ministers coincided with reports that a Japanese trade delegation, which has been in Moscow since January 10 discussing a Japanese-Russian commercial treaty, had decided to leave the city.

[In Tokio a Foreign Office spokesman denied that any members of the Japanese commission save Shikao Matsushima, the leader, were leaving Moscow, and said that the trade talks would continue.]

Meanwhile the Communist party organ Pravda announced completion of a railway linking Russia's main line from Leningrad to the arctic with territory north of Lake Ladoga, which Finland relinquished to Russia under their peace treaty.

The line, eighty-one miles long, connects Petrozavodsk, 250 miles north of Leningrad, with Suojarvu, former Finnish town about sixty-five miles north of Lake Ladoga.

Berlin-Sofia Trade Talks

APR 9 - 1940

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 8 (AP).—A German trade mission today opened negotiations with Bulgarian officials designed to assure Germany a continued major share of Bulgaria's exports in the face of the Allies' economic drive in the Balkans.

The three-man delegation is headed by Hermann Landwehr, director in the Ministry of Commerce, who arrived here more than a week ago.

Spee's Officers Herded on Ship After 11 Escape

Argentina Finds 8 More Got Away on Week End; Rest Are Closely Guarded

BUENOS AIRES, April 8 (AP).—All the officers of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee were herded aboard the Argentine naval transport Pampa today as a precaution, shortly after discovery that at least eleven officers, who have been "guests" of the Argentine government since December, had disappeared.

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Last Saturday the government, indignant over the escape of three officers, ordered the remaining officers and the higher-ranking members of the crew confined to the Martin Garcia naval base in the Rio de La Plata, eighty miles from here.

The Naval Ministry announced the officeds, including Capt. Walter Kay, the Germans' ranking officer, had been removed from a naval arsenal to the ship. Later they will be taken to the naval base. A total of 210 warrant officers and cadets and nearly four hundred crewmen are confined in the arsenal.

The Pampa was surrounded at the dock by four armed minesweepers, with a naval tanker lying alongside. Police banned all unauthorized persons from boarding ships in the harbor.

The Naval Ministry said it was impossible to tell the exact number missing, but estimated that eight left over the week end, in addition to the three previously reported. There were still twenty-four officers in the arsenal.

Reports were heard that the Argentine Foreign Office had said the Germans resisted removal and that Argentine officials had been required to use force to get them aboard the Pampa.

Officers Of Graf Spee Held Incommunicado

Detained In Buenos Aires Arsenal After Trying To Resist Internment

Buenos Aires, April 8 (AP)—Well-informed sources said tonight that four or five German naval officers were being held incommunicado in the naval arsenal here after an attempt to resist internment with the rest of the officers of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

Decree was published tonight establishing Martin Garcia Island as the internment zone to halt a string of Nazi escapes.

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A checkup disclosed eight officers apparently had fled their quarters in the naval arsenal over the week end, raising to eleven the number of such escapes. The eventual disposition of 400 crewmen originally ordered scattered among interior provinces still is undecided.

—Yugoslav Stand—

[By the Associated Press]

APR 9 - 1940

Belgrade, April 8—Official quarters declared today that Yugoslavia would act jointly with Italy in case the Allies blockade the Adriatic or lay mines there.

The British announcement that mines had been laid in Norwegian waters stirred sharp anxiety that the Allies might extend their operations to the Adriatic.

The first German freighter loaded with Yugoslav bauxite left Dubrovik early yesterday for Trieste through Yugoslav and Italian territorial waters to test this channel as a means of evading the Allied blockade.

German proposals to establish a "blockade-proof" trade route through the Adriatic with part of the merchant fleet bottled up in Italian ports since the start of the war have led to recurrent but unconfirmed reports that British warships were ready to break up any such traffic.

Officials here pointed out that Italy controls both sides of the narrow Straits of Otranto, the only entrance to the Adriatic.

Yugoslavia's foreign policy has been tied closely with Italy's since Italy annexed Albania a year ago.

Norway Envoy Has Night Talk With Hull's Aids

State Department Aroused Quickly Into Activity on News From Scandinavia

WASHINGTON, April 9 (Tuesday) (AP).—The Norwegian Minister to the United States, Wilhelm de Morgenstierne, was in conversation with the State Department shortly before midnight.

The Department, where a night watch has been maintained constantly since the outbreak of the European war, stirred quickly to activity. Officials there hurried to their offices. Across the street lights burned in the White House executive offices, although President Roosevelt was at his Hyde Park home.

There was no comment from officials here as to whether the President would take immediate steps to issue a proclamation under the neutrality act adding Norway to the list of belligerents.

Such action undoubtedly would be coupled with a proclamation forbidding American ships to enter Norwegian waters. The present "combat zone" from which these vessels now are banned ends just south of Bergen, Norway.

The State Department lacked diplomatic information on the situation in Denmark. It became apparent that official news about that nation would be awaited before consideration of any neutrality proclamation concerning Norway.

There are 552 American citizens in Denmark, department records showed, 1,067 in Norway and 1,752 in Sweden.

Among the first officials to reach their desks in the rambling State Department Building across from the White House were Assistant Secretary Adolf A. Berle, Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, Chief of the European Division, and Hugh S. Cumming, the department's expert on Scandinavian affairs.

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Mr. Berle talked by telephone with Secretary Hull at Atlantic City; Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles at his suburban home in Oxon Hill, Md., and with President Roosevelt's headquarters at Hyde Park, N. Y.

The fate of the Scandinavian nations has been a prime concern of the State Department since the outbreak of the European war and this concern was intensified during the Russian-Finnish conflict. The United States has a foreign trade with the Baltic nations far greater than with many larger nations.

Roosevelt Awakened

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 9 (Tuesday) (AP).—President Roosevelt communicated with the State Department by telephone early today over the northern European crisis.

Aides awakened him with the news shortly before 4 a. m. (Eastern standard time), and he immediately got in touch with Washington. Meanwhile, a secretary set about making arrangements, if feasible, to have a special train rushed here to return the President to the capital as soon as possible.

U. S. MAY REDEFINE COMBAT SECTOR

APR 9 - 1940

Washington Studies Allies' Mine-laying Action

WASHINGTON, April 8 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary Welles said today that the State Department had asked the navy and the Maritime Commission to co-operate in ascertaining the location of the mine fields planted in Norwegian territorial waters by Britain, in order to determine whether the combat area under the neutrality act should be extended.

Mr. Welles noted at a press conference that it was up to President Roosevelt to determine combat areas. He said the President would make his decision as soon as detailed information was available.

American ships are now permitted to go to any port in Norway north of and including Bergen. In fact, however, the department is informed, they are going only to Bergen, 110 miles south of the southernmost mine field said to have been laid by the British.

Since the City of Flint, American freighter seized by a German warship and placed in charge of a German prize crew, put into Norvik some months ago, no American ship has been reported there.

If it is decided that danger to American ships exists, the President is empowered by the neutrality act to change the combat area—within which American ships are forbidden to travel—without further authorization of Congress.

There seemed no likelihood of any diplomatic representations by the United States by way of protest against Britain's action.

Norway Wars on Reich

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 8—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, American Minister to Norway, notified the State Department tonight that the Norwegian Foreign Minister had informed her that Norway was at war with Germany.

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The State Department issued the following statement:

"The American Minister to Oslo, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, telegraphed to the Department of State tonight that the Foreign Minister has informed her that the Norwegians fired on four German warships coming up Oslo Fjord and that Norway is at war with Germany."

Mackenzie King May Visit U. S.

OTTAWA, April 8 (AP).—A spokesman for Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said tonight that the United States was a likely destination when the Prime Minister takes a spring vacation and that it "would not be unreasonable to suppose that he might pay a courtesy call" upon President Roosevelt.

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First Canadian Hurt At Front Comes Home From War Minus Eye

APR 8 1940

New York, April 8 (AP)—The first Canadian casualty of the European war to arrive in New York landed today from the French liner Champlain, minus his left eye and nearly blind in the right eye. He is Julien Durupt, 36, a Vancouver (B. C.) electrician.

On February 12, he said, he was sent to the front of the Maginot Line with five other men to plant mines. But the Germans already had mined the area, and when his party started digging an explosion killed his five companions.

The liner brought two other demobilized Canadians — Silviet Carricart, 40, a St. Pierre (Miquelon) fisherman, whom the Government felt would be more valuable in his vocation, and Louis Abgarall, 35, a St. Laurent (Manitoba) farmer and father of nine children, discharged because officials thought he was needed more at home.

Skagerrak the Scene Of '16 Jutland Battle

APR 9 1940

The Skagerrak, scene of today's attack by foreign warships upon the Fjord of Oslo and the place where a German troopship was sunk yesterday by the British, is the scene of the World War's most famous naval engagement, the Battle of Jutland.

The Skagerrak is a strategic arm of the North Sea between Norway and Denmark. Leading from the North Sea, the stretch of water becomes known as the Kattegat as it threads the narrow expanse between Denmark and Sweden into the Baltic Sea.

Key to Baltic.

Thus the Skagerrak is the key to the Baltic. To the Germans, the Battle of Jutland is known as the Battle of the Skagerrak.

The Battle of Jutland took place at the western mouth of the Skagerrak on May 31, 1916. The engagement between the British Grand Fleet under Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe and the German High Seas Fleet under Admiral Reinhard Scheer was the only one in which the rival fleets met in force.

Britain Master After Jutland.

After Jutland the British fleet was undisputed master of the German navy, which remained bottled up in the Baltic, but the full fruits of the British victory were not realized until Nov. 21, 1918, when the greater part of the German High Seas Fleet surrendered to Admiral Beatty.

The Skagerrak is about 140 miles long and 70 miles broad. It is shallow near the Danish shore, which is low and beset with sandbars, but toward the steep Norwegian coast it is deep, reaching a maximum of 443 fathoms.

What Norway Has To Meet Invader

APR 9 1940

(By Associated Press)

Neutral Norway, attacked today by four foreign warships, had not fought a battle since 1814 but she can back up her expressed determination to fight for neutrality with an army of 75,000 men, an air force of between 200 and 300 modern warplanes, and a navy of 50 small coast defense vessels totaling less than 35,000 tons.

The population of less than 3,000,000 probably could turn out less than 200,000 reserves.

Norway's army is built around a nucleus of 2,000 professional commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Military service is compulsory for all males.

The largest ships of the navy are two 4,000-ton vessels, one 40 and the other 43 years old. Each mounts two 8.2 inch guns.

The air force is an arm of the army and includes some motors and parts purchased from the United States.

BUCHAREST--FIRST AND NIGHT LEAD PLOT X X X CONFLICT.

IN SOME QUARTERS OF THE NEUTRAL NATIONS OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE THE FEAR WAS EXPRESSED THAT GERMANY MAY FIND HERSELF FORCED" TO TAKE STEPS TO PROTECT HER DANUBE NAVIGATION IN-

BEHIND THE RUMANIAN DETENTION OF THE BRITISH BARGES THE STORY OF KING CAROL'S PARDONING OF MEMBERS OF THE PRO-NAZI IRON GUARD, THE VERY ORGANIZATION HE ORDERED EXTERMINATED LAST FALL AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER ARMAND CALINESCU.

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IT WAS LEARNED THAT RUMANIAN AUTHORITIES WERE ADVISED ABOUT THE BRITISH BARGES BY THE GERMAN GESTAPO, WHICH, IN TURN, HAD BEEN TIPPED OFF BY A RUMANIAN RIVERMAN WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE IRON GUARD.

AT THE BULGARIAN PORT RUSE, WHICH IS OPPOSITE GIURGIU, IT WAS LEARNED THAT FIVE BRITISH BARGES MOVED DOWNSTREAM FROM THE RUMANIAN PORT YESTERDAY ESCORTED BY A RUMANIAN RIVER GUNBOAT.

GERMAN QUARTERS ASSERTED THE DYNAMITE WAS TRANS-SHIPPED

30.24-1517

30.24-1517

TO THE RIVER BARGES AT BRAILA, RUMANIA, FROM THE BRITISH FREIGHTERS ELIZABETH AND BELMONT.

APR 9-1940

AEM-538P

STJOHNS 51900 THROUGH SEVENTH

LONDON, APRIL 8 (AP)---- A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT MET TODAY TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF ALLIED MINE-LAYING ALONG IN NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

APR 9-1940

LONDON, APRIL 9--(TUESDAY)--(AP)--REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT NEITHER OF TWO GERMAN NEWS BROADCASTS THIS MORNING MENTIONED ANY ACTION AGAINST DENMARK.

THE WHOLE OF SCANDINAVIA WAS CUT OFF FROM TELEPHONE 9-1940 COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON THROUGH COPENHAGEN.

THE LONDON-COPENHAGEN RADIO TELEPHONE SERVICE NORMALLY OPENS AT 7 A. M. (1 A. M. EST).

WHEN OPERATORS TRIED TO GET THROUGH THIS MORNING THERE WAS SILENCE AT THE OTHER END.

ALL TELEPHONE CALLS BETWEEN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES AND LONDON PASS THROUGH COPENHAGEN.

AEM-1508

LONDON, APRIL 9-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-NAVAL SOURCES PROFESSED TODAY TO HAVE NO EXECT KNOWLEDGE OF A GERMAN ARMADA REPORTED STEAMING NORTHWARD IN THE KATTEGAT OFF NORWAY, BUT OTHER SOURCES ADVANCED TWO POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS.

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FIRST WAS THAT THE GROUP OF WARSHIPS, TRAWLERS AND AUXILIARY VESSELS MIGHT BE ATTEMPTING TO SOW A MINE FIELD IN THE SKAGERRAK WHICH WOULD SEAL UP THE BALTIC, AND SECOND, THAT THE GERMAN VESSELS MIGHT SEEK TO DESTROY THE ALLIES' MINE FIELD SOWN OFF NORWAY.

FD833PES

LORD HALIFAX, THE BRITISH MINISTERS TO THE BALKAN STATES AND THE AMBASSADORS TO ITALY AND TURKEY HELD THEIR FIRST REVIEW OF THE BALKAN SITUATION IN A THREE-HOUR FOREIGN OFFICE MEETING. SIR WILLIAM SEEDS, WHO APPARENTLY HAS FINISHED HIS LEAVE FROM HIS POST AS AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, ALSO SAT IN ON THE CONFERENCE.

THE STATESMEN, IT WAS LEARNED, DISCUSSED NEW MEANS OF "SHUTTING GERMANY'S BACK DOOR."

FD830PES

APR 9-1940

LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH) DISPATCH FROM OSLO TONIGHT SAID POSSIBLY 200 MEN WERE LOST FROM AN UNIDENTIFIED SHIP WHICH SUNK AFTER A VIOLENT EXPLOSION ABOUT NOON TODAY OFF LILLESAND ON NORWAY'S SOUTHERN COAST.

THE AGENCY SAID 88 MEN WERE SAVED.

RESCUE CRAFT HURRYING TO THE SCENE AFTER THE EXPLOSION FOUND SCORES OF MEN FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES IN THE SEA WHICH WAS COVERED WITH BLAZING OIL, THE DISPATCH ADDED. THE SHIP HAD VANISHED.

DN744PES

SIXTEEN SURVIVORS WERE RESCUED BY A NAVAL VESSEL, WHICH ALSO RECOVERED 19 BODIES.

OTHER SHIPS RESCUED 72 MEN AND RECOVERED 8 BODIES.

HUGE CROWDS GATHERED ON THE WATERFRONT AT KRISTIANSAND WHEN THE SINKING BECAME KNOWN, REUTERS SAID.

APR 9-1940

FD1120PES

LONDON, APRIL 8 (AP)---A BRITISH

V

OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION PLANE TOOK OFF FOR LISBON THIS MORNING ON THE FIRST OF THREE FLIGHTS PRELIMINARY TO REGULAR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO START EARLY NEXT MONTH. THE BRITISH PLANES WILL CONNECT WITH PAN AMERICAN CLIPPERS. THE PLANE TODAY CARRIED THE FIRST MAIL EVER FLOWN FROM LONDON TO LISBON.

APR 9-1940

LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) IN

APR 9-1940

A DISPATCH FROM NORWAY TODAY SAID THE GERMAN TANKER POSEIDON, 5,800 TONS, HAD BEEN TORPEDOED IN THE NORTH SEA. THERE WERE NO FURTHER DETAILS IMMEDIATELY AND THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY EARLIER HAD REPORTED SUCH AN INCIDENT IN WHICH IT SAID THE TANKER WAS OF UNKNOWN NATIONALITY.

LAP 0105S SECOND 105S 0L 120P

COPIES OF A

LONDON, APRIL 8 (AP)--- [redacted] "SECRET MAP"

PURPORTING TO SHOW A 10-YEAR NAZI PLAN TO CONQUER EUROPE HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION---TIMED TO ADD WEIGHT TO THE ALLIED ARGUMENT THAT EUROPE'S [redacted] SMALL NEUTRALS SHOULD COOPERATE WITH THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY IN THEIR OWN INTEREST.

ORIGINAL

THE MINISTRY SAID THE [redacted] WAS FOUND BY

PRAGUE

CZECH POLICE IN A 1938 RAID ON THE HEADQUARTERS OF KONRAD HENLEIN,

FUEHRER OF THE [redacted] SUDETEN GERMANS, WHO UNITED THAT [redacted] YEAR WITH GERMANY THROUGH THE [redacted] MUNICH PACT.

APR 9-1940

THE MINISTRY DECLARED THAT THE MAP SHOWED THAT GERMAN LEADERS IN 1937 [redacted] PLANNED TO TAKE AUSTRIA AND

the next year

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN [redacted] AND TO ADD PROGRESSIVELY TO [redacted]

their

CONQUESTS UNTIL BEFORE 1948 HITLER'S HORDES OF BRAGGING GANGSTERS

30.24-1519

30.24-1519

WOULD HAVE SEIZED SCANDINAVIA AND PORTUGAL" AND ALSO GREAT BRITAIN.

PARIS, APRIL 8--(AP)--PAUL REYNAUD'S "PUSH-THE-WAR" GOVERNMENT WILL GET ITS STIFFEST TEST TOMORROW WHEN THE FRENCH SENATE, IN WHAT MAY BE A HISTORY-MAKING SESSION, WILL DEMAND ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON ITS GENERAL POLICY AND CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

APR 9-1940

REYNAUD, IN PREPARATION FOR THE IMPORTANT SESSION WHICH WILL MARK THE FIRST TIME THE [redacted] NEW GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN QUESTIONED, [redacted] MET TODAY WITH HIS INNER WAR COUNCIL, AND LATER MET WITH GENERALISSIMO MAURICE GAMELIN AND GENERAL ALFONSE J. GEORGES. HE ALSO SUMMONED A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WITH PRESIDENT LEBRUN FOR 10 A.M. TOMORROW. THE OUTCOME OF THE QUESTIONNING SHOULD BE OF EXTREME INTEREST SINCE REYNAUD OBTAINED ONLY A MAJORITY OF ONE FROM THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN HIS FIRST VOTE OF CONFIDENCE. HOWEVER, THAT LATER WAS INCREASED TO 11, WHEN REYNAUD HAS AGREED TO TOMORROW'S QUESTIONNING.

HOSTILITY TO REYNAUD ON THE PART OF MANY RADICAL-SOCIALISTS HAS APPARENTLY BEEN TEMPERED BY AN ATTITUDE THAT HE SHOULD BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO SHOW WHAT HIS GOVERNMENT CAN DO BEFORE THE CHAMBER FORCES ANOTHER VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

WHILE THE GOVERNMENT LEADERS WERE DRAWING THEIR BATTLE LINES FOR THE VITAL SESSION TOMORROW, THE FRENCH ARMY SENT OUT ITS SWIFTEST PLANES IN A SERIES OF SUCCESSFUL MANEUVERS ALONG THE BELGIAN AND LUXEMBOURG BORDERS ON THE FLANK OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

THERE THEY MET STUBBORN RESISTANCE, BUT CAME OFF VICTORIOUS, WHICH MAY BE AN OMEN FOR REYNAUD.

APR 9-1940

THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND SAID BOTH ITS OWN AND ENEMY PLANES WERE AGAIN "ACTIVE, IN A DAY'S FIGHTING IN WHICH SIX GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED FELLED--FIVE ON yesterday FRENCH TERRITORY AND THEIR CREWS CAPTURED AND ONE WHICH FELL IN A FLAMING MASS WITH ITS CREW ALL KILLED.

ALL FRENCH PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE RETURNED SAFELY

AFTER THE AIR SKIRMISHES.

HOWEVER, THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED SEVEN ALLIED PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY, FIVE OF THEM ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AND ALSO ADMITTED THE LOSS OF THREE GERMAN PLANES.)

FRENCH SOURCES ALSO SAW AN INCREASE OF GERMAN TROOPS ALONG THE BALTIC COAST-LINE WHERE THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED "FOR SOME TIME" IN EMBARKING AND DISEMBARKING EXERCISES.

APR 9-1940

BERLIN, APRIL 9-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-NORWAY APPARENTLY WAS CUT OFF FROM ALL COMMUNICATION WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD EARLY TODAY, AS ATTEMPTS TO REACH OSLO BY TELEPHONE FROM BERLIN FAILED.

THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, AFTER TRYING FOR HALF AN HOUR TO ESTABLISH A CONNECTION, SAID "WE CANNOT REACH OSLO."

APR 9-1940

WHEN QUESTIONED WHETHER THE LINES WERE BLOCKED OR BROKEN THE OPERATOR REPLIED, "SORRY, I CAN ONLY SAY THAT OSLO CANNOT BE REACHED."

FD1028PES

OSLO, NORWAY, APRIL 8-(AP)-NORWAY TONIGHT ORDERED ALL LIGHTHOUSES AND RADIO STATIONS BETWEEN THE SWEDISH COAST AND BERGEN CLOSED DOWN.

THIS MEASURE WOULD FORCE ALL SHIPS TO KEEP FAR OUT FROM THE COAST DURING THE NIGHT AND THEREFORE OUT OF NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

APR 9-1940

BOTH BRITISH AND GERMAN SHIPS WERE REPORTED WITHIN SIGHT OF THE NORWEGIAN COAST DURING THE DAY.

FD547PES

NORWEGIAN NAVAL AUTHORITIES SAID, MEANTIME, THAT REPORTS THAT THE NORWEGIAN FLEET HAD BEEN ORDERED TO ASSEMBLE AT NARVIK RESULTED FROM THE FACT THAT OBSOLETE TRAINING SHIPS WERE STATIONED THERE.

FD655PES

APR 9-1940

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID TODAY THAT THE ALLIED MINING OF NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS WAS A MOVE DIRECTED AGAINST NORTHERN NATIONS' NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE AND "CONSEQUENTLY DESTROYS JUST THOSE PRINCIPLES WHICH WERE INDICATED AS THE SPRING OF INSPIRATION FOR THE WAR POLICY OF THE WESTERN POWERS."

"THE PLAN TO FORCE SHIPS OUTSIDE NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS IS AN ACT OF WAR CONTRARY TO NORWEGIAN SOVEREIGN POWER," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

APR 9-1940

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUED A BRIEF COMMUNIQUE STATING THAT NO SIMILAR ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE ALLIES IN SWEDISH WATERS.

AR101AES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 9-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY AN AIR RAID ALARM WAS SOUNDED FOR OSLO AND ITS VICINITY SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT BUT NO PLANES WERE SIGHTED.

THE ALARM BEGAN AT 12:30 A.M. (6:30 P.M. E.S.T. MONDAY) AND WAS ENDED AN HOUR LATER. THE CITY WAS BLACKED OUT DURING THE PERIOD.

FOREIGN PLANES HAVE BEEN SIGHTED OVER NORWAY SEVERAL TIMES IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS.

APR 10 1940

(COMMUNICATION WITH OSLO ITSELF WAS DIFFICULT LATE LAST NIGHT. TELEPHONE CALLS FROM COPENHAGEN WERE ACCEPTED BUT THE TELEPHONE

30.24-1521

COMPANY REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER COMPLETION WAS BEING DELAYED OR REFUSED IN OSLO OR WHETHER TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES WERE INTERFERING.)

FD933PES

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER FIRST GRAF STOCKHOLM SECOND LEAD ATTACK X X X PEACE.

(THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID IT HAD RECEIVED WORD FROM ITS COPENHAGEN CORRESPONDENT THAT THE CAPITAL OF DENMARK SUDDENLY WAS OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS THIS MORNING, AND THAT THE GERMANS HAD ADVANCED ACROSS THE DANISH BORDER.

(EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, A BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, ALSO REPORTED IN A DISPATCH TO LONDON THAT THE GERMANS HAD CROSSED THE DANISH FRONTIER, AND LANDED TROOPS AND AT LEAST ONE LARGE GUN AT MIDDELFAHRT ON THE LITTLE BELT, ONE OF THE THREE PASSAGES THREADING THE DANISH ISLANDS FROM THE BALTIC TO THE SKAGERRAK-KATTEGAT ARM OF THE NORTH SEA.)

APR 9-1940

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS X X X 2ND GRAF.

FD1245AES

ALDERSHOT, ENGLAND, APRIL 8-(AP)-KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH ON SEPARATE PARADE GROUNDS TODAY REVIEWED CONTINGENTS OF BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS OF THE ALDERSHOT TRAINING AREA.

THE QUEEN STOOD ON A COVERED DAIS TO REVIEW THE CANADIANS, INCLUDING THE TORONTO SCOTTISH REGIMENT OF WHICH SHE IS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

APR 9-1940

THE KING SPENT THE MORNING AMONG BRITISH TROOPS.

W1046AES

30.24-1521

LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-A 26-YEAR-OLD GUERNSEY PRINTER, CONRAD COKER, HAS TAKEN PITY ON BRITISH CENSORS AND CALLED OFF HIS MARATHON LETTER-WRITING CONTEST WITH CLIVE WEBB, 41, COLUMBUS, OHIO, BOILER MAKER.

COKER SAID THAT WHEN THE TRUCE WAS DECLARED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR HE WAS AHEAD WITH A 150-PAGE LATTER AGAINST WEBB'S "LITTLE EFFORT OF 100 PAGES."

WEBB, HOWEVER, IS THREATENING TO MAIL A 200-PAGER WHEN THE WAR ENDS.

2457AES

APR 9-1940

BUENOS-APRIL-8

RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID REPORTED THAT THE GERMAN OFFICERS WHO WERE ARRESTED IN THE ARSENAL PROTESTED AGAINST PROPOSED INTERNMENT BUT THEIR ACTION WAS QUELLED QUICKLY.

MORE THAN A SCORE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GRAF SPEE WERE PLACED ABOARD THE ARGENTINE NAVAL TRANSPORT PAMPA FOR TRANSFER TO MARTIN GARCIA, A SMALL ISLAND IN THE RIVER PLATE.

APR 9-1940

INDIGNANT AT THE ESCAPE, THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED THE REMAINING OFFICERS, SAID TO NUMBER AT LEAST 24, ABOARD THE PAMPA AND WILL BEGIN TAKING THEM IN SMALL GROUPS TOMORROW TO QUARTERS ON THE ISLAND OF MARTIN GARCIA, NEARLY 40 (CORRECT)

MILES FROM BUENOS AIRES. THEY WILL BE ASSIGNED QUARTERS IN THE NAVAL BASE THERE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID AUTHORITIES WERE PREPARING A DECREE BY WHICH 200 PETTY OFFICERS OF THE GRAF SPEE WOULD BE INTERNED ON MARTIN GARCIA, WHICH HAS AMPLE ACCOMODATION FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN.

APR 9-1940

EVENTUAL

THE DISPOSITION OF 400 CREWMEN ORIGINALLY ORDERED TO SCATTERED AMONG INTERIOR PROVINCES STILL IS UNDECIDED.

THE PETTY OFFICERS AND CREWMEN NOW ARE BEING HELD AT THE NAVAL ARSENAL WITH LEAVES AND VISITS FROM THE OUTSIDE SUSPENDED. SURROUNDING THE PANPA AT THE DOCK ARE FOUR ARMED MINESWEEPERS AND A NAVAL TANKER.

FMC 640P BARIES RCA 11925 ET AL

TORONTO, APRIL 8-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CARL J.PRINTZ, NORWEGIAN CONSUL IN TORONTO, SAID TODAY THAT HE "DOESN'T FEEL BAD ABOUT IT AT ALL" WHEN COMMENTING ON THE ACTION OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN SOWING MINEFIELDS OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST TO HALT THE PASSAGE OF GERMAN ORE-CARRIERS.

APR 9-1940

"NORWAY WILL HAVE TO PROTEST," HE POINTED OUT. "IF SHE DIDN'T GERMANY COULD ACCUSE HER OF BEING UN-NEUTRAL. BUT I HAVE MY OWN IDEAS ABOUT THE NATURE OF THESE PROTESTS BETWEEN NORWAY AND BRITAIN."

P720PES

TORONTO, APRIL 9-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-INFORMED OF THE REPORTED GERMAN INVASION OF DENMARK EARLY TODAY, D.V.GLEIN, DANISH CONSUL HERE, SAID "IT IS TERRIBLE NEWS."

APR 9-1940

"FOR MONTHS SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN TRYING TO MAINTAIN THEIR NEUTRALITY IN FACE OF OVERWHELMING DIFFICULTIES AND NOW WHAT WE SOUGHT TO AVOID HAS HAPPENED," HE SAID.

CARL PRINTZ, 80-YEAR-OLD DANISH VICE-CONSUL, SAID "IF GERMANY HAS INVADED DENMARK SHE WILL GO ON INTO NORWAY. IT IS A TERRIBLE THING AND SOMETHING WE HAD HOPED WOULDN'T HAPPEN."

FD155AES

MONTEVIDEO, APRIL 8--(AP)-- THE CRUISER HAWKINS, FLAGSHIP OF BRITAIN'S SPECIAL SQUADRON PATROLLING THE EASTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A 24-HOUR REPROVISIONING STAY. #

APR 9-1940

S

N FRANCISCO, APRIL 7-(AP)-CAPTAIN FRITZ WEIDEMANN, GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL, SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT 35 NAZI CREWMEN OF THE SCUTTLED GERMAN LINER COLUMBUS, WHO WERE EN ROUTE HOME FROM HERE ON AN ITALIAN SHIP, HAD BEEN REMOVED AT GIBRALTAR BY BRITISH AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

APR 9-1940

THE 35 CREW MEMBERS, WHO WERE DESCRIBED AS BEING TOO OLD FOR MILITARY SERVICE, SAILED FROM HERE FEBRUARY 29 FOR GENOA ABOARD THE ITALIAN MOTORSHIP FELLA.

THEY WERE PART OF 321 SEAMEN FROM THE COLUMBUS WHO WERE BROUGHT TO

30.24 - 1523

30.24-1523

THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION AFTER THE LINER WAS SCUTTLED OFF THE EAST COAST LAST DECEMBER TO PREVENT CAPTURE BY THE BRITISH.

TWO OTHER GROUPS OF THE OLDER MEN ARE ENROUTE HOME, 14 HAVING SAILED MARCH 16 ABOARD THE ITALIAN MOTORSHIP RIALTO, AND ANOTHER GROUP OF 14 DEPARTING MARCH 27 FOR JAPAN ABOARD THE JAPANESE LINER TATUTA MARU.

SOME 450 OF THE YOUNGER NAZIS, WHO WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE, STILL REMAINED ON ANGEL ISLAND, AWAITING A CHANCE TO GET HOME WITHOUT BEING SEIZED BY ALLIED SHIPS.

CAPTAIN WEIDEMANN DID NOT ELABORATE UPON HIS ANNOUNCEMENT, OTHER THAN TO SAY HE HAD RECEIVED THE INFORMATION IN A SHORT TELEGRAM APRIL 4. THE FELLA WAS BELIEVED HERE TO HAVE REACHED GIBRALTAR APRIL 2 OR 3.

APR 9-1940

NO NEWS OF THE SEIZURE HAS COME DIRECTLY THROUGH ALLIED CENSORSHIP.

FJ1133PCS

THE SHIP'S CARGO IS THE PROPERTY OF AMTORG, RUSSIAN PURCHASING AGENCY. CLARK IS AWAITING WORK FROM THE AGENCY AS TO WHAT IT PLANS TO DO WITH THE CARGO. IT WAS BELIEVED IT WOULD BE DISCHARGED HERE,

THE CARGO, APPROXIMATELY 7,000 TONS, INCLUDES 3,000 TONS OF COPPER AND CONSIDERABLE BRASS AND GENERAL MACHINERY.

APR 9-1940

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 8--OKEANIA (GREEK) STEAMER, 4,843 GROSS TONS; SUNK, APPARENTLY BY MINE SOMEWHERE OFF ENGLAND; ONE CREWMAN MISSING.

APR 9-1940

AR1248PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 8--RIO DE JANEIRO (GERMAN) FREIGHTER, 5,261 GROSS TONS; TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SHIPS OFF SOUTHEAST COAST OF NORWAY; 300 SOLDIERS KILLED AND DROWNED, 80 HORSES LOST.

DN751PES

APR 9-1940

TACOMA, WASH., APRIL 8-(AP)-INFORMATION FURNISHED BY FOREIGN EMBASSIES IN WASHINGTON PROMPTED OWNERS OF THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER WILDWOOD TO ORDER THE VESSEL, CARRYING A $4,500,000 CARGO TOWARDS RUSSIA, TO TURN ABOUT IN MID-PACIFIC AND RETURN TO THIS PORT.

THIS WAS THE EXPLANATION OF F.R.CLARK, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN STEAMSHIP CO., OPERATOR OF THE WILDWOOD, FOR THE SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE SHIP'S ORDERS. CLARK ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM NEW YORK LAST NIGHT SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE WILDWOOD DOCKED.

APR 9-1940

"NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS AND WASHINGTON EMBASSIES" INDICATED IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE FOR THE SHIP TO TURN BACK BECAUSE THE BRITISH BLOCKADE MIGHT BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE RUSSIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC, HE SAID.

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

APR 9-1940

THE ANGLO-FRENCH MOVE IN MINING NEUTRAL NORWEGIAN WATERS TO CUT OFF SHIPMENTS OF SWEDISH IRON ORE TO GERMANY VIA THE PORT OF NARVIK SERVES THE DOUBLE PURPOSE OF A SHARP WARNING TO NEUTRALS TRADING WITH THE NAZIS AND A HEAVY BLOW AT THE FATHERLAND'S WAR SUPPLIES.

IT IS CALCULATED TO BRING TO A HEAD IMMEDIATELY THE QUESTION OF WHAT THE RELATIONS OF THE NEUTRALS TO THE BELLIGERENTS ARE TO BE.

THIS DRASTIC AND DARING ALLIED ACTION WAS APTLY CHARACTERIZED THIS MORNING BY OFFICIAL BERLIN AS "AN EXCEEDINGLY FAR-REACHING DECISION, THE CONSEQUENCES OF WHICH NOBODY CAN FORESEE." THE PREDICTION THAT

THE EFFECTS WOULD BE "TREMENDOUS" DOESN'T SEEM TO BE ANY EXAGGERATION.

MOST STRIKING OF THE WHOLE SENSATIONAL PROCEDURE IS THE INDICATION THAT THE ALLIES ARE EMBARKING ON A NEW LINE OF POLICY TOWARD NEUTRALS. BRITAIN AND FRANCE ACKNOWLEDGE IN EFFECT THAT THE MINES ARE "NOT LAWFUL IN ORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES" BUT CLAIM THEY ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE OF "ILLEGAL"GERMAN PRACTICES.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD INTIMATES THAT IT WILL TAKE NO MORE NONSENSE BUT INTENDS TO FIGHT FIRE WITH FIRE.

THIS DEVELOPMENT TOGETHER WITH THE RECENT INTENSIFICATION OF THE ALLIED BLOCKADE FOR THE STRANGULATION OF GERMANY HAS PUT UP TO FUEHRER HITLER JUST ABOUT THE WORLD'S TOUGHEST DECISION -- WHETHER TO UNDERTAKE A BLITZKRIEG IMMEDIATELY OR TRY TO BEAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE AT THEIR OWN GAME OF ECONOMIC GARROTING.

APR 9- 1940

WHEN FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING LAST WEEK DECLARED THAT HITLER WOULD UNLEASH A GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ALLIES WHEN HE THOUGHT THE TIME RIPE, I BELIEVE YOU AND I AGREED (OR DIDN'T YOU SUBSCRIBE?) THAT THIS WASN'T AN EMPTY THREAT.

IT SEEMED TO ME, HOWEVER, THAT PROBABLY THE BLITZKRIEG WOULD BE RESERVED FOR AN EMERGENCY -- THAT HITLER WOULD USE IT ONLY IF AND WHEN HE BECAME CONVINCED THAT GERMANY COULDN'T DEFEAT THE BLOCKADE. I SEE NO REASON TO ALTER THAT VIEW, BUT THE PROBLEM IS CONSTANTLY SHIFTING ITS WEIGHT AND THE PACE OF THE CONFLICT IS BEING ACCELERATED.

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS WHICH CERTAINLY MUST BE FOREMOST IN HITLER'S CALCULATIONS IS THAT OF RELATIVE MILITARY PREPAREDNESS.

GERMANY HASN'T YET REACHED THE ABSOLUTE PEAK OF HER PREPARATIONS, BUT IS PRETTY CLOSE TO IT AND READY TO GO. AS A MATTER OF FACT HITLER HAS BEEN PLENTY WELL SET FOR MILITARY ACTION EVER SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. THE ALLIES, ON THE OTHER HAND, WHILE IN GOOD SHAPE AND RAPIDLY GETTING BETTER, WON'T REACH THEIR PEAK FOR MAYBE ANOTHER YEAR.

THIS BEING SO, SHOULD HITLER STRIKE QUICKLY, ESPECIALLY WHILE HE STILL HAS THAT VITAL AIR SUPERIORITY UPON WHICH HE HAS BEEN BANKING SO MUCH? EXPERTS DON'T EXPECT THE ALLIES TO CATCH UP IN THE AIR SERVICE BEFORE NEXT YEAR.

APR 9- 1940

HERR HITLER MUST HAVE GOT A GOOD DEAL OF FOOD FOR THOUGHT OUT OF THE BRITISH BOASTS WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS THAT THEY HAVE FINALLY TURNED THE CORNER AND ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO RESIST ANY ATTACK. GENERAL SIR EDMUND IRONSIDE, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, SO STATED AND ADDED THAT HITLER HADN'T SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY WHICH THE BRITISH HAD FEARED. BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN ALSO TAUNTED THE NAZIS WITH HAVING "MISSED THE BUS."

THE TREMENDOUS PROGRESS WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE MADE IN PREPARATION CERTAINLY IS A MATTER OF EXTREME SATISFACTION FOR THEM. I DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT THIS ACCENT ON THEIR WEAKNESS AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR -- ONLY SEVEN MONTHS AGO -- IS PARTICULARLY GOOD PROPAGANDA UNLESS THEY WANT TO TANTALIZE HITLER INTO ATTACKING THEM.

THAT SURELY IS BOUND TO SPUR HIS THOUGHT AS TO WHETHER IT WOULDN'T BE BETTER TO STRIKE QUICKLY. AND THAT, OF COURSE, MAY BE WHAT THE ALLIES ARE TRYING TO INSPIRE, THOUGH I DOUBT IT.

HITLER HAS TO CONSIDER THAT IF HE SITS TIGHT AND TRIES TO BEAT THE ALLIES AT THEIR STRANGULATION GAME HE IS MAKING A HUGE GAMBLE ON BEING ABLE TO GET SUPPLIES FROM THE EUROPEAN NEUTRALS. HE MIGHT GET THEM, BUT IT IS AT LEAST EQUALLY POSSIBLE THAT HE COULDN'T.

30.24-1525

AT THIS WRITING HE ISN'T GETTING ENOUGH RAW MATERIALS FOR HIS WAR INDUSTRIES, HIS FOOD IMPORTS ARE INSUFFICIENT, AND HE MAY NOT BE GETTING MORE THAN ABOUT HALF THE ALL-IMPORTANT OIL WHICH HE NEEDS. HE MUST DEVELOP THESE SUPPLIES FROM THE BALKANS AND FROM RUSSIA, ASSUMING THAT RUSSIA WILL BE WILLING TO PLAY THAT GAME, WHICH ISN'T SURE.

ALL THIS WILL TAKE TIME. HERR HITLER MUST CONSIDER WHETHER HIS PEOPLE CAN STAND THE STRAIN OF PRIVATION INVOLVED IN A LONG-DRAWN-OUT ECONOMIC FIGHT. THE RESTRICTIONS ON NECESSITIES IN GERMANY ARE PRETTY FIERCE ALREADY.

ON THER OTHER SIDE OF THE SCALE WE HAVE THE FACT THAT WHILE THE GERMAN ARMY IS SITTING QUIET THE NAZI RESERVE OF SUPPLIES ISN'T BEING BURNED UP. THE MOMENT A GREAT OFFENSIVE IS LAUNCHED THE STOCKS WILL MELT LIKE SNOW UNDER A MIDDAY SUN, AND WITH EVERY ENERGY DEVOTED TO THE MAKING OF WAR THERE WOULD BE LITTLE OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP SOURCES OF SUPPLIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

APR 9 - 1940

AGAIN, THE MAGINOT LINE IS SO NEARLY IMPREGNABLE THAT EVEN TO TRY TO CRACK IT WOULD COST HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES. THE GERMAN AIR-FORCE WOULD SEEM TO PRESENT THE BEST CHANCE FOR AN OFFENSIVE. BUT IN ORDER TO TRY FOR A DECISIVE VICTORY HITLER WOULD HAVE TO SEND INTO ACTION SUCH A LARGE PROPORTION OF HIS ENTIRE FLEET THAT IF HE MET DISASTER THE WAR WOULD JUST ABOUT BE FINISHED FOR HIM

ON THE WHOLE, IT WOULD SEEM THAT HITLER'S BEST BET WILL BE TO MAKE A SUPREME EFFORT TO DEVELOP SOURCES OF SUPPLIES. IF HE IS VERY LUCKY IN SECURING ENOUGH TO KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING, HE WILL HAVE PUT THE MATTER OF THE NEXT MAJOR MILITARY MOVE UP TO THE ALLIES. IF HE CAN'T SEE HIS WAY OUT OF THE TIGHTENING BLOCKADE, THEN HE CAN STRIKE WITH ALL HE HAS.

30.24-1525

OSLO TAKEN BY GERMANY; BRITISH BATTLE FOE AT SEA

ALL DENMARK YIELDS; NORSE ARMY RESISTS

Invaders Land in Oslo Fjord as Capital Is Moved to Hamar—Nazis Lay Claim to All Important Military Bases

APR 10 1940

STOCKHOLM, April 9 (A. P.).—The Norwegian capital of Oslo surrendered at 4 P. M. today (10 A. M., New York time), after invading German forces had moved upon it by land, sea and air.

Two thousand German soldiers were landed from warships in Oslo Fjord at dawn as Nazi bombers roared overhead.

Late today many planes were sighted over the region of the Norwegian capital, some of them being reported as British.

[In Berlin a communique was issued at 11:17 P. M. which read: "At the end of the day all important Norwegian military bases are firmly in German hands. Among others, especially Narvik, Bergen, Stavanger, Trondheim, Kristiansund and Oslo are occupied by strong forces. Wherever stronger resistance was made, as in Oslo and Kristiansund, it was broken. Coastal fortifications which, in part, were seized in close cooperation with the navy and air force by the shock troops of the army are ready to repulse enemy attacks. Powerful units of the air force also are ready."]

Hamar Government Denies Resigning.

Three German destroyers forced their way into Oslo Fjord as bombing planes flew low over the rooftops of Oslo, firing their machine guns, apparently without aiming.

At 6:30 A. M., 2,000 German troops were landed at Moss, a fjord port thirty-five miles south of Oslo, whence they marched upon the capital.

In the region of Moss, where there were no fortifications, there was no resistance. North of Oslo, Norwegian aircraft were reported to have shot down two German planes.

Before the surrender of Oslo the Norwegian Government fled to Hamar, a village to the north.

Then a new "national" government announced itself as established in Oslo under the Norwegian Nazi leader, Major Vikdun Quisling. Major Quisling announced to the Norwegian people by radio that the Hamar government had resigned, but the Hamar group denied this.

King Haakon Flees to Hamar.

King Haakon of Norway took refuge in Hamar with his Government.

Dispatches reaching Stockholm said that the Norwegian police chief had resigned and had been replaced by German officials.

The Norwegian Army was reported to be guarding a defense line between Oslo and Hamar to protect the new capital and to cover the mobilization of inland towns.

Fully half of the population was reported to have left Oslo before the city surrendered to German troops.

30.24-1527

30.24-1527

Swedish Parliament Is Called.

The Swedish Parliament was called into session for 8 P. M.

Stockholm received reports from Norway and Denmark with a serious calm. It was recognized as a black day.

[A Swedish broadcast heard in London tonight said that the Swedish Government, in reply to a German query, had stated it intended to preserve strict neutrality.]

Norwegians here returned home as quickly as they could.

All ferry traffic between Denmark and Sweden was stopped, but traffic between Norway and Sweden continued.

From northern Sweden it was reported that the German invasion of Norway had met opposition and that at least two German ships had been sunk at Narvik, the northern port from which Germany has been shipping Swedish ore.

No Bombs Fall on City of Oslo.

The Germans mounted machine guns at all places they occupied.

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The Danish warship Freja arrived in the Swedish harbor of Helsingborg at 1:30 P. M. In the morning, 150 Danish soldiers who arrived there by ferry were interned.

Oslo, before surrendering, reported all roads from the city blocked by German troops, who halted the withdrawal of civilians. Many had left before, however.

No bombs were dropped, Oslo reports said.

The Swedish Navy said that Germany had not mined Sweden's west coast ports.

Though anti-aircraft guns were fired in Oslo during the morning, all war activity seemed to have ceased by early afternoon and German soldiers were seen in the heart of the city. German guards were stationed at the post office.

There were reports that several Norwegian and German planes had been shot down.



Says Danes Accept Protection.

BERLIN, April 9 (A. P.).—The German Government today announced that Oslo had been occupied without incident.

incident and that Denmark had accepted German "protection" with a protest.

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Nazis in Lightning Stroke.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—Germany invaded neutral Norway and Denmark today in a lightning double-stroke which she said was for their "protection" against the British-French allies.

Denmark apparently yielded without resistance, but Norway elected to fight. The Norwegian Government moved from assaulted Oslo, ordered full mobilization and got an immediate allied guaranty of full aid.

Reuters, a British news agency, later quoted the Oslo radio as saying that the German command had ordered the Oslo police chief to halt moving of citizens from the capital and instructed that all who had left must return and resume work.

Swedish iron ore, moving down the Norwegian coastal waters to Germany, was the smoldering fuse which set off the bombshell and gave the allies at last their long-sought flanking position against Germany.

Dramatic Story Is Pieced Together.

The German onslaught against the two Scandinavian nations probably came while British patrol ships were fighting a heavy fleet action with German Navy units.

Reports from a variety of sources including the Oslo radio; the German news agency, DNB; and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, pieced together this stirring list of events:

German troops simultaneously moved northward across the Danish border and landed at Copenhagen, taking over that city's citadel and radio station. There were no reports of opposition as all Denmark fell into German hands.

Four German warships tried to force the Oslo Fjord, water entrance to the Norwegian capital, and were at first repelled by shore batteries. Another attempt was made by a single ship which ran aground.

Norse Flyers Fight Invaders.

Norwegian planes battled German air raiders overhead while Oslo was under an air raid alarm throughout the morning.

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German troops landed on the southern coast while German military and naval units seized the strategic ports of Vallo, Bergen, Trondheim and Narvik. Kristiansund was bombarded by German warships and planes. Prosgrunn was bombed from the air about noon.

The Norwegian Government called all citizens to the colors, ordered removal of civilians from Oslo within two days, and itself fled to Hamar, sixty miles north of Oslo.

Mrs. Harriman took over the duties of the British and French Ministers to Norway, the reasons for this not being made clear.

Germany announced she had mined all the coastal waters, including ports of Sweden. Some circles suggested the crews of German freighters awaiting ore cargoes there might have been responsible for the seizure of Narvik.

Norwegian circles in London said the Germans had seized the port of Egersund, the ocean cable head.

The authoritative British Press Association said the British Foreign Office promise to fight for Norway did not mention Denmark because it was impossible at the moment to evaluate the situation in that country. All Danish ferry service to Sweden was stopped.

German authorities announced over the Danish radio that they had occupied a number of points of military importance and said that as "telephone and telegraph communications in Denmark are unreliable, the newspapers published this afternoon will only carry news supplied by the Ritzau agency.

Radio listeners were directed to stay tuned in all day to get "a number of practical announcements."

In London and Paris there were diplomatic and Cabinet sessions. Sweden, nervously sitting on the rim of the cauldron, was reported to have ordered complete mobilization.

This afternon the British House of Commons was meeting to hear Prime Minister Chamberlain discuss the course of the war.

German Statement.

A German radio announcement intercepted here said: "The high command of the German Army announces that in order to counteract the actions against Denmark and Norway and to prevent a possible hostile attack against these countries, the German Army has taken these two countries under its protection.

"The strong forces of the German Army have therefore invaded these countries this morning."

Reuters said that before the Norwegian Government departed from Oslo, Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht announced that the German Ambassador, both orally and in writing, had demanded that Norway not oppose German occupation.

The German Ambassador, received by Koht at 5 A. M. (11 P. M., Eastern standard time, Monday), was quoted as saying that Norway should place herself under German military administration.

Say Allies Are Ready.

Diplomatic quarters here indicated that allied strategists, following their surprise mining of Norwegian territorial waters yesterday morning, were prepared for any eventuality.

Just before the outbreak of war with Germany last September, the British Foreign Office stated formally that "so long as Danish neutrality is respected by Germany it will, of course, be respected by the British Government, who have no desire that Denmark should be involved."

The astounded British public heard its first news of the Scandinavian invasions in a breakfast broadcast on reports from American sources.

Communication Cut Off.

Telephone communication with the Scandinavian countries had been cut off. British post office operators said their telephonic efforts brought no response. Service from London is routed through Copenhagen.

Military observers here were not surprised at the sudden widening of war.

Prior to the swift German action, informed quarters said that the allied mine-laying operations, designed to cut off Germany's imports of rich Swedish iron ore through Norwegian waters, was one of the first steps of a continuing strategy against Germany to shorten the war. A course of action has been mapped, they said.

Ominously behind a general screen of censorship the new and deadly phase of Europe's conflict enveloped Scandinavia.

Sequence of Events.

The immediate sequence of graphic developments was touched off in the chill dawn of Norway's rugged coastline Monday when British minelayers moved into territorial waters and sowed three mine fields to block the path of German freighters carrying Scandinavian ore to Germany's iron smelters.

Germany bristled and hinted darkly at "tremendous" and "far-reaching" consequences which ensued swiftly. Norway protested against the minelaying as a breach of her neutrality.

Within a few hours of the allied minelaying, and while British naval forces hovered in strength along nearly the entire length of Norway's coast, there came this sequence of events and reported events, piling one on the other in senational style:

1. Reports that a German naval force of 125 armed ships, including pocket battleships, heavy cruisers and destroyers, had moved out of the Baltic Sea into the great belt, A passageway to the Kattegat and Skagerrak, channels which link the Baltic with the North Sea.

2. Reports of French intelligence agents that German troops for some time had engaged in embarkation and debarkation drills at Baltic ports.

3. The torpedoing and sinking by a British submarine of a German "mystery" transport—the 5,261-ton Rio de Janeiro—four miles off the southeast coast of Norway with the loss of 300 of 500 German infantrymen, cavalrymen and airmen who were aboard.

4. Unconfirmed reports that two German submarines had attacked an armed British vessel in the same general region and that one submarine and the British vessel had been sent to the bottom.

5. A Reuter's dispatch that possibly 200 men were lost and eighty-eight saved in a violent explosion which sank an unidentified ship off the south coast of Norway.

Lighthouses Blacked Out.

6. All Norwegian lighthouses blacked out and radio stations shut down.

7. Four German warships supported by planes attempted to force their way through Oslo Fjord, entrance to the Norwegian capital, but were repelled by shore batteries early today.

8. Oslo was under an air raid alarm throughout the early hours of today and communication was cut off except for "State calls."

9. Copenhagen, Denmark's capital, was occupied by German troops. The attack on Denmark was reported to be a combined move by warships in Copenhagen Harbor and troops marching northward from Germany.

10. Norway declared war on Germany. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, who made the report to Washington, took over the duties of the British and French Ministers to Norway, indicating that they apparently had left Oslo because of the German advance.

HITLER CLAIMS RULE OF DANES AND NORWAY

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Troops Occupy Capitals Of Both Countries With Speed And Precision

Nazi Government Set Up At Oslo Under Mayor Vidkun Quisling

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, April 9—Adolf Hitler's mighty German army streamed today with speed and precision into Denmark and Norway by land, by sea and by air, seized the capitals of Copenhagen and Oslo, brought about a new Nazi-headed government in Norway and extended the wartime "protection" of the Third Reich to two kingdoms, 3,750,000 Danes and Nearly 3,000,000 Norwegians.

Denmark met the invasion with disciplined non-resistance; Norway met it with scattered fighting which the Germans termed "local" and "slight," principally at Oslo.

Nazi Takes Charge

After the Norwegian capital had capitulated in midafternoon, DNB reported that the regime of Premier Johan Nygaarsvold had turned over its powers to a Cabinet headed by Major Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader, as Premier and Foreign Minister. Quisling, in a radio proclamation at 8.30 P. M. called upon the people to cease resistance to the German army and avoid "criminal destruction of property," and demanded that the Norwegian army obey his "National Government."

Government Retreats

Quisling said he had taken over to "protect Norway."

Earlier the Nygaarsvold Government had retreated to the lake hamlet of Hamar, north of Oslo, and half the population of the capital had fled, with the Norwegian army drawing up a defense line between Oslo and Hamar. At least one Norwegian port, Kristiansund, on the west coast, was bombed by the German air force because, Germans said, it resisted occupation.

DNB said that only a portion of the Norwegian Government left Oslo for Hamar, and that two members of that Government later returned to Oslo and joined with other Cabinet men in forming the Quisling Government.

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Fleet Takes To Sea

Germany's fleet steamed up the northern North Sea into Norwegian ports, in position to match fury with the British navy; mine-layers infested the western coastal waters of Norway and the Danish Skagerrak.

The Reich's formidable air force took possession of strategic airports in Norway and Denmark. New Messerschmitts swarmed in patrol over the west coasts of the two countries; other formations swept out over Helgoland Bight in an aerial blockade of the "protected" nations.

At the end of the day, the German command said all important military bases in Norway were in German hands; that Norwegian coastal fortifications, seized by shock troops, naval units and planes, were ready to repel any Allied attempts to land and that powerful air force units were ready in Norway for any sort of action.

Strongholds Occupied

Those points in Norway listed as strongly occupied by German troops were Oslo; Narvik, the ore port; Bergen, Stavanger, Trondheim and Kristiansund. Resistance at Oslo and Kristiansund was "broken," the command stated tersely.

New and heavy German forces are on the march, at swift tempo, without interference from the enemy, it was added.

Danish troops did not resist at all. Under protest, the Danish King and Government submitted to the invasion and told their people it was their duty to offer no resistance whatsoever.

Norwegian coastal batteries offered original battle to four German warships in Oslo fjord and the United States Minister, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, reported to Washington that the Norwegian Government had advised her it was "at war with Germany." The Germans, however, denied Norway had declared war. Through the morning Oslo's anti-aircraft guns roared and several German and Norwegian planes were reported shot down; two German ships were reported sunk at the north Norway ore port of Narvik.

Oslo Surrenders

But by 4 P. M. Oslo had surrendered, and green-clad German troops, after a thirty-five-mile march from Moss, on the coast, were in the capital's streets and in possession of Government buildings. German officials replaced the Norwegian police chief, who resigned. Withdrawals from Oslo were stopped, although there was a faint indication of further Norwegian resistance in the Stockholm report that Norwegian soldiers had formed a defense line between Oslo and Hamar.

The German high command said the army of the Reich had assumed "armed protection" of Denmark and Norway to anticipate occupation of those two countries by British and French troops and to ward off an attack upon the Reich from the north.

Occupied Denmark

Using armored trains, ferries and warships, the German troops moved into Denmark with the first streams of dawn while infantrymen, seamen and air squadrons invaded Norway's coasts

—a vast, carefully planned operation which burst upon the world less than twenty-four hours after it had heard about the swift sowing of three mine fields in Norwegian waters by British warships.

These mines were intended to trap and halt German ore ships from Scandinavia. Their planting provided Germany with an opportunity to answer—thunderously—today.

But it appeared that German troop ships were moving north even while the British mine fields were being sown. One such ship, the Rio De Janeiro, was torpedoed off the south coast of Norway Monday by a British submarine, with 350 men lost.

Mine Fields Laid

While the German troops marched today, Germany laid mine fields of her own off the Norwegian and Danish west coasts and in the Skagerrak to protect her operations. (The Swedish navy denied that Swedish west coast harbors were similarly blocked).

The net result of today's overwhelming German invasion was this:

Hitler, unless dislodged by the Allies, will, for the rest of the war, lord it directly over 80,000,000 Germans: hold sway through his occupation and administration over 14,000,000 Poles; impose his will via Baron Kopstantin von Neurath, his Reichsprotector, on 7,000,000 Czechs; wield a protective hand over 5,000,000 Slovaks and guarantee to Norway and Denmark that German arms shall ensure for both northern kingdoms "immunity from international carnage."

Into this protection, incidentally, today were brought two reigning sovereigns, Christian of Denmark and Haakon of Norway; one Queen, Alexandrine of Denmark; two Crown-Princes, Frederik of Denmark and Olav of Norway and their consort and twenty-two other Princes of royal blood.

Follows Old Pattern

Hitler acted according to the pattern so often successful for him:

On the one hand, he amazed the world by his swiftness.

On the other hand, he gave ample warning of his intentions to strike. To foreign correspondents, it had been obvious since late last week that events of great consequence were in the offing in northern Europe. On Saturday, authorized spokesmen solemnly announced that one of the gravest week ends in the history of this war was at hand; that the northern neutrals must decide right away where they stood. That was plain enough.

Yet when the moment came for an effective northward thrust, it apparently found Great Britain and France unprepared to cope with it, despite the Allied announcement today that they would fight for and with Norway.

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Foreign Missions Left

That, at least, is the impression a disinterested bystander receives on reading such dispatches abroad as are available in Germany.

Yet foreign newspapermen were not alone in their surmise that something would happen. Most foreign military missions, although invited to leave Sunday night for their first inspection trip of the Western front, left at least one expert behind in Berlin.

Privately, these attaches said frankly they wanted someone on the job here when the northern story broke.

However, there were indications that Hitler did not tell his Axis partner, Benito Mussolini, what he intended to do. Asked if Italy had been apprised in advance, an authorized spokesman replied cryptically: "Everything went like a stroke of lightning."

Germany's occupation was paved with solemn assurances to both Danes and Norwegians that their political and territorial integrity would be safeguarded and their countries restored intact after the war is over.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, wan and exhausted after a sleepless night, took the hitherto unprecedented step of personally appearing before the foreign press to underscore these assurances.

"Germany, by its action, has saved the countries and the people of Scandinavia from annihilation," he said. "And will now guarantee true neutrality in the North until the war's end."

He was even more explicit in notes to the Danish and Norwegian governments.

"In the spirit of long-existing good German-Norwegian relations," said the German note to Norway, "the Reich's Government declares to the royal Norwegian Government that Germany has no intention, through her measures now or in the future, of infringing upon the territorial integrity or the political independence of the kingdom of Norway."

A similar note was sent to Denmark.

Assure Scandinavians

Furthermore, Generals von Falkenhorst and Kaupisch, as commanders of the occupied areas, assured the Scandinavians of their continued liberty and independence.

Besides this, the German Government and the military commanders insisted "Germany has no intention" of using the occupied areas as bases of operation against Britain.

However, there was an important string attached to this declaration. As identical memoranda to Denmark and Norway put it, "The German supreme command does not intend to use the points occupied by German troops as operation bases for fighting England so long as they are not forced to do so by act of England. The German military operations are aimed at the exclusive goal of safeguarding Norwegians (and Danes) against intended occupation of Norwegian (and Danish) strategic points by English and French forces."

Would Break Promise

In other words, should British bombers, for instance, attempt to attack Germans on Norwegian soil, Germany's promise no longer holds.

Von Ribentrop defended Germany's invasion as made necessary by the latest Anglo-French notes to Norway.

"In the Anglo-French note of April 8," he said, "a new international law is proclaimed, according to which belligerents have a right to undertake such action as effectively meets a situation created by an illegal act on the part of the enemy. This thesis we have adopted as our own; England violated Scandinavia.

"To this breach of law the Führer today gave appropriate answer: The German armed forces will see to it that for the duration of this war no Englishman or Frenchman will any longer put in an appearance in Norway or Denmark."

Danish Premier Plans Cabinet Reconstruction

Tells Parliament of 'Grave Sorrow'; Radio Says Nazis Use Scrip for Purchases

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—The Copenhagen radio reported tonight that Premier Thorvald Stauning had announced to the Danish Parliament that negotiations were under way for reconstruction of the government.

The Premier, referring to the "grave sorrow" with which the country had received "news of today's events," declared, "Our purpose for our country and people was to save them from disastrous consequences of the war."

With German bombers over the capital, and the frontier crossed by German forces, he said, the government had to accept the German demands. "Germany has assured us she has no intention to violate Denmark's independence and territorial integrity," he added.

The radio, in the hands of the German army of occupation, also announced that German troops would use Reichskreditkasse (Reich's Credit Office) certificates instead of currency for their purchases in Denmark. The exchange was fixed at one German mark for two Danish kroner. (The mark is quoted at 40 cents and the kroner at 19.)

Restrictions on civilian purchases of food and commodities were announced by the radio, which said maximum prices would be fixed at levels prevailing yesterday and that food purchases would be restricted to a four-day supply.

PARLIAMENT HAS NAMED COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH GERMANY, LONDON HEARS

540 Norwegian Sailors Killed As Nazi Destroyers Torpedoed And Sank Two Warships In Narvik Harbor, Writer Discloses

London, Wednesday, April 10 (AP)—Reuters, in a dispatch from Stockholm early today, said the Norwegian Parliament had named a committee of three members "with the aim of negotiating an agreement with German authorities." The committee was suggested by the Government of Premier Johan Nygaarsvold.

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The agency said the Parliament met at the small town of Elverum, east of Hamar, to which the Norwegian Government was removed yesterday when Oslo was occupied by the Germans.

Dr. John L. Mowinckel and Ivar Lykke, former Premiers, and M. Sundby were appointed members of the committee to negotiate along lines proposed by the Government.

30.24-1529

30.24-1529

GERMANS SET UP NEW GOVERNMENT TO RULE NORWAY

Local Nazi Made Premier---Reich Struck Without Notifying Italy.

BERLIN, April 9 (A. P.).—The German Army, Navy and Air Force invaded Norway and Denmark at dawn today in a lightning stroke typical of Fuehrer Hitler's now well-developed pattern.

By afternoon the capitals of both the northern nations—Oslo and Copenhagen—were in German hands.

All Denmark, which decided not to resist, was under German control, and in Norway, where Norwegian troops offered "slight local resistance," the Germans said they had occupied the most important objectives.

Germany announced she had extended "armed protection"—the exact nature of it not being clear—to Norway and Denmark to "counteract British aggression" against their neutrality.

New Government Set Up.

Tonight, after the Government of Premier Johan Nygaardsvold had fled to Hamar, in the north, a new "national" Government was announced over the Oslo radio, with the Norwegian Nazi party leader, Major Vidkin Quisling, as Premier and Foreign Minister.

A proclamation was read from the Oslo radio station, presumably now under German control, by Major Quisling, who declared that his new government had taken over power in Norway "in order to protect the interests of Norway at this moment."

The new government was said to be formed of professors, none of whom is internationally known.

Besides Major Quisling, the Cabinet was said to include:

Defense—Major Wosslew.

Social Affairs—Mr. Culbrand-Lunde.

Justice—Mr. Jonas-Lie.

Labor—Ernst Skanske.

Further resistance to the German army, Quisling told the Norwegian people, would mean "criminal destruction of property."

Major Quisling concluded with an appeal to the Norwegian Army to obey the new Government.

The German Announcement.

The High Command announced shortly before 7 P. M. that military opposition to the Germans before Oslo had been broken this afternoon and the city occupied.

"Operations necessitated by the occupation of Denmark and the Norwegian coast proceeded according to plan on April 9," said the communique.

"During the entry into and landings in Denmark no incidents occurred anywhere.

"On the Norwegian coast resistance worthy of mention occurred only near Oslo. It was broken during the afternoon hours and Oslo itself was occupied."

Germany's occupation of Denmark and Norway was executed with such speed that apparently even the Reich's bosom friend, Italy, was not advised beforehand. Also, according to authorized sources, in the future Germany's moves will be carried out with lightning rapidity, and the German radio hinted today at possible blows in other quarters.

Went 'According to Plan.'

Germany had prepared every move—so authorized sources declared—so completely and so massively that every possible countermove by Norway or the western allies was taken into consideration. Everything went according to plan, it was said.

The intimation that Italy was not informed until afterward came when one foreign correspondent asked whether Germany's allies had been apprised in advance of today's action. To this an authorized spokesman said evasively: "Everything went like a stroke of lightning."

The Norwegian and Danish legations in Berlin still function, it was stated. The Danish would continue to do so, "in any case," it was said.

"As to the Norwegians," it was added, "that depends on how Norway arranges herself with us."

Legal Status a Puzzle.

The spokesman added:

"Norway did not declare war on England either after the Altmark incident or after yesterday's mining of Norwegian waters."

In the Altmark affair on February 13, a British destroyer invaded Norwegian waters to raid the German prison ship and free British prisoners.

The legal status of Norway and Denmark seemed somewhat of a puzzle. It was carefully explained that they were not protectorates like Bohemia and Moravia, nor even like Slovakia, nor were they enemy countries occupied by enemy troops. The best definition seemed to authorized sources to be that "they have been drawn into the war by the allied action of yesterday, but are being protected by the Reich against annihilation."

One correspondent asked whether the German-Danish non-aggression pact played any role during the last two days' events. The rejoinder to this was: "How about the Anglo-Norwegian trade treaty?"

What Treaties Contained.

[The Danish-German Treaty, signed on May 31, 1939, provided that Denmark and Germany "will under no circumstances resort to war or any other form of violence against each other." The British-Norwegian Trade Treaty provided that Great Britain would not hinder export of goods from Norway to Germany.]

Germany considers that one of the greatest advantages developing in the overnight situation was that she has free access to Swedish ores now that she is in possession of strategic Norwegian ports.

"England tried to prevent our getting the ores," one commentator observed gleefully, "and flagrantly broke neutrality in an attempt to prevent us. The laugh now is on England. Her illegal action justified our action today."

Germans Lay Own Mines.

Germany gave the signal to march northward less than twenty-four hours after British warships had steamed into Norway's territorial waters to sow three mine fields to cut off German iron ore shipments from Sweden through Norwegian coastal lanes.

As the troops marched, Germany laid mine fields of her own "for the protection" of the German operations.

"In order to counteract British aggression under way against the neutrality of Denmark and Norway," said an official communique, "German armed forces have assumed the armed protection of these States.

To 'Prevent' War Spread.'

"For months England and France have attempted to make a new battlefield out of Scandinavia.

"As a forerunner of the intended occupation of important Norwegian points, the English Government yesterday invalidated Norwegian sovereignty. The Norwegian Government answered with a lame protest only.

"The German Government, however, does not intend on her part only to protest against this British breach of international law. Therefore, today she took those steps necessary to take northern Europe definitely out of the British plans for extending the war."

In a blistering statement, delivered personally to assembled press representatives of many nations, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop charged the Western Powers with plotting to extend the war to the north and declared that the Reich had assumed responsibility for protecting Scandinavian neutrality.

Norway and Denmark Reassured.

As he spoke, the Nazi High Command broadcast a proclamation assuring Norway and Denmark that Germany has no designs on their independence and urging them to accept as friends the German troops already pouring over their frontiers by land and sea.

The assurance that the Reich is not dealing with the Scandinavian countries as enemies was passed on to the German public in another broadcast by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

DNB said that German motorized units had crossed the Danish border near Flensburg and Tondern early this morning, and were proceeding in the direction of Esbjerg and Appenrade on the west and east coast respectively.

The net effect of the northward advance, DNB said, was to give Germany a sea base on the Baltic side of Denmark and blockade the North Sea approach to south Danish ports.

Ships of all nations were warned in an official statement that German war vessels had laid mines during the night around all important Norwegian and Danish west coast ports and in the Skagerrak, strategic entrance to the Baltic.

Pilot Station Established.

The warning added that pilot stations had been established off the Norwegian coast and that arrangements would be made to provide "peaceful ships" with a passage through the "prohibited areas."

Von Ribbentrop's appearance before the foreign press, in which he explained the reason for Germany's lightning moves during the night, was his first since the beginning of the war. He had his press department chief, Paul Schmidt, read the text of a German communique before taking the floor himself.

Text of Communique.

The first approved communique issued today by Germany said:

"The advance of German troops in Jutland toward the north and on the islands is progressing rapidly. The Danish Government instructed Danish troops to offer no resistance.

"The German and Danish commands this forenoon established mutual contacts.

"Occupation of the most important objectives in all Norway by German troops is proceeding rapidly.

"The units of all three arms of the defense force are co-operating effectively. At most points a slight local resistance by Norwegian troops has ceased.

"German air force units have landed on airports at Jutland and in southern Norway."

Proclamation Is Issued.

Simultaneously the German Army and air force commanders, leading the invasion of the two countries, issued a proclamation directing the populations of both to preserve order and place no obstacles in the way of the Nazi forces.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"To the armed forces and populations of Norway and Denmark:

"Without any grounds and against the sincere wish of the German people and its Government, which desires to live in peace with the French and English peoples, political leaders of France and England last September declared war on Germany. Their object was to spread the war to distant regions so the battle would be less dangerous to them.

"For this reason England repeatedly disregarded the integrity, territory and territorial waters of Norway and Denmark. It made every effort to make the Scandinavian lands a battleground.

Finnish Peace the Turning Point.

"After the Russian-Finnish peace there was no further superficial reason to carry on this English policy, so it was publicly announced and threatened that England would not tolerate German commerce in Norwegian or Danish territorial waters.

"It was declared that these regions would be policed. Finally all preparations were made for a surprise occupation of necessary bases on the Norwegian coast. The greatest war agitator of the century, Winston Churchill (First Lord of the British Admiralty), who began his activities so injurious to the well being of humanity in the world war, said openly he was unwilling to be restrained by 'paper agreements of neutral rights.' He prepared the blow against the Norwegian and Danish coasts.

"Just a few days ago he was named the responsible leader of the whole British war leadership. The German Government has watched the activities of this man. It cannot tolerate the creation of new theaters of war according to the desires of the English-French warmakers.

"This desire was known to the Norwegian and Danish governments for months. Also the attitude of the German Government was no secret.

British Move Anticipated.

"They (the Northern countries) did not wish or were unable to take an effective stand against the English measures.

"In these grounds Germany determined to anticipate this English attack and through its instruments of power take over protection of the neutrality of the kingdoms of Norway and Denmark, thereby definitely rendering them secure for the duration of the war.

"Therefore it is not the desire of the German Government to create hereby a base for operation against England. Rather the only object is to prevent the Scandinavian lands from becoming a battlefield in English extension.

"With this object in view, strong German forces since this morning are occupying places of importance from a military point of view in Norway and Denmark.

"In connection with these measures, negotiations are under way between the German Government and the kingdoms of Norway and Denmark. The object is to preserve the Norwegian Kingdom, its defense forces, the freedom of the Norwegian and Danish peoples and the complete independence of these lands in the future.

Popular Good Will Expected.

"Until the completion of these negotiations the understanding of the armed forces and the common sense and good will of the populations and all administrative bureaus is expected, and all must refrain from active or passive resistance.

"Any other attitude would be completely useless and would be smashed by force. Therefore military and civil authorities are directed to set themselves in communication with German military authorities at once.

"The population is instructed to take up its daily work and see to it that order and peace is preserved. But the German forces will now take care of protecting the land against English attacks."

The proclamation was signed for the German Army by Gen. von Falkenhorst and for the air force by Gen. Kaupisch.

The announcement was relayed to the German people over the radio by Dr. Goebbels.

"For months England and France have attempted to make a new battlefield out of Scandinavia," the broadcast said.

"An attempt was made by the Western plutocracies also to meddle in the Russian-Finnish conflict.

"They aimed through the occupation of Norway to bring ore from mines into British hands by preventing all means of export from Narvik [Norwegian ore port].

"The Russian-Finnish peace, which was much regretted by England and France, failed to keep the British war inciters from finding new ways of reaching their goal. The German Government watched these movements diligently.

"The number of provocative violations of neutrality increased. The Altmark case alone showed, however, that first of all Norway was either unwilling or unable to counteract violations effectively.

"Since then, new torpedoings have occurred in Norwegian territorial waters.

"As a forerunner of the intended occupation of important Norwegian points, the English Government yesterday invalidated Norwegian sovereignty.

Norway's Answer 'Lame.'

"The Norwegian Government answered with a lame protest only. The German Government, however, does not intend on her part only to protest against this British breach of international law.

"Therefore, today she took those steps necessary to take northern Europe definitely out of the British plans for extending the war. . . ."

Immediately after Goebbels spoke, broadcasts were begun in Scandinavian languages.

A Plot Says Ribbentrop.

In his denunciation of the Allies, Von Ribbentrop said:

"Violation of Norwegian neutrality by England yesterday constitutes the most flagrant case thinkable." He apparently referred to British mining of Norwegian waters.

"This breach worthily follows that whole series which began with the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807 and has continued until today.

"The purpose was to transform the Scandinavian space into a war area to attack our country from the north. Yesterday's move was part one of the plot, and since has been underscored by unrestrained torpedoing by English submarines of every type of ship coming before their keel.

'Part two," the Foreign Minister continued, "was to follow immediately, namely, the occupation of all Scandinavia, including Sweden. For only by occupation of Sweden would England and France have been in a position to cut off Ger-

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many from Swedish ore supplies.

"Thereafter, troops were to move in upon us from the north toward the south. We already had news that general Army and Navy staff officers from the allied side were in Scandinavia picking landing places.

"The British-French note of April 8 proclaimed a new form of international law in that it was said action is justified 'which is adapted to the situation created by illegal acts of the enemy.' This interpretation we have now adopted as our own.

"Our Fuehrer has now replied to this breach of international law. No Britisher or Frenchman will hereafter be seen on Scandinavian soil. Our step has saved Scandinavia from annihilation.

"I am convinced that through the act of our Fuehrer that ancient and worthy section of Europe which lies north of us has been spared the ravages of war."

The German Foreign Minister asserted that Germany was not at all surprised by the British-French moves in Scandinavia because "the Reichs Government has been aware of these plans for some time. The world, however, only now, after neutral Norway has been invaded without warning [meaning the British mine-laying] becomes conscious of the enormous cynicism and brutality with which England and France tried here in the peaceful North to set up a new theater of war."

NAZIS SAY DANES ARE CONCILIATORY

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London Overhears German Broadcast on Invasion.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The German radio announced today that the Danish Government had decided to accept "German protection" in view of prevailing conditions. The broadcast was heard here by Reuter's News Agency.

Germany already had announced the possession of all strategic Danish localities. The announcement said that after negotiations between the German Minister to Denmark and the Danish Prime Minister, Denmark had "decided to accept German protection and to recognize conditions laid down in the German memorandum."

It said that "military action designed for the protection of Denmark is proceeding according to program" and that "both the Danish Government and the Danish population are accepting the German measures in a conciliatory spirit."

FIERCE NAVAL BATTLE RAGES IN NORTH SEA

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By DREW MIDDLETON.

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—A fierce naval battle was reported raging between British and German warships in the storm-tossed, fog-enshrouded North Sea tonight with the possibility of the Allies getting immediate aid to invaded Norway resting on the outcome.

Whether or not the British expected the Nazi surge in Scandinavia to be followed immediately by an offensive on the Western Front, the War Office and Air Ministry announced all leaves from the British Expeditionary Force and Air Force in France had been "stopped until further orders."

Prime Minister Chamberlain, stung into action by Germany's lightning dash into Norway and Denmark, pledged full support of the British-French Allies to Norway, which resisted invasion.

On Convoy Duty

British warships sped northward to combat German naval units which yesterday steamed through the Skagerrak from the Baltic into the North Sea.

"Powerful units of the navy are at sea," Chamberlain told an uneasy House of Commons in the only official hint that naval action already might be in progress. "The members will realize that it will not be in the public interest to give details at this stage as to any operations in which they are now engaged."

But reports that a major battle was under wa ybetween combined units of the Allied fleet and Nazi warships convoying German landing parties to Norwegian coastal towns trickled in from French, Scandinavian, and even German sources.

German Claims

One report was to the effect that the Gneisenau, one of Germany's two 26,000-ton battleships, had been sent to the bottom.

(In Berlin a High Command communique said that the German air force, raiding from newly won Scandinavian airports, struck a heavy blow at combined British and French naval units in the North Sea. The communique said the air raid on the Allied warships, in which more than 80 planes participated, occurred off Bergen in the northernmost area of the North Sea.

It gave this report:

"On the basis of radio reports so far, the following first partial results have been established: two battleships were each hit directly by bombs of heavy caliber; two heavy cruisers likewise struck by direct hits; one ship, listing heavily, lies motionless, and another is burning. Great oil patches cover the sea.")

The British denied the German announcements. The Admiralty said "the truth is that no battleships have been damaged—two cruisers received very slight damage from splinters."

On the other hand, the German steamer Amasis, 7,129 tons, was reported from Stockholm to have been torpedoed off the Swedish west coast, where the attacking submarine would have had to invade the Kattegat, north of Denmark.

With these reports, war fever in London rocketed to its highest pitch since Britain and France declared war on Germany on Sept. 3.

The British Government launched immediate measures. An early morning Cabinet session was followed by the announcement of "full aid" to Norway and that necessary steps were being taken by the Allied fighting forces.

Cheer Chamberlain

As the announcement was read observers realized that for the first time since the outbreak of war the Allies had the long-sought "German flank" on which their troops and planes could test the might of Adolf Hitler's forces.

Crowds gathered outside the House of Commons for the first time in weeks to cheer Chamberlain as he arrived to make his statement on the latest turn of events.

"Stick with them Nev," the throng shouted to the Prime Minister.

Chamberlain spoke only briefly. Earlier he had met with his Cabinet at No. 10 Downing Street and conferred with French Premier Paul Reynaud and French War Minister, Edourad Daladier at the seventh meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council.

He began by telling the House of the latest German "exhibition of aggression" and brought wave upon wave of cheers when he announced that Norway would fight on with Allied aid.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP IS REPORTED AS SUNK

26,000-ton Gneisenau May Be First Victim as Allied and Nazi Navies Clash in Heavy Storm Off Norway

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LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—A British source said tonight that it "understands a naval action is in progress somewhere near the coast of Norway between British and German forces."

Unconfirmed reports from Stockholm which reached London via Amsterdam said that the 26,000-ton German battleship Gneisenau and possibly other German warships had been sunk. The reports lacked details.

The British Press Association said that there was reason to believe that "good news may be forthcoming" within the next twelve to twenty-four hours.

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[The censor later asked that the above sentence be deleted].

[German airplanes attacked several British warships near the west coast of Norway late today and scored several direct hits, according to a Berlin broadcast intercepted by the National Broadcasting Company at 4:30 P. M. (Eastern standard time). The Germans stated: "Several direct hits were scored on two battleships, one of which was seen immediately to list heavily.]

Some London sources expressed the belief that the action might prove to be a major battle and though confirmation of this was lacking, it was believed that the outcome would have an immediate effect on allied assistance to Norway and might prove decisive in the war. Official circles warned the public, which all day long had been more excited than at any time since the first few days of the war, that it may be early morning before a coherent story could be issued on the naval activity.

Britain's powerful navy is moving into the northern conflict to aid Norway against German invasion, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today in a brief, lustily cheered speech.

Mr. Chamberlain charged that Germany had premeditated the invasion of Norway and Denmark and he pledged the full aid of Britain and France to Norway.

"Powerful units of the navy are at sea," he told the House, explaining that details necessarily must be kept secret.

The British Press Association said that there was no official confirmation that a British expeditionary force was en route to Norway other than the Government's expression of determination to aid Norway.

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Premeditated Invasion.

Mr. Chamberlain said that it was plain that the German expedition to Scandinavia must have been under way before Britain mined Norwegian waters yesterday, otherwise it could not have occupied such far-away points as Trondheim, on Norway's northern coast. Opposition leaders indorsed the Government's action to aid Norway, calling for decisive and speedy action which, as Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal, expressed it, "would prevent another free nation from being brought under the Nazi iron heel."

Mr. Chamberlain said that the German plans for the invasion of and put into operation" long before yesterday's mine laying. "Otherwise some of the troops which have landed in Norway already would not have been there."

Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal, asked Mr. Chamberlain for information on the reported German occupation of Bergen and Narvik, western Norwegian ports. Narvik, far to the north, is the port from which Germany has been shipping Swedish iron ore through Norwegian territorial waters.

Liberal Criticizes Navy.

"It is a very tragic and remarkable thing that the expedition has taken place while the British fleet held the seas," said Mr. Mander. "No doubt some explanation will be forthcoming."

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Germans had landed at Bergen, but that it was doubtful if they had landed at Narvik.

"I am sure," said the Prime Minister, "that the House will wish to reserve its judgment without further information and will not wish to make criticisms of the navy."

He said that the British Government had "at once assured the Norwegian Government that in view of the invasion, his Majesty's Government have decided forthwith to extend their full aid to Norway and will fight the war in full association with them." Powerful units of the British Navy are at sea, Mr. Chamberlain declared.

'Ultimate Defeat' Seen.

"This fresh rash and cruel act of aggression will redound to Germany's disadvantage and contribute to her ultimate defeat," he said. "Powerful units of the navy are at sea," he continued. "The members will realize that it will not be in the public interest to give details at this stage as to any operations in which they are now engaged."

Premier Chamberlain said of reports that German troops had invaded Troundhjem, northern Norwegian Atlantic port, that the nearest German port, Cuxhaven, was 700 miles away and that even if an expedition had started immediately after the allied announcement of the mining of Norwegian waters, it could not have arrived unless the invasion had been premeditated.

Prime Minister Chamberlain began his statement to the House of Commons with a declaration that Germany had invaded Denmark and Norway and was continuing attempts to dominate Scandinavia and control both the political and economic policies of those States. German pressure on Scandinavia is "steadily increasing," he said, explaining that the German Government "claimed and exercised the right to dictate their policy toward Finland during the Finnish-Soviet war."

Must Defend Themselves.

Recalling that at the end of the Finnish war he had said that the danger "had been brought closer than ever" to Norway and Sweden, the Prime Minister said:

"Nothing will or can save them but a determination to defend themselves and join with others who are ready to aid them in their defense. Germany claimed and exercised the right to destroy neutral and particularly Scandinavian ships around this country by all means in their power."

"But at the same time," he continued, "they have insisted on the strictest observation of the laws of neutrality where this would provide some advantage to them as they did in Norwegian waters."

"The allies therefore decided that they could not acquiesce indefinitely in this state of affairs and laid mine fields in Norwegian waters so as to prevent unhindered passage of German traffic through them while in no way interfering with normal Norwegian trade."

Mr. Chamberlain asserted emphatically that "at no time did the allies contemplate any occupation of Scandinavian territory so long as it was not attacked by Germany."

"Any allegations by Germany to the contrary are pure invention and have no foundation in fact," he said.

Laughs and Cheers.

The House laughed as Premier Chamberlain said: "The German Government have now issued a statement to the effect that they have decided to take over the protection of Denmark and Norway."

Britain, he added, was informed that the German Minister at Oslo had made "a formal demand for the surrender of Norway to Germany and said that in the event of refusal all resistance would be crushed." The House cheered as the Prime Minister added "This demand was refused by the Norwegian Government."

"German troops have landed on Norwegian territory at various places," he said as he asserted that Britain was "facing this new menace to the independence of free peoples in the closest collaboration with the French Government."

First Things First.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. Chamberlain said that no suggestion had been made to Britain for a meeting of the League of Nations. First things must come first, he asserted.

Clement Attlee, leader of the Laborite opposition, expressed sympathy for Denmark and told the cheering members that he hoped that the aid given to Norway would be given fully, speedily and effectively. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal opposition leader, added that the Government deserved the support of the whole country in the action being taken to aid Norway.

Major Attlee, suggesting that the House would want an early full discussion of the latest war developments, added: "We must be in time and do all we can to prevent another free nation from being brought under the Nazi heel."

Asked whether Britain proposed to give aid to Denmark, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I cannot add anything to the statement I have made."

Premier Chamberlain said that he had no information regarding the fate of the Danish Government and the Danish royal family. As he rose to make his statement, the Swedish and Yugoslav Ministers arrived in the diplomatic gallery.

The House shouted down its only communist member, William Gallacher, who suggested that the Government should be changed to get a cabinet which would "save the young men and bring the war to a speedy end instead of concerning itself with the spread of war."

The text of the Foreign Office statement, broadcast shortly after noon, follows:

"The German Government have issued a statement saying they have decided to take over protection of Denmark and Norway.

"It adds that the action is in reply to the laying of mine fields in Norwegian territorial waters by Great Britain and France.

"Information is now reaching his Majesty's Government to the effect that the German Minister at Oslo has demanded the surrender of Norway to Germany and that in event of a refusal all resistance will be crushed.

Nazi Troops on Norse Soil.

"The demand was, of course, immediately refused by the Norwegian Government. Information has been received that German troops already have occupied Norwegian territory.

"The German statement that their action is in reply to steps taken by the British and French governments will deceive nobody.

"So elaborate an operation, involving simultaneous landings at a number of Norwegian ports by troops accompanied by naval forces, must have been planned long in advance. It is not surprising that the Norwegian Government decided to resist the latest exhibition of German aggression.

"His Majesty's Government and the French Government have at once assured the Norwegian Government that in view of the German invasion of their country that they have decided forthwith to extend their full aid to Norway and have intimated that they will fight the war in full association with them.

"The necessary naval and military steps accordingly are being taken in conjunction with the French."

REPORT FOUR DIRECT HITS SCORED ON WARCRAFT IN AIR ATTACK OFF NORWAY

London Asserts Damage Was Minor—English And German Battleships Declared In Fierce Battle In Storm On North Sea

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, April 10—Official British sources reported early today that Royal Air Force planes had seriously damaged a German cruiser in Bergen fjord last night in a raid from which "all our machines returned safely."

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 9—The German Air Force, raiding from newly won Scandinavian airports, tonight was reported by the high command to have struck a heavy blow at combined British and French naval units on the North Sea.

A communique said the air raid on the Allied warships occurred off Bergen in the northernmost area of the North Sea.

Two Battleships, Two Cruisers Hit

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It gave this report:

"On the basis of radio reports so far, the following first partial results have been established: Two battleships were each hit directly by bombs of heavy caliber; two heavy cruisers

likewise struck by direct hits; one ship, listing heavily, lies motionless and another is burning. Great oil patches cover the sea."

The German bombers took off from Danish and Norwegian air fields during the afternoon, following up scouting reports from the North Sea.

War Council Meets in London

Reynaud and Daladier at 10 Downing St. for Session With British Chiefs.

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LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The Supreme War Council of the allies met today at No. 10 Downing Street with Premier Paul Reynaud and Defense Minister Edouard Daladier representing France.

A communique said that the council met "to consider the situation resulting from the German invasion of Norway and Denmark."

"Representatives of the two countries passed their whole position in review and decided in full agreement upon various measures, military and diplomatic, to be taken to meet this latest act of German aggression."

The other French representatives were Admiral Jean Darlan, Gen. Koeltz and Charles Corbin, French Ambassador to London.

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Return to Paris.

PARIS, April 9 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud and War Minister Daladier returned by plane to Paris late today after an Allied War Council meeting in London at which they participated in decisions to rush complete military and naval aid to Norway.

The Foreign Secretary conveyed to the Norwegian government and its people "a message of warm sympathy and encouragement in the fight which they so unhesitatingly and courageously have undertaken against German aggression."

His message was followed by a British Broadcasting Corporation "special message to the Danish people." It stated the German invasion of Denmark "strengthened British resolve to pursue the war until the nations of Europe are liberated from the menace of Prussian aggression."

British to Fight 'Side by Side' With Norway

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Halifax, in Broadcast, Says 'Necessary Naval, Military Steps Are Being Taken'

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—A message from Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax was broadcast to Norway today saying that "side by side Great Britain and Norway will fight until victory has been won."

WAR CABINET OF NINE CHIEFS MEETS IN PARIS

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Key Political and Defense Ministers Confer With Premier Reynaud.

WESTERN FRONT CALMS DOWN

Only Minor Activity and Some Artillery Fire Reported on Maginot Line.

PARIS, April 9 (A. P.).—The French Inner War Cabinet met at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The nine key ministers were called in by Premier Reynaud before a scheduled full Cabinet meeting with President Albert Lebrun at the Elysee Palace.

After a 7 A. M. meeting with defense ministers Daladier, Laurenteynac and Campinchi and army and navy chiefs, who constitute the war committee charged with making purely military decisions, Reynaud met with the full Cabinet.

The Cabinet session had been called yesterday before the German invasion, but the extraordinary nature of the meeting became evident when it was learned that the military leaders, Gamelin, Darlan and Vuillemin were attending.

Immediately after meeting with his Cabinet, in the presence of President Lebrun, Reynaud conferred with Norwegian Minister H. M. Bachke. The Bank of France temporarily prohibited any withdrawals from Danish or Norwegian accounts in its keeping.

Pledge Given to Norway.

Later it became known that Reynaud handed the Norwegian Minister a note pledging allied aid against Germany—a communication similar to an almost simultaneous British Foreign Office announcement.

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The British and French said sources close to the French Foreign Office, plan an immediate conference to consider the situation created by the German action.

The session with Lebrun lasted a little more than an hour. A communique issued afterward made no mention of the Scandinavian developments but announced that several decrees tightening price control and measures against "defeatists and propaganda agents" were approved.

One decree specifies that any person participating in "any act tending toward demoralization of the army or the nation or tending to undermine the national defense" is guilty of treason and liable to the death penalty.

Another was for "organizing the control of French exports to neutral countries." No details were given.

The latest reports from the western front mentioned only minor activity. A German patrol attack on an outpost west of the Vosges Mountains was repulsed, according to the High Command. East of the Moselle considerable artillery fire was reported.

NAZIS LAY MINES AT NORSE HARBORS

Shipping Warned to Avoid West Coast Ports.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—Reuters, a British news agency, quoted a German broadcast today as saying that Nazi warships had laid a screen of mines around all important Norwegian west coast harbors during the night "to repel enemy operations." The Skagerrak, strategic entrance to the Baltic Sea, also has been mined and closed to general navigation, the German broadcast said.

The announcer added, however, that pilot stations had been established on the Norwegian west coast to guide "peaceful ships" through the mine fields. The text of the announcement, as quoted by Reuters, said:

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"In order to repel enemy operations, mines have been laid during the past night in front of all important ports on the west coast of Norway, as well as in the Skagerrak between Lindesnes, Lodbjerg, Fledoroey and Fandneshage. All ships entering this area or leaving it of their own accord or, passing through the prohibited area in the Skagerrak run the risk of being destroyed immediately.

"On the Norwegian western coast, pilot stations have been established whose instructions about the best way of entering ports should be observed by all shipping in their own interests. Possibilities for passage of peaceful shipping through the prohibited areas will be created later and announced in due course."

All Sweden's important harbors on the Skagerrak, arm of the North Sea, had been mined early today by Germany.

GERMANS BOMB ORKNEYS AGAIN

Spectacular Battle Fought Over Scapa Flow.

NAZIS CALL RAID SUCCESS

Berlin Says Hits Were Scored on Heavy War Vessels.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—A spectacular air battle developed last night over the Orkney Islands off the northern coast of Scotland as German warplanes, roaring across the North Sea under the cover of darkness, struck at Britain's Scapa Flow naval base for the third time in a week, it was disclosed here today. Though the Nazi raiders loosed a rain of incendiary and high explosive bombs, the Air Ministry asserted today that these had caused no damage to naval vessels or merchant shipping.

British Royal Air Force fighters were reported officially to have downed two German planes. A third was seen to dive toward the sea and was believed to have crashed, the Air Ministry said.

[In Berlin the official German news agency, D. N. B., characterized the raid as successful and said that hits had been scored on several heavy units of the British Navy.]

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The Air Ministry said that there was only one casualty—a civilian buried under debris caused by a high explosive bomb who suffered no injury beyond shock. Witnesses described the battle between the British pursuit ships and the German bombers as "the grandest and most impressive" spectacle they ever had seen.

As searchlights stabbed the skies the speedy British pursuit planes, each equipped with eight machine guns, tore into the bombing squadron like angry hornets.

The German Version.

BERLIN, April 9 (A. P.).—The German High Command communiques dealing with the Scapa Flow raid follows:

"In the evening of yesterday German Heinkel combat machines again attacked with great success that portion of the enemy's sea forces which are lying in Scapa Flow.

"Two large vessels, including a battleship, were extensively damaged by bombs and three additional large ships were considerably damaged by bombs which fell near by.

"In the course of the day extensive reconnaissance flights were made over the North Sea to the sixty-fifth degree of latitude (opposite northern Norway) and also over north and east France.

"Two British planes, one a pursuit machine and the other a Sunderland flying boat, were shot down. Two of our own planes are missing."

Air Raid Bores Busy Councilmen

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—Residents in the Orkneys, who have seen German planes overhead on numerous occasions, apparently took last night's raid calmly. At Stromness, the Town Council watched the distant fighting briefly, then held its regular meeting behind shuttered windows.

"We had a heavy agenda and decided to get on with it," explained Provost Marwick.

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King Christian Asks Danes to Maintain Calm

Ruler and Premier Appeal for Non-Resistance, Say They Act 'Under Protest'

BERLIN, April 9 (AP).—A dispatch by the official German news agency, D. N. B., from Copenhagen said that King Christian X, as the Danish sovereign, and Premier Thorwald Stauning, as head of the Danish government, addressed a proclamation this afternoon to the Danish people asking them to refrain from untoward acts and maintain a calm attitude, at the same time assuring the people that Denmark was submitting to German invasion under protest.

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The text of the proclamation as released by D. N. B. follows:

"To the Danish People:

"German troops tonight crossed the Danish border. Some German troops will disembark at various points in Denmark. The Danish government has decided under protest to handle the affairs of the country with dispatch, and in view of the occupation to communicate the following:

"German troops which are now in this country have come in contact with armed Danish forces. It is the further duty of the people to refrain from every resistance to these troops. The Danish government will endeavor to insure the security of the people and of the Danish land in face of disastrous consequences resulting from the state of war, and consequently asks the population to maintain a calm, thoughtful attitude.

"May peace and order reign in the country. May all who have to do with the authorities observe an attitude of loyalty.

"Copenhagen, April 9, 1940.

"CHRISTIAN REX,
"T. STAUNING."

King Christian added the following personal message:

"In these circumstances which are so grave to our country I ask all of you inhabitants of the cities and country to maintain an attitude completely, correct and dignified, since every inconsiderate act or word can draw in its wake most serious consequences.

"Signed,
"CHRISTIAN REX."

GERMANS FERRIED TO DANISH PORTS

Also Used Armored Trains and Naval Vessels.

BERLIN, April 9 (A. P.).—The German High Command described today how ferries, armored trains and naval vessels were used in occupying Denmark.

"In the gray of morning German troops landed at Middelfart on the small belt and occupied bridges there," a communique said.

"German sea forces entered the great belt and landed troops at Korsoer and Nyborg (ferry points connecting with Seeland Island on which Copenhagen is situated nearer the mainland portion of Denmark).

"Coming from Warnemuende troops and an armored train, traveling by ferry, landed at Gjedser and from there started a march north. At the same time bridges at Vordingborg in the south and the island of Seeland were occupied.

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"German troops occuped Copenhagen at dawn. The citadel and radio stations were occupied. Since 8 A. M. the entire city has been in the hands of Germans."

The German operations thus were concentrated on the Baltic side of Denmark out of range of the British fleet, if its units had reached the west coast.

German air force units have been active since early morning hours along the west coasts of Norway and Denmark, the official German news agency, DNB, reported. It said that "larger units" consisting partly of the newest Messerschmidt warplanes were co-operating.

Sweeping reconnaissance flights over the North Sea and continuous pursuit patrol over Helgoland Bight "to blockade the air before the Danish coast" were reported as part of their major contribution.

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PEOPLE OF BERLIN TAKE COUP CALMLY

Danish and Norse Writers Not Under Arrest.

BERLIN, April 9 (A. P.).—Germans, as far as could be observed, accepted the new turn of war into Scandinavia without excitement today, but Norwegian and Danish newspaper correspondents soon were aware their status had changed.

Early in the day the Danes and Norwegians were ordered to assemble in the Bristol Hotel, so that they were unable to appear at an emergency press conference held by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

After lunch the newspaper men were released and told that they were not under arrest in the hotel, but merely had been invited to lunch. Then they were given texts of statements made available earlier to other correspondents.

Small crowds gathered before street loud speakers for regular broadcasts. Cafe groups seemed normally placid. A few Germans very privately expressed dismay at the vast extension of their country's war front into the Norse regions where Germany has not participated in military combat since the defeat of Denmark in 1864 brought the occupation of Schleswig-Holstein.

Despite the general knowledge of foreign observers that something was in the wind over the week end, little activity could be seen from outside the Foreign Office or the Air Ministry last night to indicate that German troops and transports then were moving toward new objectives on foreign soil.

The new move coincided with the appearance of warm spring sunshine on several successive days after one of Germany's hardest winters.

Reich Cautions Sweden To Maintain Neutrality

Stockholm, April 9 (AP)—The Norwegian Government of King Haakon and Premier Johan Nygaarsvold, driven out of its capital to the little village of Hamar by a German army of occupation, strove tonight to rally the country to resistance and denied it had resigned in favor of a Nazi-led Cabinet.

Sweden, caught between German-occupied Norway, which many feared was rapidly being transformed into a British-French-German battlefield, and Finland, which recently made a disadvantageous peace with Soviet Russia, was calm but grave.

Nazis Caution Sweden

Premier Per Albin Hansson announced that the Swedish Government had received a demarche from Germany asking that it observe strict neutrality and that Sweden had replied that was its intention. It added, however, that it reserved full freedom to take all measures it deemed necessary for the maintenance and defense of this neutrality.

Reports received here from German sources at Oslo, the Norwegian capital, said a new government had been formed by the Nazi party leader, Major Vikdun Quisling.

But the Government, at Hamar, sixty miles north, issued a flat denial that it had resigned.

Army Guards New Capital

The Norwegian army was reported spread along a defense line north of Oslo to protect the new capital and screen the mobilization of reserves in the interior.

Oslo was occupied by the Germans 4 P. M. after a day of scattered fighting and numerous battles between planes of the Norwegian and German air forces.

Many planes on both sides were reported shot down.

This evening English planes were reported over Moss point on Oslo fjord, where 2,000 Germans landed without opposition at 6.30 A. M. for their advance on the capital.

Tells How Air Troops Came

The Swedish Count, Axel Cronstadt, who returned from Norway today, told how the German air troops in at least thirty heavy trimotored bombers took Oslo's airport in a sensational manner.

Count Cronstadt said the air attack was made between 7 and 9 A. M. when the German air troops swooped over, silencing the one anti-aircraft gun at the airport in about 45 minutes of bombing and machine-gunning.

After the one gun crew was subdued and the Norwegian planes chased away, the port was occupied almost without opposition.

The planes then landed about twenty soldiers each, who marched toward Oslo.

The Germans also bombed the naval station at Horten, and replied to the fire of batteries at Oslofjord fortress.

Little Resistance Offered

On the whole, the surprise and consternation throughout Norway were so great that little effective resistance was offered, and three German warships sufficed to force the defenses of Oslo fjord.

One of them later ran aground in the fjord. The two others remained at Moss until afternoon.

At least two German ships were reported sunk at Narvik, northern ore port.

The airport at Kjeller, near Oslo, was bombed and demolished at 8 A. M. Two persons were hurt.

Oslo Not Bombed

There was no bombing of Oslo itself, although planes flying over the roof tops opened up with machine-gun fire, which apparently was not aimed at the people.

The Germans closed the roads leading to the city, ousted the chief of police and turned his duties over to one of their own officials.

German officers at once stopped the flight of Norwegians from their capital, but almost half the 250,000 population already had left.

German soldiers with machine guns mounted guard at strategic points in the city.

All Swedish ships bound for or on their way to Scandinavian harbors were advised to stay in port or turn back.

All ferry traffic to Denmark was halted, but rail service with Norway continued normally.

Halifax Says Britain And Norway Will Fight

London, April 9 (AP)—A message from Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, was broadcast to Norway today saying that "side by side Great Britain and Norway will fight until victory has been won."

The Foreign Secretary conveyed to the Norwegian Government and its people "a message of warm sympathy and encouragement in the fight which they so unhesitatingly and courageously have undertaken against German aggression."

The Foreign Secretary's message was followed by a British Broadcasting Corporation "special message to the Danish people."

It stated the German invasion of Denmark "strengthened British resolve to pursue the war until the nations of Europe are liberated from the menace of Prussian aggression."

HOLLAND ENDS LEAVES IN ALL ARMED FORCES

Calls Men Back to Colors Immediately in Move Held Precautionary.

CABINET IN SPECIAL SESSION

Action Comes After Germany's Radio Hints at Blows in Other Quarters.

THE HAGUE, April 9 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government canceled virtually all army, navy and air force leaves today, calling men back to the colors immediately "as a precautionary measure."

This ruling was in a second order issued today. Earlier it had been announced that no periodic leaves for border and coast troops would be granted in the immediate future.

[The German radio, informing its audience of progress of the Nazi forces northward, hinted at possible blows in other quarters, but did not make clear whether the Netherlands or the Balkans were meant].

The announcement about troop leaves followed a special session of the Cabinet. Presumably the Government Ministers had been summoned to consider the new situation created by the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

A semi-official source said the developments in Scandinavia had sharpened the foreign situation but that the Netherlands is "standing out of it."

Political sources here did not believe the Scandinavian developments constituted a threat to the Netherlands, but said it would be dangerous for the country to neglect its defenses.

During previous crises in November, 1939, and January, 1940, all periodic army leaves were canceled.

Holland Orders Defense Forces To Their Posts

Military Leaves Canceled; Premier Consults Queen; Public Buildings Guarded

By The Associated Press

THE HAGUE, April 10 (Wednesday).—Dutch defense measures were thrown into high gear early today to guard against a possible surprise attack. Most army and navy leaves were canceled and government ministers continued conferences into the early morning after two extraordinary sessions of the Cabinet to consider what consequences the new war situation in Scandinavia may hold for Holland.

The Hague, Amsterdam and other larger cities were calm, but guards were placed at important public buildings. Some uneasiness was reported among persons living near the German frontier.

Morning newspapers published without comment an official statement from London terming "fantastic" German declarations that England and France were considering an attack on Holland and Belgium. The statement said that after the invasion of Denmark and Norway by Germany, the direct conclusion of most people would be that Germany was preparing grounds for new attacks on other neutrals.

Although censorship forbade publication of most of the new Dutch military precautions, they were reported more sweeping in scope than those decreed on Jan. 15, when Belgium and the Netherlands feared violation of their neutrality.

Yesterday afternoon, after the first Cabinet meeting, Queen Wilhelmina received Prime Minister Dirk Jan de Geer and Defense Minister Lieut. Col. A. Q. H. Dyxhoorn.

Orders issued yesterday afternoon canceled regular and extraordinary leaves of absence for all army and navy personnel and all members of the air and anti-aircraft forces except those granted because of serious illness or death in the families of troops. All men were ordered to return to duty immediately.

Officials said that the German invasion of Norway and Denmark had sharpened the international situation, but that the Netherlands was "standing out of it."

They said Scandinavian developments had no direct bearing on the Low Countries and expressed no fear that action would be taken against Belgium or the Netherlands, but said it would be dangerous for the country to neglect its defenses.

The general public avidly read newspapers announcing the overnight spread of the European conflict to Scandinavia. There were no scenes of excitement. Wire communication with Copenhagen had been cut early today.

The press echoed authoritative reactions that the Netherlands was determined and prepared to defend any violations of its territory.

"De Telegraaf," influential nonpartisan newspaper, said the "Scandinavian countries wanted to stay out of the war at any price, and that is the reason they have become involved." The paper drew a lesson from the fate of Norway and Denmark, saying "our military readiness is greater than that of the Scandinavian countries and our policy is less weak. Every one can be sure we will try to prevent any violation of our territory on land or sea."

The Hague Is All Lit Up To Keep Air Raids Away

Dutch Capital Seeks Safety in Blackout in Reverse

THE HAGUE, April 10 (Wednesday) (AP).—This seat of the Netherlands government, always strictly neutral, tried a blackout in reverse tonight.

Street lamps were left on all night, in hope that it might keep British or German air raiders from "breaking" Dutch territory for belligerent country.

INITIAL ROUND GOES TO BERLIN, ROME ASSERTS

Fascists Believe There Is Still No Danger Of Their Involvement

Attitude Of Newspapers Remains Frankly Pro-German

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, April 9—Belief that Germany had won a major tactical victory by invading Denmark and Norway was linked in the comment of authoritative Italians tonight with the conviction that there still was no immediate danger of Italy's involvement in the war.

The official Rome radio news broadcaster put the general Italian view of Adolf Hitler's stroke in Scandinavia this way:

"The war between Germany and Great Britain and France started this morning. The first round was won by the Germans when they stole a march on the Allies and occupied Denmark."

Duce Told At 7 A. M.

German Ambassador Georg von Mackensen informed Premier Mussolini of Germany's latest move in a call at 7 A. M. Authoritative sources in Berlin intimated that il Duce had no advance knowledge of the Scandinavian coup.

Virginio Gayda, who often speaks for Mussolini, said in *Il Giornale d'Italia* that there was no reason to dramatize the new phase of the war.

Signs of apprehension visible among Italians in the street were lacking in Government quarters, where it was said that Italy would continue its wait-and-see attitude until its own interests became involved. Scandinavia, like Finland in its war against Russia, was considered too far away for repercussions to reach Italy.

Doubt Moves In Balkans

Italian and foreign observers alike failed to share the anxiety felt in the Balkans that Gen. Maxime Weygand's Allied army in the Near East might be drawn into the war by the opening of a new fighting front in the north.

Italian newspapers maintained a frankly pro-German attitude. They excused Germany's "armed protection" over Norway and Denmark as fitting reaction to England's "open violation of Norwegian neutrality" by sowing mines along Germany's sea route.

Gayda said that Norway's "brief resistance" to landing German troops was "only a formal gesture, like the Oslo Government's protest yesterday against England's mine blockade."

"Has Beaten In Time"

"Once more," he said, "Germany has beaten in time" the British and French plans by warding off a possibility of Allied troops landing on the Norwegian and Danish coasts, which, he said, was the intention behind the mine blockade.

Neutral diplomatic observers expressed the belief that Britain and France had succeeded in drawing the Germans out into the open where they could be engaged in battle if the Allies so desired. They agreed that Germany had protected its system of communications.

Gayda said Germany not only had assured getting supplies from Scandinavian countries but also had "broken a military and economic blockade dear to Great Britain."

GERMAN ENVOY CALLS ON CIANO AND MUSSOLINI

Mackensen Visits Il Duce After Talking With Foreign Minister.

ROME PRESS ECHOES NAZIS

Gayda Blames Allies as First Having Violated Neutrality of Small Countries.

ROME, April 9 (A. P.).—German Ambassador Count Hans Georg Viktor von Mackensen today visited Premier Mussolini after an earlier call on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The purpose of Von Mackensen's visit with Il Duce was not divulged, but informed foreign quarters presumed he informed Mussolini of Germany's action in Scandinavia and consulted him on the war outlook including Italy's position.

Norwegian, Danish and Swedish diplomats in Rome said they had heard nothing from their governments.

Gayda Gives a Hint.

An indication of the official Italian attitude was given by the authoritative writer Virginio Gayda, who said in Il Giornale d'Italia that the allies had committed a "grave political error in taking the initiative in violating the neutrality of the small countries in whose name they pretend to be fighting."

Every one knew, Signor Gayda said, that mining Norway's territorial waters was "only a cover for the landing of British and French troops on the Norwegian and Danish coasts to carry the military and economic offensive directly to German territory and to force Germany to come out from the gigantic interenched camp."

Signor Gayda termed Norway's resistance "only a formal gesture" which would be "irrelevant so far as the substantial ends of the war are concerned."

Italian authorities withheld comment today on Germany's lightning occupation of Norway and Denmark until they could study the reaction of the British-French allies.

Italian newspapers echoed German statements, attempting to place the responsibility for the Scandinavian action upon the British and French.

Two Rome newspapers, Il Piccolo and Il Tevere, said that the invasion was in response to "the unheard of British and French violations of neutrality."

NAZIS DEMAND BALKANS YIELD DANUBE RULE

Warn Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria to Drop Control.

WOULD POLICE WHOLE RIVER

Little Nations Reported in Panic—Turkey Watches Situation Closely.

BELGRADE, April 9 (A. P.).—The German Government, it was learned on high authority today, has demanded that Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania accept German river police along the entire length of the Danube River to secure this vital supply route for Germany.

The demand was made after the German press accused Britain of plotting to dynamite the narrow Danube Channel through the Iron Gate to cripple Germany's transportation of oil, foodstuffs and raw materials from Southeastern Europe.

Rumanian police seized British barges loaded with dynamite, and the British said that the explosives were to have been used to blow up British and French Danube vessels in the event Germany invaded Rumania.

It was learned that Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania previously had "tentatively" rejected the German demands. Then they were made a second time.

Bulgaria Agrees.

Bulgaria was understood reliably to have agreed and it was reported that German river police already were patrolling the Bulgarian Danube borders.

Diplomatic quarters here freely expressed the belief that the German news agency here as well as the Berlin Foreign Office had seized upon the reports of seizure of the British explosives as the basis for the renewed demands for a German police patrol of the Danube.

These sources also believed the demand was a possible forerunner of a German move into southeastern Europe to obtain Rumania's oil and Yugoslavia's copper, as well as vast raw materials available in Bulgaria and Hungary.

Nations in Panic.

The little nations of southeastern Europe were thrown into near panic by news of the German occupation of Norway and Denmark, which was interpreted in Balkan quarters to mean that the war will soon be extended throughout the Continent.

Official quarters in Turkey, which is allied with Britain and France, frankly speculated whether the allies, with the northern battle fronts apparently cut off to them, might be forced to make a counter move against the Reich in southeastern Europe with the allied forces under command of Gen. Maxime Weygand.

The insistence of the Nazi press on Britain's "breach of neutrality" in the disputed dynamite seizure incident in Rumanian Danube waters caused fear in many quarters that the Reich might follow up the Scandinavian occupation with a move to secure her vital supply lines in southeastern Europe.

All quarters in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey were unanimous today in declaring that the allies must carry the war on all fronts to Germany and, therefore, they must soon force Italy to come out definitely for or against them.

Balkans' Fears Mount at Nazis' Danube Plans

Talk of Black Sea Thrust by Allies Adds to Tension at Call for River Guard

BELGRADE, April 9 (AP).—Dread of a quickly spreading war gripped the neutral nations of southeastern Europe today, as the German invasion of Scandinavia was coupled with reports that the Nazis had demanded the right to police the Danube River and that the Allies were preparing to strike in the Black Sea area.

Authoritative quarters said Germany was pressing Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary to accept a strict German guard along the entire navigable length of the great international river by which the Reich imports vast quantities of oil, grain and other supplies.

It was learned from these same sources that seven German Army divisions numbering about 100,000 men now are quartered at Bruck, a German frontier station on the Budapest-Vienna Railway. With another 100,000 German troops reported at Krakow, in Nazi-occupied Poland, informed military quarters expressed the opinion these forces could easily be used if the need arose in southeastern Europe.

One explanation of the presence of the Nazi troops at Bruck was that they were Prussian units sent there for a rest from war activities.

Hungary Expected to Agree

It was understood that Hungary was not prepared to refuse a German demand for police powers on the Danube, in view of a reported offer by Berlin to keep its gunboats in the middle of the river and not allow their crews to land. Informed quarters said, nevertheless, that such a move by Germany would be at least a technical violation of Hungary's neutrality.

Rumanian gunboats were detached from the Black Sea force for Danube patrol duties as an aftermath of the detention by Rumanian police of British barges which Germans charged were carrying dynamite to destroy the narrow Danube channel through the Iron Gate gap in the Carpathian Mountains.

Amid German allegations that the British barge "plot" was a flagrant breach of Rumanian neutrality, the Rumanian government was reported to be making diplomatic representations in London.

Oil circles have long understood that French and British petroleum companies in Rumania were ready to plug or blast their wells and destroy their refineries in the event that Germany invaded the country.

Bulgarian officials denied a report that German river police were already guarding the Bulgarian bank of the Danube, which forms two-thirds of the Bulgarian-Rumanian frontier, but it was understood that Bulgaria had agreed to the German demands concerning the river.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French forces in the Near East, was reported here to be flying from Paris to Beirut, where his staff was understood to have an army estimated at 250,000 men ready for action.

Units of the British fleet were reported assembling in the Aegean Sea near the Dardanelles. Turkey is bound by treaty to refuse passage into the Black Sea to warships unless they are operating under a League of Nations mandate against an aggressor.

Turkish officials said today that although their country was bound to the Allies by a mutual assistance pact, Turkey would stay out of the war unless her own security was threatened.

The southeastern neutrals, fearing a race between Germany and the Allies to gain strategic positions in this area before or coincident with the termination of the Scandinavian campaign, appeared to pin most of their peace hopes on Italy.

Italy's entrance on either side, Balkan quarters generally believed, would draw the smaller neutrals into the conflict immediately. The view was widely expressed that Italy soon would be forced to choose sides, especially if Scandinavia is lost to the Allies, leaving southeastern Europe the likeliest avenue for an Allied attack on Germany.

Plans To Reconstruct Denmark Announced

Premier Stauning Says He Had No Other Course But To Bow To Germany

London, April 9 (AP).—The Copenhagen radio reported tonight Premier T. Stauning had announced to the Danish Parliament that negotiations were under way for reconstruction of the Government.

The Premier, referring to the "grave sorrow" with which the country had received "news of today's events," declared "our purpose for our country and people was to save them from disastrous consequences of the war."

With German bombers over the capital and the frontier crossed by German forces, he said, the Government had to accept the German demands.

"Germany has assured us she has no intention to violate Denmark's independence and territorial integrity," he added.

4 Nazi Cruisers at Trondheim

LONDON, April 10 (Wednesday) (AP).—Four Nazi cruisers are anchored at quayside at Trondheim, far up on the west coast of Norway, a Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Stockholm reported tonight. This report said the Germans met with no resistence when they took possession of the port. They completed the operation in two hours.

Britons Feel War Is On at Last

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The British Broadcasting Company's announcement today that the allies would give full aid to invaded Norway was accepted generally by the public as meaning that real war was here at last after seven months of hit-skip activities.

Crowds on the streets grabbed newspapers, many standing in line to buy late editions.

Many others gathered in muttering groups to share a paper and to tell one another: "This is it!"

TELLS LONDON OF U. S.

Duff Cooper Reports Strong Sympathy for Allies.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty who has just returned from a United States lecture tour, today told a Conservative party meeting there is "profound sympathy for the allied cause" in America.

He declared that Americans "feel that if Great Britain were in great difficulties they would help to come to her assistance because there are some things in this country which the average American feels are as much his as ours."

He deplored what he termed the failure of Great Britain "to acquaint the American people with the true facts in our case while the Germans have been very successful in their propaganda."

He said support for the allies in the United States had declined somewhat as a result.

DANISH MARKET LOST

Britain to Rearrange Food Supply Now Cut Off.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—Lord Woolton, Food Minister, said today that the German invasion of Norway and Denmark made a considerable alteration necessary in Britain's food supply arrangements, but added "at any rate for the time being, it will not affect our rations." Britain hitherto drew part of her dairy supplies and bacon from Denmark.

Previously another official of the Food Ministry had said that arrangements had been made to obtain these supplies elsewhere. Prime Minister Chamberlain told a House of Commons questioner that Britain was considering supplementing her trade agreements by rationing neutrals' imports to bolster the allied blockade of Germany.

STERLING UNDEFENDED

British Won't Intervene in Foreign Exchange Market.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon said today that he was preparing an official statement on the decline of the pound sterling.

"I think it would be wrong to intervene in support of sterling in a free market," he told a questioner in the House of Commons.

The Chancellor added that "the recent fall in the official rate for stering is in no way a sign of financial weakness or difficulties on the part of this country" and that the decline was limited to "the very small proportion of sterling" held by foreigners.

He said that "our policy is to maintain the purchasing power of sterling for national need" by causing the bulk of transactions to be conducted in London through British control at "official rates."

ONE SHIP IN WEEK

British Losses at Sea Are Lowest Since War.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that the British merchant shipping loss from German action during the past week was only one ship, the 208-ton steam trawler Gorspen. She was bombed.

This, the Admiralty said, represented the lowest British loss since the outbreak of the war.

Britain Suspends Mail to Scandinavia

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The British authorities today announced the temporary suspension of postal services to Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greenland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden.

30.24-1535

30.24—1535

226 Prisoners Taken From Nazi Submarines

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty announced today that a total of 226 prisoners of war had been taken from German submarines since the beginning of the war.

Ambassador Kennedy Calls at Foreign Office

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy called at the Foreign Office today.

Air Lines Cancel Services.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The Royal Dutch Airlines announced today they had been ordered by British authorities to cancel temporarily all services between England and the Netherlands. The same order applies to other neutral airlines, chiefly Belgian, Swedish and Danish.

Reports on Adriatic Trade.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—Minister of Economic Warfare Ronald H. Cross told the House of Commons today that only one cargo had been loaded on a German ship from any Yugoslav port since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Cross said that Britain would take whatever steps were practicable to check any traffic with Germany through the Adriatic.

Britain, he asserted, also was moving to prevent Netherlands East Indies exports from reaching Germany via the Russian port of Vladivostok, but he added that it was not in the public interest to disclose the nature of the steps taken.

Mr. Cross said that Britain was watching Russian imports of American oil, but that figures available for recent months were not in excess of quantities imported by Russia in corresponding periods in some previous years. He said he did not believe the oil was being re-exported to Germany.

BELGIUM KEEPS WATCH

Brussels, April 9 (AP)—Belgium's frontiers remained quiet today, but this capital city buzzed with news of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

Defense Minister General Henri Denis conferred with Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, and a military spokesman said Belgium's army was ready, as always, to meet any attack.

French Report Quiet Day On Moselle-Rhine Front

Morning Communique Tells of Repulse of Nazi Patrol

PARIS, April 9 (AP).—The French high command's evening communique regarding action on the western front said: "A quiet day on the whole of the front between the Moselle and the Rhine, some artillery fire on the Rhine in upper Alsace."

This morning's communique said that a German patrol attack on an outpost west of the Vosges mountains was repulsed. Only minor activity was reported elsewhere.

Reich Silent on Iceland; War Rumor Heard Here

Nazis Say Question Is 'Entirely Beside the Issue'

BERLIN, April 9 (AP).—German authorities said today the question of Iceland was "entirely beside the issue" when asked to explain the present status of that island kingdom, which is under the sovereignty of King Christian X of Denmark.

(The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a report heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, said "there are rumors in London that Iceland has declared a state of war existing between herself and Germany.")

Danish Ships May Go On Panama Registry

Norwegian Vessels Also May Transfer, According To Cristobal Agents

Cristobal, Canal Zone, April 9 (AP)—The possibility that Scandinavian ships may transfer to Panama registry was seen by steamship agents here today in the recall of the 5,339-ton Danish freighter Anna Maersk.

The ship sailed at 1 A. M. for New York and then returned eighteen hours later to await orders. The liner regularly is in service to the Far East.

The 5,740-ton Norwegian freighter Abraham Lincoln also was detained here.

SPEE MEN ON ISLE

Nazi Officers Transferred by Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, April 9 (A. P.).—The first group of commissioned and warrant officers of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee were transferred from Buenos Aires to Martin Garcia Island today aboard the Argentine naval auxiliary vessel Golondrina. Argentine quarters said that several officers who attempted to resist transfer to the interment camp in the River Plate eighty miles from Buenos Aires are being held incommunicado at the naval arsenal here until the majority have been moved to Martin Garcia Island.

The Argentine decision to place the Germans in an interment camp followed the disappearance of several officers from Buenos Aires, where they had been permitted virtual freedom. The 800 members of the German warship's crew are being transferred in groups from Buenos Aires to interior provinces.

Nazis Tell How Danes Forsook Vain Battle

BERLIN, April 9 (AP).—In a story from a reporter with the invading Germans, D. N. B., official German news agency, said tonight the only show of resistance encountered in Denmark occurred six miles behind the border, where Danish infantrymen barricaded themselves in a building to offer battle.

Realizing it was useless, however, D. N. B. said, the troops surrendered and gave up their weapons.

Says Neutrality Line Is Growing Thinner

Japanese Foreign Office Spokesman Comments On Invasion Of Norway And Denmark

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, April 10 (AP)—"It seems the demarcation line between belligerent and neutral nations is steadily growing thinner," said Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, today.

It was his only comment on the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

Molotov Talks In Moscow With German Envoy

Radio Gives Both Sides of Invasion; Swedes Report New Demands on Finns

MOSCOW, April 9 (AP).—Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov received the German Ambassador, Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg, for a long interview today. The subject of their talk was not disclosed.

The Moscow radio, after several hours of silence on the subject, broadcast German and British versions of the German invasion of Denmark and Norway.

Prior to the new German stroke, however, the Communist party newspaper "Pravda" published an accusation that the Allies were trying to plunge Scandinavia into war.

Moscow was keeping close watch on Scandinavian developments, since they are important particularly to her northwest frontier adjoining Finland.

The new developments came as Russia lifted her blockade of the Gulf of Finland, a measure instituted during her war with the Finns.

HURRIES BACK TO CAPITAL TO SEE ADVISERS

Hull, Welles And Johnson Meets President At Station

Spread Of Conflict To Iceland And Greenland Viewed As Possibility

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, April 9 — President Roosevelt, after hurrying back to the Capital tonight, conferred with his advisers on Germany's lightning strokes in Scandinavia, but took no immediate action to invoke the Neutrality Act anew or extend the combat trea from which American ships are barred.

At a press conference aboard his special train this afternoon, the President had said he might issue shortly a proclamation applying the Neutrality Act, with its provisions for "cash-and-carry" trade, to Norway and Denmark.

However, the word was passed at the White House later that no proclamation would be issued tonight. Whether it would be issued tomorrow or later was not stated.

Met At Train By Advisers

The President was met at his special train by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Sumner Welles, Undersecretary, and Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War. They held a long conference.

If the Neutrality Act were applied to Norway and Denmark it would put exports to those nations on a "cash and carry" basis, would bar loans to them and invoke other restrictions.

On the train, the President said the events of the last forty-eight hours undoubtedly would cause a great many more Americans to think about the potentialities of the war in Europe, and he expressed the view that that would be a good thing.

While a number of Senators called on the people to remain calm in the face of the spread of the dar, and to maintain their resolution to stay out, it became increasingly clear that the repercussions in this country would be swift.

For one thing, well-informed Congressional sources predicted that the United States army would ask for additional funds to speed up production of so-called "critical" military supplies such as semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns and artillery. The legislators said the money, if voted, probably would be used to put certain arsenals and manufacturing plants on a twenty-four-hour basis.

General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, said the new German invasion seemed to be the type of development t owhich he referred in warning Congress recently that if "Europe blazes in the spring" the United States must "put its house in order before the sparks reach the Western Hemisphere."

Blow To U. S. Business

The spread of the war to Norway and Denmark was considered a blow to American business, although some experts believed England might now turn to the United States for some of the bacon and dairy products she has been buying from Denmark. Scandinavia's purchases in the United States had been increasing rapidly. In the first two months of this year they totaled about $30,000,000 against about $17,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

The occupation of Denmark turned the attention of some Administration officials to the North Atlantic, because of the strategic location of the Iceland, Denmark's sister kingdom, and Greenland, the only Danish colony.

Together these two islands comprise an aerial bridge to the Western Hemisphere. Greenland is 1,320 miles from Belfast, Maine. Iceland, an independent nation, but under Denmark's King, is about 2,000 miles to the east and but 1,437 miles from Copenhagen.

New Problem Of Defense

Though there was no disposition to predict a German attempt to occupy either as long as the British fleet is intact, the inclusion of Greenland or Iceland within the orbit of European power politics would create new problems of defense for this country.

Practically all of Greenland and the most important part of Iceland lie in the Western Hemisphere, according to the geographical dictum, which begins the western world at the twentieth-degree longitude west of Greenwich. Therefore, officials studied the documentary background of the Monroe Doctrine to determine whether that cornerstone of American foreign policy might become involved.

President Roosevelt, however, said it was silly to speculate about possible extension of German control to Greenland. He said that if the Reich had taken a small corner of France, for example, it would hardly be sensible to pose questions about German control of the Island of Martinique, a French possession in the West Indies.

Officials Gather Data

State Department officials, many of whom had spent a sleepless night as despatches telling of the dramatic events in Europe poured in, labored all day getting data ready for the President. During the day the President's train, en route to Washington, was stopped in New Jersey so that a telephone could be shoved through a window to permit Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hull to talk.

Once while a diplomatic despatch was being received from the American legation at Oslo, the Oslo operator interrupted it with the staccato explanation:

"Air raid, have to run away."

May Not Evacuate Americans

Whether any special steps would be taken to bring home the 1,600 Americans living in Norway and Denmark was not yet clear. One official expressed the belief that in view of the absence of hostilities in Denmark it might not be necessary to move the Americans who are there.

As for Norway, it was said, Americans in populous centers probably would be asked to move to the countryside. Wives and children of American foreign service officers at Oslo already had departed inland.

Some analysts of the situation saw a possibility of a conflict between claims of Germany and the United States in the Antarctic if the Reich should take and keep Norway. As a result of explorations and discoveries by the Norwegian explorer Amundsen, Norway claims territory which overlaps American claims based on discoveries and explorations by Admiral Richard E. Byrd in what is known as "Little America."

Two U. S. Ships En Route To Norway Recalled

New York, April 9 (AP)—Two American ships en route to Norway when Europe's war suddenly spread overnight to Scandinavia received orders and counter-orders today which indicated their operator expected the United States to add Norway to its list of countries circumscribed under the Neutrality Act.

The vessels are the 4,941-ton Mormacstar and the 4,954-ton Mormactide of the Moore-McCormack line, the last United States firm shipping between this country and Norway.

Due To Expected Proclamation

When the first news of the new war developments was received here the line ordered the ships to "proceed slowly" on their course. Tonight both vessels were directed to turn around at sea and steam slowly back toward New York.

This second order was dispatched after President Roosevelt announced that a proclamation to put Norway and Denmark under the provisions of the neutrality law might be issued tonight, closing Norwegian ports to United States ships and seamen.

Two Vessels At Norway

Commander Robert Lee, vice-president of Moore-McCormack, did not explain the change in orders to the ships at sea but made it clear he anticipated the closing of Norway. Another indication of this belief came with the line's order to its Mormacport to stop loading cargo at Baltimore.

Two other vessels of the line were in Norwegian ports, the new $2,000,000

Flying Fish at Bergen, and the Mormacsea at Trondheim, but plans for them were indefinite. The line was unable to contact them because of a ban on radio communication, but Lee said he expected no trouble in getting the ships out when they were ready to leave, and said he believed they would be available for removing American refugees if necessary.

A fifth Moore-McCormack ship, the Southfolk, sailed from Trondheim on March 28 and was due here April 11.

The Mormacstar gave her position as 1,000 miles from Bergen, while the Mormactide said she was 1,000 miles from New York. Both freighters carried general cargoes from New York and Philadelphia.

Americans Moved From Oslo

Minister Harriman Goes to Hamar as Norway Shifts Its Capital There.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (A. P.).—The State Department heard from Oslo today that the wives and children of American foreign service officers had left the Norwegian capital for points inland this morning while German airplanes circled over the city and Norwegian anti-aircraft batteries sought to drive the invaders off.

Later an interrupted message received by the State Department at 11 A. M. Eastern standard time, indicated that an air raid on Oslo, began at that time.

The uncompleted message was given out by department officials to reporters gathered at Secretary Hull's daily press conference. It was from Raymond E. Cox, first secretary of the United States legation in Oslo, and said:

"Foreign Office states that German ministry informed it that Germany had no intention to violate territorial integrity and political independence of Norway now or in the future and advised not to resist. Its information from Norwegian ——

"Here the Oslo operator interrupted the message with the explanation: "Air raid, have to run away."

Then the operator stopped sending.

Earlier Mr. Cox reported:

"Minister Harriman left 10 A. M. for Hamar. Wives and children of American foreign service officers have left Oslo for inland. German airplanes have been circling over the city during the last two hours. The Norwegian anti-aircraft batteries have been active. So far as legation knows, no bombing has occurred.

Royal Family in Hamar.

In a subsequent cablegram Mr. Cox informed the department that the royal family was believed to have accompanied the Government to Hamar. He said that Oslo remained quiet, with the streets filled with people leaving the city. He added that German planes were not at that time over the city.

Prior to leaving Oslo the American Minister, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, cabled here:

"Norwegian Government left for Hamar, three hours inland from Oslo, at 7 A. M. I am proceeding there by motor with other heads of missions. All foreign service officers remaining in Oslo. At request of British and French Ministers, this legation has taken over British and French interests. Oslo is quiet. Foreign Office states that Norwegian forces are resisting the German advance."

1,067 Americans in Norway.

A State Department official said that as of January 1, there were 1,067 Americans living in Norway and 552 in Denmark.

The official added that, in view of the occupation of Denmark by Germany, apparently without any fighting, it might not be necessary to evacuate the Americans there.

He believed that an effort would be made to transfer the Americans living in Norway from populated centers to the countryside.

In Sweden, the department lists 1,752 Americans.

The department received official information from Copenhagen that the Danish capital was being patroled by German soldiers and was quiet.

Ray Atherton, the American Minister to Copenhagen, cabled that he had been requested by the British Minister to Denmark to assume charge of British interests. The department authorized him to do so.

OUR TRADE HIT IN SCANDINAVIA

Washington Concerned Over American Investments.

LATTER TOTAL $217,000,000

Jesse Jones Uncertain of Effect on U. S. Credits to 3 Nations.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (A. P.).—The spread of the European war into Scandinavia raised grave concern in both Government and private business circles today over the future of American trade and investments in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

American investments in those nations were estimated by Department of Commerce experts to total about $217,000,000. Exports to them, which have been increasing substantially this year, amounted to more than $150,000,000 in 1939.

The export increases this year were shown by Commerce Department figures for January and February. In those months Norway bought $9,010,000 worth of goods from this country, compared with $2,955,000 in the same months last year. Denmark boosted its purchases for the first two months from $3,531,000 last year to $4,764,000 this year.

Sweden also had expanded its buying from $10,789,000 in January and February, 1939, to $16,844,000 in the same 1940 months.

Jones Won't Comment.

Further increases had been expected to result from the recent extension of credits to Scandinavia by the Export-Import Bank.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, when asked what would be the probable effect on these credits of Germany's march into Norway and Denmark, said that "There isn't anything I can say at this time."

"I do not mean to imply by this," he added, "that it will not have any effect."

Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank, said that neutrality proclamations that might be issued by President Roosevelt would determine largely what, if anything, the bank might do about its Scandinavian credits.

Chief U. S. Exports.

Very little of the credits have been used, he said. Although it will take several days to get definite figures, he said, he was sure that Denmark had taken up none of its $10,000,000 credit; he "guessed" that Norway had drawn about $500,000 of its $10,000,000 credit; and he believed that Sweden had used "only a little" of its $15,000,000 credit.

In addition to these the bank has also extended credits of $1,000,000 to Iceland.

The principal products sold to the northern countries by the United States have been automobiles, gasoline and other motor fuel, copper, foodstuffs and machinery of all kinds.

For the full year of 1939 exports to Denmark totaled $23,882,000 and imports from Denmark, $3,794,000; exports to Norway, $32,103,000, and imports from Norway, $21,687,000; exports to Sweden, $96,661,000, and imports from Sweden, $42,219,000.

The Commerce Department also estimated that American business had investments in these countries amounting to $99,000,000 in Denmark, $92,000,000 in Norway and $26,000,000 in Sweden.

Inflow of Scandinavian Gold.

The Commerce Department announced that more gold recently had been shipped from Scandinavia to this country, apparently for safekeeping.

In the week ended April 3, Sweden shipped $21,935,485 worth of the metal, bringing shipments since the first of the year to more than $115,000,000. Sweden embargoed private exports of gold a few weeks ago, indicating that latest shipments from there have been at Government order.

Norway has shipped more than $33,000,000 worth since the first of the year, but none in the week for which figures were made public today.

After a record import total of $231,237,068 in the week ended March 27 due to huge British Empire transactions, total United States imports of gold dropped to $85,269,117 last week. Besides Sweden, principal shippers included Hungary, $5,983,930; Italy, $10,097,733; Switzerland, $18,111,038; United Kingdom, $15,521,390, and South Africa, $10,196,555.

Silver imports declined to $730,061, including $400,718 from Mexico and $50,965 from Canada.

Export totals were $1,755 for gold and $110,507 for silver.

A geographical breakdown of February foreign trade also made public today showed that in addition to Scandinavia, exports increased to Latin America, Canada, France, England, Russia and a number of smaller countries, compared with a year ago.

U. S. February Exports.

February exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1939.	1940.
Total	$218,682,000	$346,779,000
North America	46,740,000	71,736,000
Canada	25,801,000	43,131,000
Mexico	5,919,000	7,522,000
South America	21,474,000	36,903,000
Europe	95,390,000	165,741,000
Belgium	5,097,000	5,829,000
France	10,855,000	39,277,000
Germany	8,889,000	4,000
Netherlands	7,710,000	7,415,000
United Kingdom	38,561,000	58,534,000
Russia	2,903,000	7,320,000
Italy	4,079,000	9,998,000
Asia	40,934,000	52,271,000
Philippines	7,927,000	7,966,000
China	3,878,000	9,790,000
Japan	17,461,000	15,193,000
Oceania	5,430,000	9,245,000
Africa	8,523,000	10,789,000

U. S. Imports for Month.

February imports were:

	1939.	1940.
Total	$158,072,000	$199,776,000
North America	38,985,000	50,233,000
Canada	20,129,000	26,279,000
Mexico	5,272,000	6,733,000
South America	22,102,000	33,234,000
Europe	47,688,000	38,039,000
Belgium	5,281,000	3,889,000
France	5,234,000	4,786,000
Germany	7,101,000	933,000
Netherlands	2,050,000	1,478,000
United Kingdom	10,902,000	8,945,000
Russia	2,137,000	520,000
Italy	2,668,000	2,618,000
Asia	41,532,000	63,770,000
Philippines	5,796,000	7,062,000
China	4,068,000	7,059,000
Japan	7,896,000	7,998,000
Oceania	1,282,000	2,019,000
Africa	6,484,000	10,481,000

NATION URGED TO STAY CALM

Group of Senators Warns Against Hysteria.

SAME OLD PROCESS IS SEEN

Norris Says Invasion Seems to Be 'Take What You Can.'

WASHINGTON, April 9 (A. P.).—Germany's advance into Denmark and Norway prompted several Senators today to appeal to Americans to take this latest dramatic war development calmly.

While Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, declared that "it brings the shadow of the war and conquest by force nearer the shores of every peaceful country in the world, including our own," Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, said: "This affair is none of our business and we should keep out of it."

Mr. Norris described the march into Scandinavia as "the same old process—take whatever you have the power to take."

Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, declared: "The United States must keep calm. No matter how distressing the news is from Europe, we must keep our heads and not be swept into hysteria. If we maintain our poise and equilibrium they will help us to withstand these recurrent shocks from Europe."

Brown Condemns Invasion.

"The invasion of Denmark and Norway," said Senator Brown, Democrat, of Michigan, "is condemned by all thinking people. It makes the situation more serious. I see no reason, however, why our Government should act. This is a time for calm contemplation. I think the long view of the situation will show that Germany has made her task much more difficult, because she has added enemies and stifled any sympathy that existed for her anywhere in the world."

Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, said he did not think the German move constituted any new threat to the United States.

"Primarily," he said, "it appears to me to mean that the tempo of the war is being stepped up, and that we can now expect a constantly increasing activity, and possibly an enlarging of the war theater."

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, expressed the opinion that the United States had had "too many shocks of a similar nature" to let its plans to remain neutral be upset.

Calls Hitler Mad Dog.

Mr. Pepper termed the Nazi move "simply another step in the steady march of Hitlerism toward every possible conquest. There never has been such a threat to the security of the world in modern times as Hitler constitutes," he said. "There is a mad dog loose in the world and anybody may be bitten."

Other comment was as follows:

Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa: "Viewing the situation from the standpoint of the United States, I should say the action taken carries no potentialities of threat to this country, but it should bring very forcibly to the attention of those who needed conviction that nations at war would stop at nothing where national existence is involved.

"This ought to convince every one that the United States cannot be too careful in action or utterance to maintain strict neutrality."

Senator Schwellenbach, Democrat, of Washington: "This is another example of the way dictator countries operate. When Mr. Hitler says he is now protecting Norway and Denmark, he actually is protecting his iron supply. The invasion shows one thing clearly and surely—America must keep its head."

Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas: "This development strengthens my belief that it is more than ever important for us to keep out of war. We must not get dragged in under any circumstances, no matter where our sympathies lie."

Legation of Denmark To Keep Flag Flying

WASHINGTON, April 9 (A. P.).—The lengthening shadow of the swastika fell today on the house next door to the Czecho-Slovakian legation—the legation of Denmark.

But, like the Czech flag, the Danish flag is going to keep on flying over the door whatever happens.

"We shall stay here. The Danish flag and arms will still be out there in front. We shall not give up," said young, firm-chinned Povl Bang-Jensen. He is the attache in charge in the absence of the Minister.

FIRST WITH NEWS IS MRS. HARRIMAN

Woman Envoy Has Had Busy Time in Oslo.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (A. P.).—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the woman diplomat, was first to get official news to the State Department of the outbreak of hostilities between Norway and Germany.

Mrs. Harriman has been United States Minister to Norway for the last three years. She is the second woman envoy in American diplomatic history and she has been having a hectic time at her Oslo post for the last few months.

Ever since September she has been working night and day. Americans in Norway sought her help to return to this country. There were important trade channels to keep open and there were the many neu-

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trality problems in which the United States was vitally concerned.

Mrs. Harriman, the former Florence Jaffray Hurst, was born in New York in 1870, the daughter of a retired British army officer. At nineteen she married J. Borden Harriman, a wealthy banker. He died in 1914. They had one daughter.

A leader in New York society for years, she founded the Colony Club and as Daisy Harriman was noted for her beauty and charm.

Her first political post was on the New York State Board which operates the women's reformatory, an appointment from Gov. Charles Evans Hughes in 1906.

She was a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson, and in 1912 formed the first women's organization active in a campaign.

URGES NATION TO BE PREPARED

Gen. Marshall Asks Added Precautions Here.

EXPERTS STUDY THE INVASION

Hold Nazi Action Is Important From Economic Standpoint.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, said today that Germany's invasion of Scandinavia appears at the moment to be the type of development to which he referred when he warned Congress that "if Europe blazes" in the late spring, extra precautions should be taken in this country.

Testifying before a House committee recently on the War Department's $784,999,094 appropriation bill, the Chief of Staff had declared:

"If Europe blazes in the late spring or summer we must put our house in order before the sparks reach the Western Hemisphere.

"Any major development there should be paralleled by added precautions in this country. If the situation grows more desperate, we should add to the numbers of seasoned troops in the regular army and to the strength of the National Guard."

Demands Equipment First.

At the same time, however, Gen. Marshall emphasized that procurement of complete equipment for a force of 1,000,000 men should take precedence over any personnel increases.

The army's top-ranking officer interpreted his committee statement anew today in the light of latest developments as he waited at the Capitol to discuss with the House Military Committee the army's new officer promotion bill.

While Gen. Marshall limited himself to comment on the significance of the German move for this country's military policy, other experts here studied the Scandinavian action for an understanding of German strategy.

These inclined to the view that the Nazis would find it difficult to realize immediately important military advantages from the march into Denmark and Norway.

For the moment the action was viewed as more important from the diplomatic and economic standpoints.

Sees Line at Trondhjem.

One future possibility envisioned was that Russia might attempt to occupy northern Norway and even northern Sweden—with or without an understanding with Berlin—in the same manner that eastern Poland was taken over in September.

One observer confidently placed the line of division at Trondhjem, in central Norway.

From the military standpoint, the occupation of points on the Norwegian coast provides new air and submarine bases for future raids on England. However, except where these points are vulnerable to attacks from the sea, they are little closer to England than Germany itself.

Noting that immediate occasion for the latest war move was Britain's attempt to block iron ore shipments from Narvik to Germany, military men said it appeared certain now that the route would remain closed indefinitely.

Norway's entry into the war opened the way for the allies to sever the line by mines and sea attack, regardless of how effective their assistance to Norway might be.

CANCEL WAR RISK RATES

Underwriters Except Certain Northern Norway Ports

New York, April 9 (AP)—All war risk insurance schedules to and from Scandinavia were withdrawn by local underwriters early today as a result of the sudden extension of hostilities to the northern countries.

Certain Norwegian ports were excepted in the withdrawal, but the insurance rates were jumped to as much as ten per cent. in some instances. Effective tomorrow the Norwegian flag will be classed as a belligerent.

Part of Tiny Danish Navy Is Marooned in Florida

Training Ship at Jacksonville Awaits Sailing Orders

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., (AP).—A tiny arm of the tiny Danish Navy lay in port here today awaiting instructions from the Danish Minister at Washington as to its status before venturing to sea.

"Obviously we could not leave port without knowing what our status would be while at sea," said Captain Knud L. Hansen, skipper of the three-master naval training ship Danmark with its sixteen officers and 120 cadets. The vessel was scheduled to sail for home tomorrow after an absence of ten months.

"As long as I'm master of this ship," Captain Hansen said, "the flag of Denmark will fly from her mast."

Swedish Ships On U. S. West Coast To Stay There

Consul Says Vessels Will Remain There Pending Course Of War In Europe

San Francisco, April 9 (AP)—The Swedish consul today ordered all Swedish ships in West Coast waters to be held in Pacific coast ports until further orders.

There will be no further sailings from this coast, said Dr. Carl Edward Wallersted, consul for Sweden, until he receives more information from his Government on the course of the war in Europe.

It was understood there were only three Swedish ships on the West Coast.

The Norwegian consul, Siguard Steckmest, said no action had yet been taken to limit vessels flying that nation's flag.

Invasion of Denmark Blow to Toronto Consul

TORONTO, April 9 (A. P.).—Informed of the reported German invasion of Denmark early today, D. V. Glein, Danish Consul here said "It is terrible news."

"For months Scandinavian countries have been trying to maintain their neutrality in face of overwhelming difficulties and now what we sought to avoid has happened," he said.

Carl Printz, eighty-year-old Danish Vice-Consul, said "If Germany has invaded Denmark, she will go on into Norway. It is a terrible thing and something we had hoped wouldn't happen."

Canada Is Holding Up Danish and Norse Funds

OTTAWA, April 9 (A. P.).—The Canadian Government moved today to prevent any Norwegian or Danish funds or property in Canada from falling into German hands.

Financial institutions were ordered to communicate with the Alien Property Custodian before allowing withdrawals or making payments to residents of Norway and Denmark.

The action was "to maintain the status quo until the situation becomes clearer," an announcement said.

Swedish Ships Reported Ordered To Stay In Port

Vessel Now At Newport News Taking On Cargo Of Coal For Home

Norfolk, Va., April 9 (AP)—It was reported here tonight that the master of the Swedish steamer Iynnido, now at Newport News loading a cargo of coal, had been instructed to remain in port until he received further orders. The ship is loading coal for delivery in Sweden.

Herman Aspegren, Swedish consul at Norfolk, declined to say whether he had been advised to instruct masters of Swedish ships not to take their vessels to sea. He said he could not discuss the situation.

Capt. Anders Williams, Norwegian consul for Virginia, said no orders had been received relative to the movement of Norwegian vessels.

DANISH AND NORSE ARMIES AT 250,000

Denmark Easily Overrun by Reich, Says Authority.

By Associated Press.

The combined forces of Denmark and Norway, even at full war strength, are a mere 250,000 men against the military might of the German Reich.

Dupuy's late work on the armies

armaments of the world notes that Denmark "is dominated by adjacent Germany and may easily be overrun by her neighbor . . . The Scandinavian nations hold the key to the Baltic Sea, entrance to which only can be effected through the Skagerrak and Kattegat, except for the Kiel Canal, in German territory."

Denmark's army comprises three divisions, with fortress troops, with war strength of 161,000 and peace strength of 11,000. Her air force of ninety ships is considered entirely negligible. Her navy consists of two antiquated coast defense battleships, one cruiser-minelayer, twenty torpedo boats and [illegible] submarines.

Norway's army, of nine brigades a battalion of artillery and some fortress troops, has a war strength of 90,000, peace strength of 30,000 and her air force is 100 planes.

The Norwegian navy consists of four coast defense battleships, eight destroyers, nine submarines and a number of smaller craft.

The latest figures on area and population:

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Denmark	16,575	3,700,000
Norway	124,556	2,922,000

shipping and neutral trade. Germany had to meet these with her own defensive measures.

Beyond this, however, the English measures constitute a destructive blow at the conception of neutrality.

Respect for Neutrals

Germany, on her part, has during the same time aimed at respecting neutral rights to the extent that she has sought to limit sea warfare to the seas lying between Germany and her opponent. England, however, while intending to ward off danger from her own isles and at the same time trying to interrupt Germany's trade with the neutral world, has more and more aimed at carrying sea warfare into neutral waters.

In the course of this typically British warfare England, in constantly increasing measure and in flagrant breach of international law, has committed belligerent acts on the sea and in the air in the territorial waters and regions

The Russian-Finnish War

The Russian-Finnish conflict offered the first opportunity in this direction. The English and French governments have said quite publicly that they were willing to take part with military forces in the conflict between the Soviet Union and Finland and to use the territory of northern states as the base of their operations.

The quick conclusion of peace in the north alone, which came contrary to their desires and expectations, hindered them at that time in carrying through their decisions.

It was a gross falsehood of English and French statesmen to declare afterward that they wanted to make the execution of action dependent on approval of the northern states involved.

The Reich government has documentary proof in its hands that England and France had mutually agreed to carry out action through

Text of German Note to Denmark and Norway

Blaming Invasion on Allies

BERLIN, April 9 (AP).—Text of the German memoranda to Norway and Denmark, identical except for the names of the countries, giving Germany's reasons for military occupation of those countries, follow:

Contrary to the upright desire of the German people and its government to live in peace and friendship with the British and Finnish peoples, and despite the absence of any reasonable grounds for conflict, those in control in London and Paris declared war on the German people.

With the unleashing of this long-prepared aggressive war aimed at the existence of the German Reich and the German people, England and France also opened sea warfare against the neutral world.

As they attempted at first, in complete disregard of the most elementary rules of international law, to establish a hunger blockade against German women, children and aged, they also subdued neutral states under their reckless blockade measures.

The immediate consequence of these methods of warfare introduced by England and France contrary to international law was the most severe damage to neutral

of Denmark and Norway.

Germany from the beginning of war anticipated this development. Through her domestic and external economic policy she knew how to prevent the British attempt of a hunger blockade against the German people and the cutting off of German trade with neutral states.

These measures during past months have shown in ever brighter clarity the complete collapse of the British blockade policy. This development, as well as the hopelessness of direct attack on the German western fortifications and the steadily growing anxiety in France and England of successful German counter attacks on the sea

and in the air, recently led both countries in increasing measure to attempt with all means the changing of the battlefields to the neutral mainlands in the outside of Europe.

That England and France in this connection and in the first place cast eyes toward the territories of small European states is self-evident and corresponds with English tradition.

English and French statesmen during past months quite openly proclaimed the extension of war to these territories as basic concepts of strategy of their warfare.

the territory of northern states if necessary, even against their will.

The deciding factor, however, is the following: from the point of view adopted by the French and English governments before and after the Russian-Finnish peace conclusion and from documents in the hands of the Reich government it is clearly discernible that the decision to aid Finland against Russia was to serve still further their purposes.

The aim pursued in Scandinavia by England and France did and still does involve much more:

Firstly, to cut Germany off from her northern ore imports through occupation of Narvik (northern Norwegian port), secondly, to establish a new front in Scandinavia through the landing of English

and French armed forces and thus attack Germany on the flank from the North.

Thus the countries of the North were to serve English and French troops as a battlefield while the Scandinavian peoples, true to old English tradition, were intended to assume the role of auxiliary and mercenary troops.

When, for the time being, this plan was shattered by the Russian-Finnish peace, the German government received even clearer

information that England and France were undertaking definite steps to realize their intentions at the soonest in another form.

In the constant effort to prepare intervention in the North, the English and French governments during past weeks openly proclaimed the thesis that there must be no neutrality in this war and it was the duty of the little countries to participate actively in the fight against Germany.

This thesis was disseminated through the propaganda of the Western powers and was supported by steadily increasing attempts of political pressure on neutral states. Concrete reports of impending attempts of landing of the Western powers in Scandinavia lately have grown by leaps and bounds.

If there ever existed the slightest doubt of the final decision of the Western powers to intervene in North [illegible] has been definitely removed during recent days. The Reich government is in possession of unchallengeable documents that England and France intended to make a surprise occupation of certain regions of the northern states in coming days.

The Nordic states on their part not only failed to resist earlier transgressions of England and France, but even permitted the most serious interferences with their sovereignty without corresponding counter measures.

The Reich government must therefore assume that the Royal Norwegian government will adopt that attitude also towards the action of England and France now planned and about to be executed. But even if the Royal Norwegian government were willing to take counter measures, nevertheless, the Reich government realizes clearly that Norwegian military forces would not suffice to oppose the English and French actions effectively.

Protectorate by the Reich

In this decisive phase of war for existence, forced upon the German people by England and France, the Reich government can under no circumstances tolerate that Scandinavia be converted by the Western powers into a theater of war against Germany and that the Norwegian people be directly or indirectly misused for war against Germany.

Germany is unwilling to stand by idly or take lying down such a realization of enemies' plans. The Reich government therefore has, beginning today, set in motion certain military operations which will lead to the occupation of strategic points on Norwegian soil.

The Reich government thereby assumes protection of the Kingdom of Norway for the duration of this war. It is determined from now on, with its instruments of force, to protect peace in the North against every English-French attack and definitely to render it secure.

The Reich government has not desired this development. The responsibility, therefore, lies solely with England and France. To be sure, both states hypocritically proclaim the protection of small states, but in reality they violate these in the hope thereby to be able to translate into reality their will to destroy Germany, as proclaimed more openly each day.

German troops, therefore, enter Norwegian soil not in hostile spirit. The German supreme command does not intend to use the points occupied by German troops as operations bases for fighting England as long as not forced to do so through acts of England and France.

German military operations are aimed at the exclusive goal of safeguarding the Norse against the intended occupation of Norwegian strategic points by English and French forces.

Norway's Best Interests Served

The Reich government is convinced that it serves Norway's best interests also by this action. For this act of rendering them secure through Germany's armed forces gives the sole guaranty to the Scandinavian peoples that their countries will not after all become a battlefield and perhaps the scene of the most terrible acts of force during this war.

The Reich government, therefore, expects the Royal Norwegian government and the Norwegian people to have full understanding for Germany's procedure and not to resist in any way. All resistance would have to be and would be broken by every available means by the German armed forces deployed here, and therefore lead only to utterly useless bloodshed. The royal Norwegian government is, therefore, requested to take all measures with the greatest speed which are necessary to render certain that the advance of German troops can progress without friction and difficulties.

In the spirit, long existing, of good German-Norwegian relations, the Reich government declares to the royal Norwegian government that Germany has no intention through her measures, now or in the future, of touching upon the territorial integrity and political independence of the Kingdom of Norway.

Dated April 9, 1940.

(Footnote—This same memorandum was handed to the royal Danish government.)

Chamberlain's Speech to the Commons

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 9—Following is the text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons today on the German invasion of Denmark and Norway:

The House will be aware that Germany has today invaded Denmark and Norway. Ever since the beginning of the present war they have attempted to dominate Scandinavia and to control both the political and economic policies of the Scandinavian States.

That pressure on those States has been steadily increasing and, as is now well known, she claims to exercise the right to dictate policy as she did toward Finland during the Finnish-Soviet war.

The House will recall that in the statement I made at the end of that war on the 14th of March I used the following words:

"What is the gain to Scandinavia? The security of Finland has gone, but has the security of Norway and Sweden been preserved? On the contrary, the danger has been brought closer to those two countries until today it stands on their doorstep."

After expressing sympathy with those States to whom I said the issue of the war could not be a matter of indifference, I concluded:

"Nothing can or will save them but the determination to defend themselves and to join with others who are ready to aid them in their defense."

Says Prophecy Is Borne Out

Some of my listeners may have thought these words exaggerated, but now we see the fulfillment to the letter of the prophecy they contained. Since that date the situation has further developed, as was pointed out in a statement issued by His Majesty's Government today. The German Government have claimed and exercised the right to destroy neutral and particularly Scandinavian shipping on the seas around this country by all means in their power. But at the same time they have insisted on the strict observance of the rules of neutrality when this would provide some advantage to them, as it did in Norwegian waters.

The Allies then decided that they could not recognize indefinitely this state of affairs and, having given notice to the Norwegian Government that they reserved the right to take such measures as might be necessary to redress the balance thus weighted against themselves, they laid mine fields in Norwegian waters so as to prevent the unhindered passage of German traffic through them, while in no way interfering with normal Norwegian trade.

At no time did the Allies contemplate any occupation of Scandinavian territory so long as it was not attacked by Germany. Any allegations by Germany to the contrary are pure invention and have no foundation in fact.

Bombing Is Reported

The German Government have made a statement to the effect that they have decided to take over the protection of Denmark and Norway. German motorized and armed forces forced the Danish frontier at daybreak, and a considerable area of Danish territory is in German occupation. Their troops are reported to have landed at Copenhagen this morning.

His Majesty's Government has learned that the German Minister at Oslo early today made a formal demand for the surrender of Norway to Germany, stating that in the event of refusal all resistance would be crushed. This demand was, of course, immediately refused by the Norwegian Government, as they have officially declared.

We have now heard that fighting has already started, and there are press reports that Oslo and Kristiansund have been bombed. German troops have landed on Norwegian territory at various places.

It is asserted by the German Government that their invasion of Norway was a reprisal for the action of the Allies in Norwegian waters. This statement will, of course, deceive no one. So elaborate an operation, involving simultaneous landings at a number of ports by troops accompanied by naval forces, requires planning long in advance, and the information now coming in clearly indicates that it was already planned and already in operation before the mines were laid in Norwegian waters.

Invasion Long Prepared

The facts of the German operations which are becoming public property suffice in themselves to prove what I have stated. Trondheim, which has been invaded by German armed forces this morning, is distant from the nearest German port, Cuxhaven, nearly 700 miles and if the expedition started immediately after the operations of minelaying in Norwegian territorial waters they could not yet have arrived.

There is therefore no doubt that the Germans have been planning for the invasion of Norway and were prepared to put the plans into operation long before the Allied mining of Norwegian territorial waters.

It remains to say that His Majesty's Government at once assured the Norwegian Government that, in view of the German invasion of their country, His Majesty's Government have decided forthwith to extend their full aid to Norway and have intimated that they will fight the war in full association with them.

Powerful units of the navy are at sea. The honorable members will realize it would not be in the public interest to give details at this stage as to any operations in which they are now engaged.

Needless to say, we are facing this new menace to the independence of three peoples in the closest collaboration with the French Government, whose forces are operating together with our own.

I have no doubt that this further rash and cruel act of aggression will redound to Germany's disadvantage and contribute to her ultimate defeat.

Pledge of Aid to Norway

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 9—The British Foreign Office statement on Allied aid to Norway broadcast shortly after noon today follows:

The German Government have issued a statement saying they have decided to take over protection of Denmark and Norway.

They add that the action is in reply to the laying of minefields in Norwegian territorial waters by Great Britain and France.

Information is now reaching His Majesty's Government to the effect that the German Minister at Oslo has demanded the surrender of Norway to Germany and that in event of a refusal all resistance will be crushed.

The demand was, of course, immediately refused by the Norwegian Government. Information has been received that German troops already have occupied Norwegian territory.

The German statement that their action is in reply to steps taken by the British and French Governments will deceive nobody.

So elaborate an operation, involving simultaneous landings at a number of Norwegian ports by troops, accompanied by naval forces, must have been planned long in advance. It is not surprising that the Norwegian Government decided to resist the latest exhibition of German aggression.

His Majesty's Government and the French Government have at once assured the Norwegian Government that, in view of the German invasion of their country, they have decided forthwith to extend their full aid to Norway and have intimated that they will fight the war in full association with them.

The necessary naval and military steps accordingly are being taken in conjunction with the French.

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, April 10—Reuters News Agency quoted the Swedish newspaper Jaemtlands Tidning that important developments were expected at the Norwegian port of Trondheim early today and that it was believed British warships would try to force a passage to the port.

Four Nazi cruisers were reported anchored at the Trondheim quayside earlier today. Trondheim is far up on the west coast of Norway where Nazi forces were reported to have landed yesterday.

Trondheim was blacked out, the newspaper said, and school children and sick people had been removed from the town.

LONDON, April 9 (A.P.).—Rome radio reports intercepted in London today said that communications between Germany and Hungary had been severed.

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BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, Portugal, Wednesday, April 10—The British Ambassador to Portugal, Sir Walford H. M. Selby, was urgently summoned to report to London today. He is leaving at 7 A. M.

APR 11 1940

Danish Bourse Closed

Berlin, Wednesday, April 10 (AP)—DNB reported from Copenhagen early today that the Danish bourse had been closed indefinitely.

Ferry connections with Sweden were shut down, civil air traffic over Denmark was banned and a general blackout was enforced throughout the country all night.

APR 11 1940

Brussels, Belgium, April 9 (AP)—Germans were reported today to be building docks in the Moselle river opposite Luxembourg.

APR 10 1940

British Clearing North Sea

Ostend, Belgium, Wednesday, April 10 (AP)—An indication that Britain is sweeping the North Sea clear of all shipping came today in radio reports from two Belgian fishing trawlers which said they had been stopped by British ships and taken to a control base.

The trawlers reported seeing Netherlands fishermen in the same base.

APR 10 1940

Some Danes Put Up Fight

Berlin, April 9 (AP)—In a story from a reporter with the invading Germans, DNB said tonight the only show of resistance encountered in Denmark occurred approximately six miles behind the border when Danish infantrymen barricated themselves in a building to offer battle.

Realizing it was useless, however, DNB said, the troops surrendered and gave up their weapons.

APR 11 1940

Leaves From B. E. F. Stopped

London, Wednesday, April 10 (AP)—The War Office announced early today that leave from the British Expeditionary Force and Royal Air Force in France had been "stopped until further orders."

APR 10 1940

Norway Tells London She Will Fight.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The British Foreign Office was said authoritatively tonight to have re-established communication with Norway and to have been informed that the Norwegian Government is "in good heart and bent on resistance." At the same time the German radio was said to have announced that Howard Smith, British Minister to Copenhagen, and his staff had been made prisoners. The British assumed that this was true because they could not communicate with the legation.

APR 10 1940

Allied Air Raid Called Failure.

A squadron of British bombing planes which invaded northwestern Germany this morning was repulsed by German pursuit ships, said an official Berlin broadcast picked up by NBC. The announcer said several British planes were shot down.

Danish Parliament Called.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The Danish Parliament has been summoned for an extraordinary session today at 8 P. M. (2 P. M., Eastern standard time), according to a Copenhagen broadcast heard in London.

APR 10 1940

Nazis Mine Swedish Harbors.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—A German navigation service broadcast, intercepted by Reuters, British news agency, said that all important harbors and ports of Sweden had been mined early today by Germany.

Sweden Reported Mobilizing.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—The Swedish legation in London said today it had received an indirect report that the Swedish Army, Navy and Air Force had been mobilized.

APR 10 1940

Help Reported on Way.

A British short-wave broadcast, picked up by the National Broadcasting Company, said today that British aid for Norway already was on its way. The broadcast was in German and did not reveal what type of aid was meant. The British Broadcasting Company announcer said that since Denmark had accepted German protection it could no longer be considered a neutral.

APR 10 1940

Ship Communication Halted.

Mackay Radio said today that the Norwegian Government had stopped all radio telegraph communication between merchant ships in Norwegian harbors and their home ports. The order said that only distress signals could be sent. This became known when New York shippers and newspapers tried to contact two American ships in Norwegian ports—the Flying Fish at Bergen and the Mormacsea at Trondheim.

APR 10 1940

Germans Drop Leaflets.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—Reuters, a British news agency, in dispatches from Stockholm today reported that as Nazi troops were occupying Copenhagen German aviators dropped leaflets on the Danish capital announcing the occupation and urging the population to remain calm and show discipline.

APR 10 1940

Appeal for Aid Reported.

The National Broadcasting Company said today the Paris radio reported that the Government of Norway had made a formal request to Great Britain and France for aid in repulsing the German invasion.

Germans Hold Copenhagen.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—Reuters, British news agency, said today that German troops landed in Copenhagen at dawn and occupied the Danish capital's citadel and radio station and that since 8 A. M. the entire city had been in German hands.

Report Jutland Seizure Complete.

Complete occupation of Jutland by German forces was announced by the German radio about 11:30 A. M. (Eastern standard time) in a broadcast picked up here by NBC which stated: "With every hour the military position of the Germans in the Scandinavian countries is improving. More and more points of military importance are being occupied."

APR 10 1940

Reports Copenhagen Quiet.

BERLIN, April 9 (A. P.).—An official German news agency dispatch from Copenhagen said that quiet prevailed today in the Danish capital. The DNB report said that life was normal, that newspapers were continuing publication and that radio broadcasting was undisturbed.

Confirms Landing at Bergen.

LONDON, April 9 (A. P.).—German forces have landed at Bergen, western Norwegian port, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today.

LONDON, APRIL 10-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WAS BELIEVED TO BE AT STAKE TODAY IN THE GREATEST NAVAL BATTLE SINCE JUTLAND, REPORTED RAGING OFF THE STORM LASHED COASTS OF NORWAY.

THE REPORTED ENGAGEMENT WAS EXPECTED TO DECIDE THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ALLIES' GETTING IMMEDIATE AID TO NORWAY AGAINST THE GERMAN INVASION.

THE ADMIRALTY, TRUE TO ITS TRADITION OF SILENCE, SHIELDED THE TREND OF ANY ENCOUNTER WITH RELUCTANCE TO TALK.

REPORTS FROM SCANDINAVIA, HOWEVER, DESCRIBED THE LARGE SCALE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN HEAVY UNITS OF THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET AND GERMANY'S HIGH SEAS FLEET, EACH SUPPORTED BY HUNDREDS OF AIRCRAFT.

AN EARLY MORNING ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAD SERIOUSLY DAMAGED A GERMAN CRUISER IN BERGEN FJORD LAST EVENING AND THAT "ALL OUR MACHINES RETURNED."

TO A GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT NAZI BOMBERS HAD DAMAGED TWO BRITISH BATTLESHIPS AND HIT TWO HEAVY CRUISERS THE BRITISH RESPONDED WITH AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ONLY THAT "TWO CRUISERS RECEIVED VERY SLIGHT DAMAGE FROM SPLINTERS."

APR 10 1940

(MORE)

VE11OAES

SCANDINAVIAN REPORTS INDICATED THAT

THE BRITISH HAD TRAPPED FOUR GERMAN CRUISERS ANCHORED

IN TRONDHEIM, FAR UP ON NORWAY'S WEST COAST. THE

APR 10 1940

THE CRUISERS' GUNS HAD HELPED ENFORCE GERMAN OCCUPATION

IN TWO HOURS EARLY YESTERDAY.

A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER REPORT, RELAYED BY

THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REUTERS, SAID THAT IMPORTANT

DEVELOPMENTS WERE EXPECTED AT TRONDHEIM EARLY TODAY WHEN

BRITISH WARSHIPS, IT WAS BELIEVED, WOULD TRY TO FORCE

ENTRANCE TO GIVE BATTLE TO THE GERMAN WARSHIPS.

BRITISH
OFFICIAL SOURCES REFUSED TO CONFIRM

APR 10 1940

OR DENY REPORTS THAT A STRONG BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY

FORCE, SUPPORTED BY HUNDREDS OF PLANES, WAS ENROUTE TO

NORWAY. HAVAS, FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, SAID, "IT IS STATED THAT

A BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND 600 ALLIED PLANES ARE ON

THE WAY."

APR 10 1940

THE ADMIRALTY WOULD NOT CONFIRM

OR DENY REPORTS ROUNDABOUT REPORTS THAT A 26,000-TON GERMAN

BATTLESHIP, THE GNEISENAU, AND FOUR OTHER GERMAN WARSHIPS,

HAD BEEN SUNK IN BATTLE OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

30.24-1541

30.24-1541

THE REPORTS WERE CARRIED BY HAVAS

AND APPARENTLY WERE BASED ON A DISPATCH IN THE LONDON

DAILY EXPRESS WHICH IN TURN QUOTED "STOCKHOLM AND NEW YORK

REPORTS" OF INDEFINITE ORIGIN.

CARL J. HAMBRO, SPEAKER IN THE PARLIAMENT, SAID

LONDON, (AP) = THE GOVT

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO SOUGHT FULL POWERS FOR FROM THE

REPRESENTATIVES TO APPOINT THREE MINISTERS OF STATE WOULD

WHO WOULD TAKE THE NECESSARY GOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS UNTIL IT

WAS POSSIBLE AGAIN TO CONVOKE THE PARLIAMENT UNDER

APR 10 1940

NORMAL CONDITIONS.

HE EXPLAINED THAT PARLIAMENT COULD NOT BE DISSOLVED BUT

THAT IT WAS NECESSARY FIRST TO APPOINT SEVERAL MEMBERS WOULD

COULD BE CALLED TOGETHER RAPIDLY FOR DELIBERATIONS WITH THE

GOVERNMENT. THE PARLIAMENT THEN APPOINTED TWO REPRESENTATIVES

EACH FROM EACH

FROM EACH PARTY--LABOR, CONSERVATIVE, RIGHT, LIBERAL, LEFT AND

AGRARIAN.

PREMIER NYGAARDSVOLD, IN THANKING THE MEMBERS FOR

THEIR CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT, URGED WHEN

THEY WENT TO THEIR HOMES TO "CARRY GREETINGS TO THE PEOPLE AT

THIS DIFFICULT AND SAD TIME."

"I AM SURE", HE ADDED "THAT THE PEOPLE DESIRE

WHAT WE DESIRE, AND IF THIS IS SO WE CAN HOPE THAT THE

DISASTER WHICH HAS STRUCK US WILL HAVE A HAPPY CONCLUSION."

HAMBRO, ENDORSING THE PREMIER'S WORDS, SAID,

"WE HOPE AND BELIEVE THAT OUR PEOPLE WILL HAVE THE POWER AND

WILL TO SUPPORT A STILL HARDER PERIOD OF TRANSITION AND THAT

THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY WILL BE PRESERVED FOR OUR CHILDREN.

"MAY GOD BLESS OUR FATHERLAND."

HAMBRO'S LAST WORDS THEN WERE REPEATED BY ALL THE

MEMBERS WHO SANG THE NATIONAL ANTHEM BEFORE ADJOURNING.

APR 10 1940

APL 6M

ADD- BERLIN- APRIL 9

(BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS SAID NO BATTLESHIPS HAD BEEN HIT BUT THAT TWO CRUISERS RECEIVED "VERY SLIGHT" DAMAGE.)

THE GERMAN BOMBERS TOOK OFF FROM DANISH AND NORWEGIAN AIRFIELDS DURING THE AFTERNOON, FOLLOWING UP SCOUTING REPORTS FROM THE NORTH SEA.

(A BERLIN RADIO REPORT RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY IN NEW YORK SAID A GERMAN AIRPLANE BASE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT JUTLAND, AT DENMARK'S NORTHERN TIP.)

THE HIGH COMMAND ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT ONLY AT OSLO AND KRISTIANSUND WAS "STRONGER RESISTANCE" MET AND THAT BOTH PLACES HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

OTHER IMPORTANT BASES IN GERMAN HANDS ARE NARVIK, AN OUTLET FOR SWEDISH ORE BOUND FOR GERMANY, AS WELL AS THE SEAPORTS OF BERGEN, TRONDHEIM AND STAVANGER.

APR 10 1940

THE ARMY COMMAND SAID SUFFICIENT GERMAN TROOPS WERE AT NORWEGIAN AND DANISH COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS TO RESIST ANY HOSTILE ATTACKS WHILE GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS POUR SWIFTLY INTO THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES.

THE ALLIES ARE NOT HAMPERING THESE TROOP MOVEMENTS, IT WAS CONTENDED.

GERMAN NOTES TO THE DANISH AND NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT THIS MORNING DECLARED THAT GERMANY "HAD NO INTENTION" OF USING THE OCCUPIED AREAS AS A BASIS FOR OPERATION AGAINST ENGLAND SO LONG AS SHE WAS "NOT FORCED TO DO SO" BY THE ENGLISH.

WE807PES

LEAD COMMUNIQUE

BERLIN, APRIL 9--(AP)--THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAD DEALT OUT "HEAVY LOSSES" TO BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEET UNITS WEST OF BERGEN.

NA51PES APR 10 1940

BERLIN--SECOND ADD LEAD COMMUNIQUE X X X IN THAT AREA.

"HEAVY BOMBS" HIT THE WARSHIPS, THE HIGH COMMAND STATED.

FURTHER STRONG GERMAN UNITS ARE MARCHING INTO DENMARK AND NORWAY, "UNHAMPERED BY ENEMY ACTION" AND ON SWIFT SCHEDULE, A COMMUNIQUE STATED, WHILE "QUIET PREVAILS" IN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

"AT THE END ETC., 2ND GRAF PREVIOUS.

APR 10 1940

N503PES

BERLIN--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD COMMUNIQUE X X TWO COUNTRIES.

AMPLIFYING THE COMMUNIQUE, THE HIGH COMMAND LATER ANNOUNCED:

"ON THE BASIS OF RECONNAISSANCE REPORTS, STRONG UNITS OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE STARTED FROM DENMARK AND NORWAY IN THE AFTERNOON AGAINST BRITISH NAVAL FORCES.

APR 10 1940

"IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT ENEMY BATTLESHIPS AND HEAVY AND LIGHT CRUISERS, AS WELL AS DESTROYERS, WERE IN THE NORTHERN NORTH SEA.

"AT THE END OF THE DAY," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, "ALL IMPORTANT NORWEGIAN MILITARY BASES ARE FIRMLY IN GERMAN HANDS. AMONG OTHERS, ESPECIALLY NARVIK, BERGEN, STAVANGER TRONDHEIM, KRISTIANSUND AND OSLO ARE OCCUPIED BY STRONG FORCES.

"WHEREVER STRONGER RESISTANCE WAS MADE, AS IN OSLO AND KRISTIANSUND, IT WAS BROKEN.

APR 10 1940

"COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS WHICH, IN PART, WERE SEIZED IN CLOSE

30.24—1543

COOPERATION WITH THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE BY THE STOCK TROOPS OF T E ARMY ARE READY TO REPULSE ENEMY ATTACKS. POWERFUL UNITS OF THE AIRFORCE ALSO ARE READY."

NA41PES

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH) NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID THE GERMAN STEAMER AMASIS, 9,000 TONS, HAD BEEN TORPEDOED OFF THE WESTERN COAST OF SWEDEN, (A POSITION WHICH WOULD PLACE THE ATTACKING SUBMARINE IN THE KATTEGAT NORTH OF DENMARK.)

WE701PES

APR 10 1940

LONDON, APRIL 9 (AP)--- A GERMAN NAVIGATION SERVICE BROADCAST [redacted], INTERCEPTED BY REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT ALL OF SWEDEN'S IMPORTANT HARBORS ON THE SKAGERRAK, ARM OF THE NORTH SEA, HAD BEEN MINED EARLY TODAY BY GERMANY [redacted] (SPECIFYING MORE CLOSELY)

APR 10 1940

THE AMASIS' CREW WAS SAVED BY PILOT VESSELS FROM LYSEKIL, SWEDEN. SHE WAS BOUND FOR OSLO FROM STETTIN.

(EDITORS: MAKE TONNAGE 7,129)

APR 10 1940

WE712PES

30.24—1543

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-----REUTER (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) QUOTED THE OSLO RADIO TODAY AS SAYING THE OSLO POLICE CHIEF HAD RECEIVED ORDERS FROM THE GERMAN COMMAND TO HALT MOVING CITIZENS FROM THE CAPITAL AND THAT ALL WHO HAD LEFT MUST RETURN AND RESUME WORK.

(GERMANY REPORTED THE CAPITAL HAD BEEN OCCUPIED.)

APR 10 1940

LONDON, APRIL 9(AP)- - -THREE SHELLS FIRED FROM SOMEWHERE OUT IN THE NORTH SEA PASSED OVER THE SCOTTISH TOWN OF GULLANE YESTERDAY AS THE SOUND OF HEAVY FIRING WAS HEARD.

ONE PROJECTILE, WHICH DID NOT EXPLODE, CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED THE MASONRY OF THE LOCAL HOTEL. THE OTHER TWO FELL ON THE TOWN'S GOLF COURSE.

APR 10 1940

GULLANE IS ON THE FIRTH OF FORTH 18 MILES EAST OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, [redacted] APRIL 9-(AP)--A SWEDISH BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON TONIGHT SAID THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, IN REPLY TO A GERMAN QUERY, HAD STATED IT INTENDED TO PRESERVE STRICT [redacted] NEUTRALITY.

APR 10 1940

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER PER ALBIN HANSSON

LATER ANNOUNCED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT'S REPLY WAS IN REPLY TO A

GERMAN REMARCHE ASKING THAT SWEDEN PURSUE SUCH A COURSE.

APR 10 1940

-EDS-701P

LONDON, APRIL 9 (AP)---PRIME MINISTER

A QUESTIONER

CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT

APR 10 1940

BRITAIN WAS CONSIDERING SUPPLEMENTING HER TRADE AGREEMENTS

BY RATIONING [redacted] NEUTRALS' IMPORTS TO

BOLSTER THE ALLIED BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS CHEERED LUSTILY AS HE

APPEARED IN THE HOUSE. IVAN MAISKY, THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR,

AND THE NORWEGIAN MINISTER WERE AMONG THE DIPLOMATS IN

THE GALLERY.

APR 10 1940

LONDON, APRIL 9---(AP)---THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

APR 10 1940

[redacted] WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY TONIGHT TO

HAVE REESTABLISHED COMMUNICATION WITH NORWAY AND TO HAVE BEEN

INFORMED THAT THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT ARE "IN GOOD HEART

AND BENT ON RESISTANCE."

THE GERMAN RADIO WAS SAID TO HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT

HOWARD SMITH, BRITISH MINISTER TO COPENHAGEN, AND HIS STAFF

HAD BEEN MADE PRISONERS.

APR 10 1940

THE BRITISH ASSUMED THIS WAS TRUE BECAUSE THEY

COULD NOT COMMUNICATE WITH THE LEGATION.

BRITAIN WAS SAID TO HAVE NO WORD OF HER NATIONALS

IN DENMARK.

THE BRITISH MINISTER TO NORWAY AND HIS STAFF

WENT WITH THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT FROM OSLO TO HAMAR, A LAKE

VILLAGE NORTH OF THE CAPITAL.

APR 10 1940

THE BRITISH [redacted] SAID THAT A STATEMENT REGARDING

ICELAND, WHICH NORMALLY IS UNDER THE DANISH KING, MIGHT BE

MADE SHORTLY.

30.24-1545

LONDON, AP IL 9(AP)- - -THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION ANNOUNCED THAT BEGINNING WITH TONIGHT NEWS BULLETINS WILL BE BROADCAST TO NORWAY IN NORWEGIAN.

APR 10 1940

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN LONDON SAID TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED AN INDIRECT REPORT THAT THE SWEDISH ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE HAD BEEN MOBILIZED.

APR 10 1940

FH655AES

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY SAID THAT REPORTS OF A GENERAL MOBILIZATION IN SWEDEN WERE AUTHORITATIVELY STATED TO BE WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

W955AES

APR 10 1940

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE, AS PICKED UP BY RADIO THIS MORNING SAID:

"THE GERMAN ARMY HAS TAKEN OVER ARMED PROTECTION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY TO COUNTERACT BRITISH ATTACKS ON THENEUTRALITY OF THESE COUNTRIES.

"THIS MORNING, STRONG ARMED FORCES OF ALL UNITS HAVE BEEN LANDED AND HAVE ENTERED THE TWO COUNTRIES. FOR THE PROTECTION OF THESE OPERATIONS, MINES HAVE BEEN LAID EXTENSIVELY."

APR 10 1940

FH445AES

30.24-1545

LONDON-SECOND ADD REUTERS-GERMAN RADIO XXX MONDAY, E.S.T.)

REUTERS SAID THAT THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY THE GERMAN RADIO:

APR 10 1940

"THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE GERMAN ARMY ANNOUNCES THAT IN ORDER TO COUNTERACT THE ACTIONS AGAINST DENMARK AND NORWAY (APPARENTLY THE ALLIED MINELAYING ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST) AND TO PREVENT A POSSIBLE HOSTILE ATTACK AGAINST THESE COUNTRIES, THE GERMAN ARMY HAS TAKEN THESE TWO COUNTRIES UNDER ITS PROTECTION.

"THE STRONG FORCES OF THE GERMAN ARMY HAVE THEREFORE INVADED THESE COUNTRIES THIS MORNING."

FH257AES

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF NARVIK, NORWAY, HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE OSLO RADIO. NARVIK IS THE PORT FROM WHICH GERMAN SHIPS HAVE BEEN CARRYING ORE TO THE REICH.

APR 10 1940 FH432AES

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM PARIS TODAY SAID THAT GERMAN WARSHIPS, TRYING TO ENTER OSLO FJORD TO APPROACH THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL, HAD ENCOUNTERED THE FIRE OF THE OSKARSBORG FORT.

ONE WARSHIP RETURNED THE FIRE, IT WAS SAID, WHILE THE OTHERS PROCEDED TOWARD OSLO.

APR 10 1940

(IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT THIS DISPATCH RELATED TO AN ATTACK PREVIOUSLY REPORTED REPULSED DURING THE NIGHT.)

NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND, APRIL 9-(AP)-NORTHEAST COAST SHIPPERS AT A MEETING TODAY DECIDED TO HOLD UP ALL NEUTRAL SHIPPING TO BE LOADED FOR SCANDINAVIA.

SCANDINAVIA IS THE AREA'S CHIEF COAL AND COKE MARKET.

APR 10 1940

HF41OPES

THE SECOND COMMUNIQUE SAID: BERLIN- APRIL-9

"IN THE EVENING OF YESTERDAY, GERMAN HEINKEL COMBAT MACHINES AGAIN ATTACKED WITH GREAT SUCCESS THAT PORTION OF THE ENEMY'S SEA FORCES WHICH ARE LYING IN SCAPA FLOW.

"TWO LARGE VESSELS, INCLUDING A BATTLESHIP, WERE EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED BY BOMBS, AND THREE ADDITIONAL LARGE SHIPS WERE CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED BY BOMBS WHICH FELL NEARBY.

(MORE)

APR 10 1940

W827AES

"IN THE COURSE OF THE DAY EXTENSIVE RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS WERE MADE OVER THE NORTH SEA TO THE 65TH DEGREE OF LATITUDE (OPPOSITE NORTHERN NORWAY) AND ALSO OVER NORTH AND EAST FRANCE.

"TWO BRITISH PLANES, ONE PURSUIT MACHINE AND THE OTHER A SUNDERLAND FLYING BOAT, WERE SHOT DOWN. TWO OF OUR OWN PLANES ARE MISSING."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

(NO PICKUP)

APR 10 1940

VEIDAIS

BY ROY P.PORTER

PARIS, APRIL 9-(AP)-FRANCE AND BRITAIN MOVED SWIFTLY TODAY TO BRING MILITARY AND NAVAL AID TO INVADED NORWAY.

APR 10 1940

A FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN EMPHASIZED THAT THE WAR ASSISTANCE FROM THE ALLIES WOULD BE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE, ALTHOUGH THE DETAILS REMAINED A NATIONAL DEFENSE SECRET.

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL TELEFRANCE AGENCY SAID:

"THE NECESSARY MEASURES FROM A MILITARY AND NAVAL POINT OF VIEW HAVE BEEN TAKEN. THEY EXPLAIN THEMSELVES IN THE COMBATS WHICH ARE OCCURRING OFF THE NORWEGIAN COASTS. THEY WILL EXPLAIN THEMSELVES BY OTHER MEASURES OF WHICH THE MAGNITUDE WILL SOON BE KNOWN TO THE WORLD."

A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT NO FORMAL REQUEST FOR AID FROM NORWAY HAD BEEN RECEIVED OFFICIALLY IN PARIS UP TO THIS EVENING. IT WAS SAID THAT THIS MIGHT BE EXPLAINED BY THE LACK OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN OSLO AND PARIS AND LONDON.

INTENSE MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY BEGAN WITH THE FIRST NEWS OF THE NEWEST GERMAN INVASION AND REACHED THE DAY'S CLIMAX WHEN PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD AND DEFENSE MINISTER EDOUARD DALADIER FLEW TO LONDON FOR A MEETING OF THE ALLIED SUPREME WAR COUNCIL TO CONSIDER THE SCANDINAVIAN CRISIS.

EARLIER REYNAUD CONFERRED AT LENGTH WITH HIS MILITARY CHIEFTAINS, THEN ATTENDED A WAR COMMITTEE MEETING AND FINALLY SAT WITH THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

APR 10 1940

ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH VIEW, GERMANY COMMITTED A BLUNDER IN INVADING NORWAY AND DENMARK AND ASSUMING "PROTECTION" OVER THEM.

FROM THE MILITARY POINT OF VIEW, A SPOKESMAN SAID, GERMANY GAINED NEW SCANDINAVIAN BASES BUT ALSO ACQUIRED A LONG EXPOSED COAST LINE.

IT IS THE FRENCH VIEW THAT GERMANY FIRST VIOLATED THE NEUTRALITY OF THE SMALL NATIONS BY ATTACKING NEUTRAL SHIPPING WITH A RESULTING LOSS OF LIFE AND CARGO.

30.21-1547

30.2A.-1547

THE FRENCH REJECT THE GERMAN CONTENTION THAT THE INVASION OF NORWAY WAS JUSTIFIED BY ALLIED MINELAYING IN NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

AS FOR DENMARK, GERMANY ASSUMED A LIABILITY THERE, ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH SPOKESMAN. HE SAID THAT IN THE WORLD WAR DENMARK HAD PROVED THAT SHE WAS NOT SELF-SUFFICIENT, AND THAT SHE NEEDS TO IMPORT SUCH ARTICLES AS FOOD FOR FARM ANIMALS AND FUEL FOR HER FISHING FLEET.

THESE IMPORTS, IT WAS SAID, WILL BE STOPPED BY THE ALLIED BLOCKADE BECAUSE DENMARK NOW IS UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION.

WE738PES

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 9-(AP)-A FRENCH-GERMAN AGREEMENT TO EXCHANGE CIVIL PRISONERS APPARENTLY FELL THROUGH AT THE LAST MINUTE TODAY, FOR A SPECIAL SWISS TRAIN SENT TO LYON TO GET 120 GERMANS RETURNED EMPTY TO GENEVA.

THE FRENCH, REFUSED TO CARRY OUT THEIR END OF THE EXCHANGE UNLESS INTERNED FRENCHMEN FROM GERMANY REACHED SWITZERLAND AT THE SAME TIME.

APR 10 1940

THE DELAY ON THE GERMAN SIDE WAS REPORTED DUE TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES' REFUSAL TO LET RETURNING FRENCH PRISONERS TRAVEL AT A CRITICAL MOMENT WHEN SECRECY SHROUDS WAR MOVEMENTS.

R1127PES

BERLIN, APRIL 10-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-GERMAN AUTHORITIES TODAY SAID THEY KNEW NOTHING CONCERNING RUMORS CIRCULATED IN AMSTERDAM THAT THE LINER BREMEN HAD BEEN SUNK.

SUCH REPORTS, THEY SAID, WERE "TENDENTIOUSLY SPREAD BY THE ENEMY TO BRING A REACTION FROM US."

APR 10 1940

WE749PES

NOTE TO EDITORS:

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AMSTERDAM BUREAU REPORTS THAT IT IS UNABLE TO FIND ANY CONFIRMATION OF RUMORS, CIRCULATED THERE, CONCERNING THE BREMEN SINKING. THE RUMORS APPEAR TO HAVE ORIGINATED IN AMSTERDAM STOCK MARKET CIRCLES.

THE RUMOR HAS BEEN REPEATED IN LONDON AND PARIS, ENTIRELY WITHOUT CONFIRMATION.

APR 10 1940

TORONTO, APRIL 9-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF CANADIANS ALREADY HAVE PLEDGED THEIR SUPPORT TO NORWAY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMAN INVASION, CARL J.PRINTZ, NORWEGIAN VICE-CONSUL HERE, SAID TONIGHT.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR FINLAND (CAPS CVF), 2,000 STRONG, HAVE OFFERED THEIR SERVICES TO FIGHT IN NORWAY, THE VICE CONSUL SAID.

RQ1109PES

APR 10 1940

OTTAWA, APRIL 9-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF A DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MINISTER OF TRANSPORT CHARLES D.HOWE.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT WILL SUPERSEDE THE WAR SUPPLY BOARD OF WHICH WALLACE R.CAMPBELL IS CHAIRMAN. CAMPBELL AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD WILL BE ASSOCIATED WITH HOWE, WHO CONTINUES ALSO AS TRANSPORT MINISTER.

APR 10 1940

MJ934PES

BERLIN, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF GERMANY'S OCCUPATION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY STILL WAS A MOOT QUESTION TONIGHT BUT IT SEEMED CERTAIN THAT BOTH COUNTRIES WOULD BE DRAWN AUTOMATICALLY INTO THE NAZI ORBIT.

"THINGS ARE MOVING SO FAST WE HAVEN'T EVEN THOUGHT ABOUT THAT," SAID AUTHORITATIVE GERMAN SPOKESMEN WHO PROFESSED TO BE IN NO POSITION TO COMMENT ON THE FUTURE STATUS OF GERMAN-NORWEGIAN-DANISH ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

IT WAS ASSUMED, HOWEVER, THAT GERMANY WOULD IMMEDIATELY CUT OFF DANISH AND NORWEGIAN EXPORTS TO ENGLAND AND DIRECT THEM INSTEAD TO GERMANY. GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY HAVE RANKED ONE-TWO AS BEST CUSTOMERS OF THE TWO SCANDINAVIAN STATES.

APR 10 1940

DAIRY AND BACON EXPORTS HAVE BEEN THE BIG ITEMS OF DENMARK'S TRADE WITH THE BRITISH. SHORTLY AFTER THE WAR BEGAN DANISH BUTTER AND EGG EXPORTS TO GERMANY BOOMED THROUGH THE SENDING OF SPECIAL FOOD PACKAGES TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

APR 10 1940

THE BRITISH WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE EXERTED PRESSURE TO LIMIT THESE EXPORTS TO GERMANY TO THEIR NORMAL QUOTA AND THE HEAVY FLOW OF FOODSTUFFS WAS STOPPED FOR A WHILE BUT LATER WAS RESUMED.

NORWEGIAN WHALING PRODUCTS, WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN BUYING UP, NOW APPARENTLY WILL BE DIVERTED TO GERMANY, BADLY IN NEED OF OILS. FAT-POOR GERMANY ALWAYS LAID GREAT STRESS UPON THE VALUE OF ITS WHALING FLEET BUT WAS UNABLE TO SEND ITS WHALERS OUT THIS SEASON BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

THE QUESTION OF SWEDISH ORE, ONE OF THE MAIN FACTORS FIGURING IN THE FAST-MOVING SCANDINAVIAN DEVELOPMENTS, REMAINS A TICKLISH ONE.

APR 10 1940

IT WILL BE RISKY FOR GERMANY TO CONTINUE BRINGING SWEDISH ORE BY WAY OF NARVIK THROUGH NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS AND IT IS PROBLEMATICAL WHETHER SHE WILL TRY TO DO SO SINCE THESE WATERS NOW ARE IN THE WAR ZONE AND ARE SUBJECT TO MINING AND TORPEDOING.

APR 10 1940

30.24-1549

GERMANY HAS AN ALTERNATIVE BUT MUCH MORE EXPENSIVE ROUTE BY RAIL AND THROUGH THE SWEDISH PORT OF LULEA, SO FAR NORTH THAT IT IS ICE-BOUND EXCEPT [redacted] FROM MAY TO NOVEMBER. THEREFORE THE IRON ORE TONNAGE IS BOUND TO BE SMALLER.

SHANKES KR ACD 4TH/0215 -EDB-819P

Berlin

APRIL 9(AP)- - -THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER HAMBURGER FREMDENBLATT REPORTED TODAY THAT "AT VARIOUS PLACES IN NORWAY GERMAN TROOPS ENCOUNTERED RESISTANCE."

IN DENMARK, THE NEWSPAPER STATED, THE AUTHORITIES ACCEPTED THE PROTECTION OF GERMAN ARMS.

APR 10 1940

THE REPORT GAVE NO DETAILS CONCERNING THE OPPOSITION IN NORWAY.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND,

PARIS, APRIL 8--(AP)--FRANCE WILL CARRY OUT HER PART OF THE FIRST WARTIME EXCHANGE OF CIVIL PRISONERS WITH GERMANY TOMORROW, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT, ALTHOUGH GERMANY HAS NOT YET SET A DATE FOR SENDING FRENCH CIVILIAN PRISONERS BACK.

APR 10 1940

30.24-1549

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS OFFICIALS SAID 120 GERMAN CIVILIAN PRISONERS NOW INTERNED AT LYON WILL ARRIVE AT GENEVA SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT TUESDAY/6 P.M.E.S.T. AND GO INTO GERMANY VIA BASLE EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

THE ORIGINAL DATE SET FOR THEIR ARRIVAL AT GENEVA WAS APRIL 14 BUT THE FRENCH COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS MORE QUICKLY THAN WAS AT FIRST BELIEVED POSSIBLE.

APR 10 1940

THE GERMAN LEGATION AT BERN SAID NO DATE HAD YET BEEN SET FOR SENDING AN EQUAL NUMBER OF FRENCH CIVIL PRISONERS TO GENEVA ALTHOUGH THEY [redacted] WOULD SUIT "FOLLOW WITHIN A FEW DAYS".

PRISONERS ON BOTH SIDES, INCLUDING "ENEMY NATIONALS" INTERNED IN FRANCE AND GERMANY AT THE WAR'S BEGINNING ARE ALL MEN OF FIGHTING AGE.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE AT THE ORIGINAL INSTIGATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS THROUGH THE AID OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT BERLINE WHICH IS HANDLING FRENCH AFFAIRS THERE [redacted], AND THE

APR 10 1940

SWEDISH LEGATIONAT PARIS WHICH IS HANDLING GERMAN AFFAIRS,

WHILEIN SWITZERLAND PRISONERS WILL BE FED BY THE RED

CROSS AND AT TRANSPORTED ACROSS THE COUNTRY BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 9--(AP)--MAJOR VIKDUN QUISLING,

LITTLE NAZI LEADER IN NORWAY WHO TODAY BROADCAST OVER THE

OSLO RADIO THAT HE HAD FORMED A NEW GOVERNMENT,

FORMERLY WAS NORWEGIAN MILITARY ATTACHE AT PETROGRAD IN

1918-19 AND DEFENSE MINISTER FROM 1931 TO 1933.

HE ALSO SERVED AS SECRETARY TO THE NORWEGIAN LEGATION

AT HELSINKI IN 1921 AND AS ATTACHE TO THE MOSCOW

LEGATION FROM 1926 TO 1929. HE RESIGNED AS DEFENSE MINISTER IN

1933 TO FORM HIS NAZI PARTY. HE WAS BORN IN 1887.

APR 10 1940

ED BERNS STOCKHOLM 2B 2200 CDC 545P

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-ARNE QUISLING, BROTHER OF NORWEGIAN PARTY LEADER MAJOR VIDKUN QUISLING, NAMED IN OSLO RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS AS PREMIER OF A NEW "NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT, VIEWED GERMANY'S INVASION OF HIS HOMELAND TONIGHT WITH "SURPRISE--WE ARE ALL SURPRISED."

BUT OF HIS BROTHER'S PART, THE 42-YEAR-OLD BROOKLYN STEEL CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER SAID BRIEFLY," I WOULDN'T BE IN ANY POSITION TO COMMENT. I HAVEN'T HEARD FROM HIM FOR SIX MONTHS." APR 10 1940

ARNE CAME FROM NORWAY TO BROOKLYN 15 YEARS AGO. "I'M NOT QUITE AN AMERICAN," HE SAID, "BUT I'VE GOT MY FIRST PAPERS."

HE WAS CONCERNED OVER HIS 80-YEAR-OLD MOTHER, STILL LIVING IN OSLO, FROM WHOM HE HAS NOT HEARD IN A MONTH. "CERTAINLY NOTHING LIKE THIS WAS EXPECTED WHEN I LAST HEARD FROM HER," HE SAID.

QUISLING IS MARRIED, BUT HAS NO CHILDREN.

R1130PES

BERLIN--THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD INVASION XXX OR DENMARK."

THE HIGH COMMAND TOLD IN SOME DETAIL OF THE OCCUPATION OF DENMARK BUT WAS LESS SPECIFIC CONCERNING NORWAY.

AFTER DESCRIBING LANDINGS BY SHIP, FERRY AND ARMORED TRAIN AT HALF A DOZEN POINTS, A COMMUNIQUE SAID COPENHAGEN WAS ENTERED AT DAWN AND THAT FROM 8 A.M.(2 A.M.E.S.T.) THE WHOLE CITY WAS IN GERMAN HANDS. (EDITOR: SEE DAY COMMUNIQUE, MOVED SEPARATELY) BOTH WEST AND EAST COASTS WERE CAUGHT IN THE SUDDEN MILITARY PINCERS. THE NET RESULT, SAID D.N.B., WAS TO GIVE GERMANY A SEA BASE ON THE BALTIC SIDE OF DENMARK AND BLOCKADE THE NORTH SEA APPROACH TO SOUTHERN DANISH PORTS. APR 10 1940

THE GERMAN MINES, BOTH IN THE SKAGERRAK AND AROUND ALL THE IMPORTANT DANISH AND NORWEGIAN WEST COAST PORTS, WERE LAID DURING THE NIGHT, PRESUMABLY UNDER THE NOSES OF BRITISH WARSHIPS ALREADY ON HAND.

CONCERNING THE NORWEGIAN THRUST, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THIS AFTERNOON THAT "OCCUPATION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES IN ALL NORWAY BY GERMAN TROOPS IS PROCEEDING RAPIDLY" AND THAT, AT "MOST POINTS, A SLIGHT LOCAL RESISTANCE BY NORWEGIAN TROOPS HAS CEASED."

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS STRESSED AGAIN AND AGAIN THAT ENGLAND, "AS

30.24-1551

30.24 — 1551

A FORERUNNER TO INTENDED OCCUPATION OF IMPORTANT NORWEGIAN POINTS," INVALIDATED NORWEGIAN SOVEREIGNTY THROUGH HER MINE LAYING AND DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATIONS TO THAT COUNTRY, AND THAT NORWAY REPLIED WITH ONLY A "LAME PROTEST."

AS VON RIBBENTROP PUT IT, GERMANY THEN "ANSWERED ENGLAND'S AND FRANCE'S MOST FLAGRANT BREACH OF NEUTRALITY BY ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR REAL NEUTRALITY WITHIN THE SCANDINAVIAN SPACE."

IT WAS EXPLAINED CAREFULLY THAT NORWAY AND DENMARK DO NOT REVERT TO THE PROTECTORATE STATUS OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA OR EVEN THAT OF SLOVAKIA; NOR ARE THEY CONSIDERED ENEMY COUNTRIES UNDER OCCUPATION.

APR 10 1940

"THEY HAVE BEEN DRAWN INTO THE WAR BY ALLIED ACTION, AND THEY ARE BEING PROTECTED BY THE REICH AGAINST ANNIHILATION," WAS THE BEST DEFINITION OFFERED.

AS FOR THE GERMAN-DANISH NONAGGRESSION PACT OF LAST MAY 31, SEQUEL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUGGESTION THAT HITLER PROMISE NOT TO ATTACK ANY OF HIS NEIGHBORS, GERMANS COUNTERED WITH MENTION OF THE BRITISH NORWEGIAN TRADE TREATY, WHICH STATED BRITAIN WOULD NOT STOP NORWAY FROM EXPORTING GOODS TO GERMANY.

PRACTICALLY, GERMANS MADE IT PLAIN THEY CONSIDER ONE OF THE GREATEST ADVANTAGES OF TODAY'S COUP IS THAT GERMANY HAS FREE ACCESS TO SWEDISH ORES BY VIRTUE OF HER POSSESSION OF STRATEGIC NORWEGIAN POINTS WHICH GUARD THE PASSAGE OF ORE SHIPS.

APR 10 1940

"ENGLAND TRIED TO PREVENT OUR GETTING THE ORES," ONE COMMENTATOR SAID WITH A CHUCKLE. "AND FLAGRANTLY BROKE NEUTRALITY IN AN TEMPT TO PREVENT US. THE LAUGH IS NOW ON ENGLAND."

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, THE GERMAN RADIO HINTED OF POSSIBLE NEW LIGHTNING STROKES, BUT DID NOT MAKE IT CLEAR WHETHER THEY MIGHT COME, FOR INSTANCE, IN THE DIRECTION OF THE NETHERLANDS OR THE BALKANS.

ANNOUNCERS SAID BOTH AREAS WERE UNDER GREAT ALLIED PRESSURE, AND THAT GERMANY WOULD ANSWER "ALL MOVES."

(EDITORS: FULL QUOTATIONS FROM GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUES AND THE VON RIBBENTROP PRESS STATEMENT MAY BE PICKED UP FROM THE DAY REPORT)

WE758PES

UNDATED SCANDINAVIAN CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APRIL 5--BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAND NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH MINISTERS NOTES, CONTENTS UNDISCLOSED, WHICH GIVE RISE TO FRESH ALARM IN SCANDINAVIA.

APRIL 6--NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KOHT SAYS NORWAY "WILL AT ONCE BE AT WAR" IF FREE SHIPPING IN NORWEGIAN WATERS INTERFERED WITH; AUTHORIZED BERLIN SPOKESMEN SAY WEEK END IS AUSPICIOUS ONE FOR "ANGLO-FRENCH AND OTHER ACTIVITY DIRECTED AGAINST NEUTRALITY OF SCANDINAVIAN AREA."

APR 10 1940

APRIL 8--ALLIES LAY MINES IN NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS TO HALT IRON ORE SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY; GERMANS PREDICT "TREMENDOUS" REVERBERATIONS; NORWAY PROTESTS MINE-LAYING AS VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, DEMANDS THEIR REMOVAL; GERMAN FLEET STEAMS THROUGH SKAGERRAK, BRITISH SINK ONE TROOPSHIP.

APRIL 9--GERMANY INVADES NORWAY AND DENMARK; ALLIES PROMISE FULL

SUPPORT TO NORWAY, WHICH ELECTS TO FIGHT; ALLIED-GERMAN WARSHIPS AND PLANES ENGAGE IN MAJOR BATTLE IN NORTH SEA; DENMARK ACCEPTS GERMAN THRUST WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

MJ733PES

UNDATED CENSORSHIP BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TIGHT MILITARY CENSORSHIP FELL ON NORWAY AND DENMARK WITH GERMANY'S INVASION OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COPENHAGEN CEASED AT 9:47 P.M. E.S.T. MONDAY NIGHT. A FEW MINUTES EARLIER, NORWAY HALTED ALL BUT STATE CALLS.

INDIRECT COMMUNICATIONS WERE AVAILABLE TODAY FROM NORWAY BY WAY OF STOCKHOLM.

APR 10 1940

M.I722PES

BOX

NORWAY AND DENMARK, INVADED BY GERMANY TODAY, ARE THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH COUNTRIES TO BE DRAWN INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR.

SEPTEMBER 1, GERMAN TROOPS CROSSED POLAND'S FRONTIERS.

SEPTEMBER 3, BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY.

SEPTEMBER 17, RUSSIAN FORCES MOVED INTO EASTERN POLAND.

SEPTEMBER 27, WARSAW SURRENDERS, ENDING ORGANIZED POLISH RESISTANCE.

NOVEMBER 30, RUSSIA INVADES FINLAND.

MARCH 13, RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR ENDED BY TREATY.

W113AES

UNDATED CAPITALS (BOX)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FALL OF OSLO AND COPENHAGEN TODAY BROUGHT TWO MORE EUROPEAN CAPITALS UNDER NAZI SWAY.

IN LITTLE MORE THAN TWO YEARS GRAY-CLAD NAZI LEGIONS HAVE SWEPT THROUGH THESE CAPITALS SIGNIFYING CONQUEST OF AUSTRIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, THE MEMEL TERRITORY AND POLAND IN THIS ORDER:

VIENNA--MARCH 13, 1938

PRAGUE--MARCH 15, 1939

MEMEL--MARCH 22, 1939

FREE CITY OF DANZIG--SEPT. 7, 1939

WARSAW--SEPT. 27, 1939

AND NOW OSLO AND COPENHAGEN.

APR 10 1940

W14PES

BY THE ASSOVIATED PRESS

THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES OF DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN PRODUCE MUCH OF THE VITAL RAW MATERIALS GERMANY LACKS.

GERMANS STORED UP VAST RESERVES BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR LAST SEPTEMBER BUT THEIR COUNTRY IS RELATIVELY POOR IN NATURAL RESOURCES AND MUST HAVE A CONTINUING SUPPLY FROM ABROAD.

APR 10 1940

THE ONLY PRE-WAR SURPLUSES GERMANY POSSESSED WERE COAL, POTASH AND MAGNESITE. SHE PRODUCES LITTLE OR NO COPPER,

30.24-1553

BAUXITE OR STEEL-MAKING METALS--NECESSARY SINEWS OF WAR, HER OUTPUT OF IRON ORE, ZINC, antimony AND TIMBER IS INSUFFICIENT.

LATEST STATISTICS SHOW THAT OF THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF FOREIGN TRADE NORWAY SENT 15.9 PER CENT OF HER TOTAL TO GERMANY; DENMARK 19.7 PERCENT AND SWEDEN 18.1 PER CENT.

IN 1939, FOR [illegible], SHE ANY IMPORTED MORE THAN 22,000,000 METRIC TONS OF MUCH NEEDED IRON ORE. AN ABROGATION OF SWEDEN'S OUTPUT IN 1937 WAS ABOUT 15,000,000 TONS, OF WHICH 14,000,000 TONS WERE EXPORTED.

APR 10 1940

THE FORESTS ARE NORWAY'S CHIEF NATURAL RESOURCES, HER FOREST AREA COVERING SOME 30,000 SQUARE MILES. PYRITES AND IRON ORE ARE HER MOST IMPORTANT MINERAL PRODUCTS, THE ANNUAL OUTPUT AGGREGATING MORE THAN 1,000,000 TONS OF EACH.

DENMARK'S CHIEF EXPORTS ARE DAIRY PRODUCTS, FOR WHICH GREAT BRITAIN HAS BEEN HER BEST CUSTOMER AND GERMANY SECOND.

BRT18-EDS-617P

30.24-1553

UNDATED SCANDINAVIAN PERSONALITIES

(By The Associated Press)

THREE AGED SCANDINAVIAN MONARCHS, WHO KEPT THEIR NATIONS NEUTRAL DURING THE VICISSITUDES OF THE WORLD WAR, NOW ARE FACE TO FACE WITH THE GRIM REALITIES OF WAR, DESPITE CONSTANT EFFORTS TO AVOID BEING DRAWN INTO THE MAELSTROM.

APR 10 1940

KING GUSTAV V OF SWEDEN, THE OLDEST OF THE TRIO, NOW NEARLY 82 YEARS OLD, HAS BEEN ON THE THRONE NEARLY 33 YEARS; KING CHRISTIAN X OF DENMARK, NEARLY 70 YEARS OLD, HAS RULED FOR 28 YEARS AND KING HAAKON, VII OF NORWAY, 68, HAS REIGNED 34 YEARS. CHRISTIAN AND HAAKON ARE BROTHERS, SONS OF KING FREDERICK VII OF DENMARK.

ALL OF THEM HAVE HELD THE RESPECT AND DEVOTION OF THEIR PEOPLES; ALL OF THEM HAVE BEEN NOTED FOR THEIR DEMOCRATIC LEANINGS.

KING GUSTAF BECAME ONE OF THE MOST DEMOCRATIC MONARCHS OF EUROPE DURING AND AFTER THE WORLD WAR. WHEN HE WAS CROWNED KING OF SWEDEN HE REFUSED TO ENDURE ANY OF THE POMP WITH WHICH THE ASCENSION IS USUALLY ATTENDED.

HE ONCE DID A DAY'S WORK AS A STEVEDORE DURING A STRIKE AT STOCKHOLM. DURING HIS FRIENDLY PATRONAGE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES HE PERSONALLY BESTOWED HONORS ON THE WINNING ATHLETES. EVEN IN LATE YEARS, HE WAS NOTED AS AN EXCELLENT TENNIS PLAYER.

WHEN GUSTAF ASSUMED THE THRONE IN DECEMBER, 1907, THE UNION OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN HAD BEEN DISSOLVED. THE EFFECT OF THE CRISIS WAS STILL BEING FELT IN BOTH COUNTRIES. HE WAS WELL-TRAINED FOR THE SITUATION FOR, AS CROWN PRINCE OF BOTH SWEDEN AND NORWAY, HE HAD GROWN UP IN BOTH COUNTRIES.

AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR, HE WAS SUCCESSFUL IN BRINGING THE TWO NATIONS TOGETHER; IN LATER YEARS, THEY JOINED WITH DENMARK SEVERAL TIMES TO PROMOTE A GENERAL SCANDINAVIAN POLICY.

GUSTAF BROUGHT VASA BLOOD BACK TO THE THRONE. IT WAS GUSTAVUS VASA WHO LED THE REBELLION AGAINST DANISH RULE AND BECAME, IN 1523, THE FIRST KING OF INDEPENDENT SWEDEN. THE PRESENT MONARCH IS OF THE BARNADOTTE LINE, WHICH RULING HOUSE OF SWEDEN WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

IN 1881 HE MARRIED PRINCESS VICTORIA OF BADEN, A COUSIN OF THE FORMER KAISER, WILHELM. SHE DIED IN 1930. THE CROWN PRINCE IS GUSTAF ADOLF, BORN NOV. 11, 1882.

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KING GUSTAF TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY IN EUROPE, WHERE HE EXCHANGED VISITS WITH RULING CROWNED HEADS. HIS EDICT TO, ON ASCENDING THE THRONE, WAS "WITH THE PEOPLE FOR THE FATHERLAND."

HE IS PARTICULARLY FOND OF TENNIS AND PARTICIPATED IN MANY TOURNAMENTS AT NICE AND CANNES AS "Mr. G". IN ONE TOURNAMENT HE PLAYED WITH THE LATE SUSANNE LENGLEN, FAMOUS FRENCH STAR AND IN ANOTHER WITH FRANCIS T. HUNTER, THE AMERICAN STAR, IN MEN'S DOUBLES.

KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK, AS WORLD WAR SOVERIGN, ESTABLISHED THE POLICY WHICH KEPT HIS LITTLE COUNTRY NEUTRAL. HE MIXES FREELY WITH HIS SUBJECTS, WITHOUT RETINUE OR BODY GUARD. HIS TALL, SPARE COURTLY FIGURE, ON HORSE BACK IS A FREQUENT SIGHT AMONG THE CROWDS.

HIS FAMILY NAME IS SONDERBORG BECK. WHEN HE ASCENDED THE THRONE, FOLLOWING DANISH TRADITION, HE CHOSE THE NAME OF CHRISTIAN, FOR ALL DANISH KINGS HAVE ALTERNATELY BEAR THE NAME OF CHRISTIAN AND FREDERIK.

HE IS ADMIRED BY HIS SUBJECTS AS THE FIRST DANISH PRINCE TO QUALIFY FULLY IN THE COUNTRY'S SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. IN HIS MILITARY CAREER, AS AN OFFICER HE WAS NOTED FOR HIS ATTENTION TO DETAIL, NEVER SHIRKING THE MOST ONEROUS DUTIES. POLITICALLY, HE GAVE WOMEN ELECTORAL RIGHTS AND BECAME THE NATION'S FOREMOST GOOD-WILL ENVOY ABROAD.

IN ADDITION TO HORSEBACK RIDING HE IS A NOTED ICE YACHTSMAN. HE WAS MARRIED, APRIL 26, 1898, TO PRINCESS ALEXANDRINE OF MECKLENBURG. THEY CELEBRATED THEIR SILVER WEDDING IN 1923, AMID A NATION-WIDE OBSERVANCE ATTENDED BY 400 DIPLOMATS AND NOBILITY. DESPITE THE DAY'S CROWDED ACTIVITIES THE KING WENT ON HIS MORNING HORSEBACK RIDE THROUGH THE CROWDS, AS USUAL.

APR 10 1940

THE CROWN PRINCE IS FREDERIK, BORN MARCH 11, 1899.

KING HAAKON IS THE FIRST INDEPENDENT MONARCH OF NORWAY IN MORE THAN 450 YEARS. BEFORE HE BECAME KING HIS REALM HAD BEEN RULED BY JOINT KINGS, WITH DENMARK FROM 1450 TO 1814 AND WITH SWEDEN FROM 1814 TO 1905.

IN TAKING THE NAME HAAKON HE REVIVED A ROYAL NAME THAT HAD BEEN DORMANT FOR MORE THAN 500 YEARS. HE MARRIED, JULY 22, 1896, PRINCESS MAUD, THIRD DAUGHTER OF THE LATE KING EDWARD VII OF GREAT BRITAIN. SHE DIED NOV. 30, 1938. THE CROWN PRINCE IS OLAV, BORN JULY 2, 1903.

IN KEEPING WITH THE FOUNDING OF A FRESH NORWEGIAN DYNASTY THE NAME OF THE CAPITAL WAS CHANGED FROM CHRISTIANA TO OSLO. HIS REIGN HAS BEEN MARKED BY PLACIDITY, INTERNALLY. AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR HE WAS ACTIVE WITH OTHER SCANDINAVIAN RULERS IN PRESERVING NEUTRALITY.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HAS ALWAYS LIVED SIMPLY. THE KING PREFERS A QUIET GAME OF BRIDGE TO ANYTHING ELSE, ALTHOUGH HE IS FOND OF SKIING AND SKATING. CIVIL ENGINEERING ALWAYS INTERESTED HIM AND HE PASSED ALONG

30.24-1555

30.24—1555

THIS LIKING TO HIS SON, THE CROWN PRINCE, WHO ONCE SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO BECOME AN ENGINEER BECAUSE" THEN I WILL HAVE SOMETHING TO FALL BACK ON IF I GET THE GATE."

PR 10 1940

OUT

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER JOSEPH PAUL GOEBBELS, IN A SHORT WAVE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN PICKED UP IN NEW YORK, SAID TODAY THAT GERMANY HAD DOCUMENTS IN ITS POSSESSION WHICH SHOWED THAT GREAT BRITAIN PLANNED TO INVADE SCANDINAVIA WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

FH453AES

APR 10 1940

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A MEMORANDUM TO THE DANISH AND NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENTS. THE BROADCAST, IN GERMAN, WAS RECEIVED BY BOTH NBC AND CBS SHORT WAVE LISTENING POSTS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID GERMANY DID NOT WISH TO TAKE OVER THE NORWAY AND DANISH GOVERNMENTS, BUT MERELY DESIRED TO OCCUPY THE TERRITORY IN A PROTECTIVE CAPACITY TO PREVENT THE ALLIES FROM DOING THE SAME THING.

FH456AES

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-CANCELLATION OF THIS YEAR'S BRITISH OPEN AND AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS AND THE WALKER CUP MATCHES WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB.

W928AES

APR 10 1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE OCCUPATION OF COPENHAGEN BY GERMAN TROOPS WAS REPORTED EARLY TODAY IN A SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE DENMARK RADIO PICKED UP HERE BY MACKAY RADIO. THE MESSAGE ANNOUNCED THAT SERVICE WAS BEING CLOSED DOWN, ADDING:

"OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS."

THIS SUPPORTED ADVICES TO THE NEW YORK TIMES FROM ITS COPENHAGEN CORRESPONDENT THAT THE GERMANS HAD OCCUPIED THE CITY.

"(AT 12:15 A.M. X X X PICKING UP PVS AT SECOND PGH.

FD1257AES

APR 10 1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 9--(TUESDAY)--THE NEW YORK TIMES EARLY TODAY RECEIVED FROM ITS COPENHAGEN CORRESPONDENT

ADVICES THAT THE GERMANS HAD OCCUPIED THAT CITY.

FD1215AES

APR 10 1940

(AT 12:15 A.M.EST THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO CONTACT ITS COPENHAGEN BUREAU SINCE 9:47 P.M. LAST NIGHT.)

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT, SVEND CARSTENSEN, ALSO REPORTED THAT THREE CRUISERS HAD LANDED TROOPS AT MIDDLEFART, DENMARK, IMMEDIATELY OCCUPYING THE ADJOINING STREETS.

FD1219AES

APR 10 1940

BULLETIN MATTER

NEW YORK--SECOND ADD TIMES REPORT X X X ADJOINING STREETS.

HE ALSO REPORTED "GERMAN TROOPS CROSSED THE DANISH FRONTIER."

FD1225AES

APR 10 1940

NEW YORK--THIRD ADD TIMES REPORT X X X DANISH FRONTIER."

HIS MESSAGES INDICATED THAT HE HAD FILED HIS STORY JUST AHEAD OF A SUDDENLY IMPOSED CENSORSHIP.

APR 10 1940

FD1229AES

NEW YORK--FOURTH ADD TIMES REPORT X X X IMPOSED CENSORSHIP.

MEANWHILE, THE COPENHAGEN STATION, IN A SERVICE MESSAGE TO MACKAY RADIO HERE, SAID THE STATION WAS CLOSING DOWN, ADDING "OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS."

APR 10 1940

FD1241AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST IN ENGLISH PICKED UP BY THE CBS SHORT-WAVE LISTENING POST HERE, TONIGHT REPORTED ANOTHER NAZI AIR RAID ON SCAPA FLOW IN WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIMED DIRECT HITS UPON A BRITISH BATTLESHIP AND A CRUISER.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID: "THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AGAIN ATTACKED BRITISH NAVAL FORCES IN SCAPA FLOW. A BRITISH BATTLESHIP AND A HEAVY CRUISER WERE HIT BY BOMBS AMIDSHIPS AND ON THE STERN AND ARE THEREBY PUT OUT OF SERVICE FOR A LONG TIME.

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"WITH THREE OTHER SHIPS THE UNDERWATER EFFECT OF THE BOMBS MUST HAVE BEEN VERY VIOLENT, SINCE THE EXPLOSIONS IN ONE CASE TOOK PLACE CLOSE TO THE SHIP'S SIDE AND IN ANOTHER CASE BETWEEN TWO WARSHIPS, WHICH WERE LYING ALONGSIDE ONE ANOTHER.

"THE ATTACK TOOK PLACE DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM SHIPS AND COASTAL BATTERIES AND DESPITE LIVELY FIRE FROM PURSUIT PLANES."

COMMENTING ON AN EARLIER GERMAN AIR RAID UPON BRITISH NAVAL UNITS IN THE NORTH SEA, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE PLANES SCORED HITS UPON TWO BATTLESHIPS AND TWO DESTROYERS.

"ONE OF THESE SHIPS LIES MOTIONLESS, SHOWING A MARKED LIST, WHILE ANOTHER ONE IS IN FLAMES," SAID THE ANNOUNCER.

WE950PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORTED IN A BROADCAST FROM BRUSSELS TONIGHT THAT A SPOKESMAN FOR BELGIAN NATIONAL DEFENSE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT "DID NOT TAKE ANY NEW MEASURES FOR DEFENSE" AFTER GERMANY INVADED DENMARK.

"WE ARE CONFIDENTLY READY TO MEET NEW DEVELOPMENTS," THE RADIO QUOTED THE SPOKESMAN.

WE811PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 15 AMERICANS WERE IN THIS COUNTRY'S DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS IN BESIEGED NORWAY.

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THIRTEEN OF THEM ARE STATIONED NORMALLY AT OSLO AND ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALL OF THESE EXCEPTING MRS. J.BORDEN HARRIMAN, THE MINISTER, WHOSE HOME IS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., WERE STILL THERE TODAY. MRS.HARRIMAN HAD GONE INTO THE INTERIOR WITH THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGATION STAFF AT OSLO WERE LISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT AS FOLLOWS: RAYMOND E.COX, FIRST SECRETARY, NEW YORK CITY; THORMOD O.KLATH, COMMERCIAL ATTACHE, SIOUX CITY, IA.; JOSEPH A. ST.ONGE, CLERK, BREMERTON, WASH.; MARIE THORESEN, CLERK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; MISS IRJA E.LINDGREN, CLERK, HIBBING, MINN.; NILS W.THORESEN, MESSENGER, MINNEAPOLIS.

THE STAFF OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT OSLO WAS LISTED AS FOLLOWS: AUSTIN R.PRESTON, CONSUL, BUFFALO, N.Y.; EASTON T. KELSEY, VICE CONSUL, ANN ARBOR, MICH.; BRIGG A.PERKINS,

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VICE CONSUL-CLERK, BERKELEY, CALIF.; MISS RAGNHILD DUNKER, CLERK, BOSTON; MRS.ETHEL B.FJELLE, CLERK, MINNEAPOLIS; MRS.EDITH JOHANSEN, CLERK, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT THE CONSULATE STAFF AT BERGEN CONSISTED OF MAURICE P.DUNLAP, CONSUL, ST.PAUL, MINN., AND ARNLIOTH G.HELTBERG, VICE CONSUL-CLERK, OAKLAND, CALIF.

VX427PES

SAN FRANCISCO,APRIL 9-(AP)-SALE OF FOUR SMALL COASTWISE FREIGHTERS OPERATED BY MCCORMICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY TO THE FRENCH LINES WAS REPORTED TODAY.

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MCCORMICK HAS ASKED THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION TO AUTHORIZE THE TRANSFER OF REGISTRY FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FRANCE, NECESSARY BEFORE THE SALE CAN BE COMPLETED.

THE SHIPS ARE THE MUNAMI, BROOKINGS, WALLINGFORD AND SILVERADO. ALL ARE FREIGHTERS OF AROUND 2,500 TONS BUILT IN 1919.

JW728PCS

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-BETWEEN 30 AND 50 FAST AMERICAN FIGHTING PLANES PURCHASED IN THIS COUNTRY DURING THE PAST FIVE MONTHS ARE AIDING NORWAY AGAINST GERMANY, MEMBERS OF THE NORWEGIAN AIR COMMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES SAID TONIGHT.

THE PLANES, CURTISS P-36 PURSUIT SHIPS, REACHED OSLO DURING THE PAST WEEK.

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THE COMMISSION IS NEGOTIATING FOR ADDITIONAL SHIPS.

WE954PES

30.24-1557

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-JOHN R.B.HAMBRO, 24-YEAR-OLD SON OF NORWAY'S PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT, CARL JOACHIM HAMBRO, TONIGHT EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT SWEDEN WOULD COME TO THE AID OF HIS COUNTRY, WHOSE CAUSE HE DECLARED WAS NOT LOST IF THE ALLIES "ACTED QUICKLY."

YOUNG HAMBRO, A GUEST STUDENT AT THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, SAID HE HAD HEARD NOTHING FROM HIS FATHER, MOTHER OR A YOUNGER BROTHER IN OSLO, OR OF TWO OTHER BROTHERS IN TOWNS REPORTED BOMBED IN THE INVASION OF NORWAY. A CORPORAL IN THE NORWEGIAN ARMY, HE HAS BEEN HERE SINCE FEBRUARY.

R1145PES

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WASHINGTON,APRIL 9-(AP)-GERMANY'S OCCUPATION OF DENMARK AND INVASION OF NORWAY, IF FOLLOWED BY A CLAIM TO SOVEREIGNTY, COULD BRING ADOLF HITLER INTO WHAT GEOGRAPHERS, IF NOT DIPLOMATS, SPEAK OF AS THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

DENMARK IS ONE UNIT WITH ICELAND UNDER THE TERM, "KINGDOM OF DENMARK AND ICELAND," AND HAS SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE ISLAND OF GREENLAND.

GREENLAND AND PART OF ICELAND ARE PLACED BY GEOGRAPHERS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. THEY HAVE BEEN SURVEYED AS STOPPING POINTS FOR A NORTHERN AIR ROUTE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

FURTHER, A GERMAN CLAIM TO SOVEREIGNTY OVER NORWAY AND ITS TERRITORIES MIGHT BRING A CONFLICT OF CLAIMS WITH THE UNITED STATES OVER POSSESSION OF ANTARCTIC LANDS WHERE AMERICAN AND NORWEGIAN CLAIMS OVERLAP.

THE ICELAND-GREENLAND-ANTARCTIC SITUATION IS OCCASIONING NO GREAT WORRY NOW BUT DENMARK AT ONE TIME OWNED A BEVY OF ISLANDS IN THE

WEST INDIES WHICH, IF SHE OWNED THEM STILL, MIGHT CAUSE SERIOUS DISQUIETUDE.

THESE ISLANDS, KNOWN AS THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OR DANISH WEST INDIES, WERE PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES IN 1916, HOWEVER, FOR $25,000,000.

THEY WERE BOUGHT AT A TIME WHEN THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FEARED GERMANY MIGHT INVADE DENMARK, EVEN AS SHE HAS JUST NOW DONE, AND CLAIM SOVEREIGNTY TO THE ISLANDS.

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WASHINGTON 1ST ADD SOVEREIGNTY XXX THE ISLANDS.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, ASKED WHETHER A GERMAN CLAIM TO GREENLAND WOULD BE AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE, DECLINED TO EXPRESS AN OPINION OFFHAND.

AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, HOWEVER, IT WAS NOTED THAT GERMANY WOULD HAVE TO OCCUPY GREENLAND BEFORE THERE COULD BE ANY REAL CHANGE IN THE STATUS QUO IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

OFFICIALS SAW NO IMMEDIATE POSSIBILITY OF GERMANY OCCUPYING GREENLAND, REGARDLESS OF SUCCESS IN DENMARK, BECAUSE OF THE BRITISH NAVY LYING IN BETWEEN.

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VEROCPES 4TH

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE ANGLO-FRENCH MINE-FIELD, SOWED IN NEUTRAL NORWEGIAN WATERS, HAS BLOWN UP IN EUROPE'S FACE AS WAS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

THE RESULT IS THE BEGINNING OF THE GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR WHICH THE WORLD HAS FEARED AND WHICH NOW MAY BE EXPECTED TO SPREAD.

THE BREAK HAS COME AFTER A SERIES OF MOST EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS. ON SATURDAY NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KOHT DECLARED THAT ANY SUCH INTER-

RUPTION OF SHIPPING WOULD DRAG HIS COUNTRY INTO THE WAR. SUNDAY THE ALLIES LAID THEIR MINES AND SAT BACK TO SEE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN. LAST NIGHT KOHT'S PREDICTION CAME TRUE.

BECAUSE THE REACTION IN THE MINE-LAYING EXPERIMENT WAS AS CERTAIN AS THAT BLUE LITMUS WILL TURN RED IN ACID, IT MUST BE ASSUMED THAT THE ALLIES WEREN'T SURPRISED, TO SAY THE LEAST.

NAZIDOM TODAY CHARGES THAT "FOR MONTHS ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MAKE A NEW BATTLEFIELD OUT OF SCANDINAVIA." THE ALLIES HAVE DENIED SIMILAR CLAIMS BEFORE, AND WILL DENY THIS.

HOWEVER, THE THING WHICH MATTERS IS THAT A BATTLEFIELD HAS BEEN OPENED UP THERE NOW. THE IMPORTANT FACT REMAINING TO BE DISCLOSED IS JUST HOW WELL SET THE ALLIES AND GERMANY HAVE BEEN TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION.

GERMANY HAS MOVED FIRST, BUT IT WILL BE MOST SURPRISING IF THE ALLIES ARE SLOW IN CARRYING OUT THEIR PROMISE "TO EXTEND FULL AID" TO NORWAY, AND TO "FIGHT THE WAR IN FULL ASSOCIATION" WITH THEIR NEW RECRUIT.

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WE NOW SHALL GET A CHANCE TO SEE THE SPEED OF BRITAIN'S NEW DIRECTOR OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL, WHOSE HANDICRAFT ONE SEEMS TO SEE IN THE PLACING OF THE NARVIK MINEFIELD WHICH WILL RANK IN HISTORY AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ITS KIND.

THERE IS SMALL CHANCE THAT THE WAR WON'T SPREAD, NOW THAT IS AFLAME IN THE NORTH. SWEDEN PROBABLY WILL BE INVOLVED SHORTLY. THE NETHERLANDS IS IN THE PATH OF THE AVALANCHE. THERE WILL BE NOTHING EASIER THAN FOR BELGIUM TO GET CAUGHT.

AT THIS MOMENT YOU WOULD BE RECKLESS TO GIVE A DIME FOR RUMANIA'S

30.24-1559

CHANCES OF SAFETY, AND THIS MEANS THAT THE WHOLE BALKAN PENINSULA IS IN DANGER. NOW THAT THE LID IS OFF, GERMANY MOST CERTAINLY WILL MAKE SURE OF RUMANIA'S OIL SUPPLIES, WHICH ARE VITAL TO THE REICH.

THE POSITIONS OF RUSSIA AND ITALY ARE, OF COURSE, OF VAST MOMENT. NEITHER HAS INDICATED ITS ABANDONMENT OF NON-BELLIGERENCY, NOR IS EITHER LIKELY TO, PENDING A CLARIFICATION OF THE SITUATION.

THE FICTION THAT THE MERE WISH AND EFFORT OF A EUROPEAN STATE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL CAN MAKE IT SO HAS BEEN DISPOSED OF FINALLY BY THE EVENTS OF THE PAST TWO DAYS -- THE MINE LAYING AND THE GERMAN OCCUPATIONS.

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NORWAY CHARGED AN OPEN BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AGAINST THE ALLIES FOR LAYING THE MINES. ENGLAND AND FRANCE ADMITTED THAT THIS ACTION WOULDN'T BE LAWFUL IN ORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES BUT CLAIMED THAT "ILLEGAL" GERMAN ACTS JUSTIFIED THESE COUNTER-MEASURES.

NORWAY WAS REPORTED AS SHOCKED BY THE DEVELOPMENT. STILL, I DON'T BELIEVE THE ALLIED ACTION CAME AS SUCH A GREAT SHOCK TO MOST OF EUROPE, SINCE THEIR NAIVE EXPLANATION, SO MUCH FAVORED BY SCHOOL-BOYS IN EXCUSING ADVENTURES OUT OF BOUNDS, MERELY CALLED ATTENTION TO A SITUATION WHICH HAD EXISTED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

THIS WAS THAT ALL THE BELLIGERENTS HAD BEEN "ROLLING THEIR OWN" WHEN IT CAME TO INTERNATIONAL LAW. THE LAW AF IT HAD BEEN KNOWN FLEW OUT THE WINDOW WHEN THE WAR CAME IN AT THE DOOR. EACH COMBATANT HAD MORE OR LESS BEEN MAKING HIS OWN BRAND OF LAW TO FIT THE POSITION AS HE HAD SEEN IT.

HOWEVER, MOST PEOPLE HAVE BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO THIS SITUATION. THE WORLD WAR SAW VIRTUALLY ALL THE EXISTING RULES BROKEN AND ALL THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS VIOLATED.

30.24-1559

THE PRESENT WAR THUS FAR HAS BEEN LARGELY ECONOMIC, WITH BOTH SIDES BATTLING FOR THE FAVOR OF THE NEUTRALS. EVERY NATION IN EUROPE, BIG AND LITTLE, HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN THIS ECONOMIC CATACLYSM.

THE TRUTH IS THAT NEUTRALITY HAS BEEN ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. WHETHER THEY HAVE WANTED TO OR NOT, MOST OF THE "NEUTRALS" OF EUROPE IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER HAVE HAD THEIR roots sunk

IN THIS WAR."

THE PLUNGING OF NORWAY AND DENMARK INTO THE CONFLICT IS INDEED SHOCKING. BUT WE MUST BE PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE UNALTERABLE FACT THAT WHEN GREAT EMPIRES ARE IN A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE THEY ARE NOT GOING TO STAND ON CEREMONY IN TRYING TO PRESERVE THEMSELVES AND DEFEAT THE ENEMY. THAT IS TOUGH ON THIRD PARTIES, BUT WAR HAS NO CONSCIENCE AND THAT'S THE WAY IT GOES.

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THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES NATURALLY BECOMES MORE DELICATE WITH THE SPREAD OF THE WAR. BECAUSE OF THE INCREASED DANGERS. THIS IS THE MOMENT WHEN AMERICANS SHOULD SAFEGUARD THEIR NEUTRALITY IF EVER THEY DID. IT IS AT TIMES LIKE THIS THAT SOME SENSATIONAL INCIDENT MAY CAUSE A PUBLIC TO STAMPEDE -- AND THERE ARE PLENTY OF PEOPLE IN EUROPE WHO WANT TO SEE US IN THE CONFLICT.

HEARST

NAZIS DRIVEN FROM BERGEN, TRONDHEIM; ALLIES FORCE SKAGERRAK, FLEET OFF OSLO; ORDERS GERMANS TO YIELD NORSE CAPITAL

English Marines Land at Narvik in North ---Score of Ships Lost in Battles

EXTRA

BULLETIN

APR 11 1940

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.).—An unconfirmed report from Stockholm, circulated by the Reuters, a British news agency, said tonight that British warships had threatened to bombard Oslo, if it is not surrendered by the Germans by 1 P. M. Thursday (7 A. M. New York time.)

The British warships were reported to have penetrated Oslo fjord during this morning.

The dispatch said the people of Oslo were ordered to evacuate the city immediately.

The British Broadcasting Corporation said today that the German cruiser Emden had been sunk. The short-wave broadcast was picked up in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting system.

The Emden, built in 1925, normally carried a crew of 534. She is a 5,400-ton ship.

"Here is a late message about tonight's battle in the Kattegat," said the British broadcast.. "The latest reports from Stockholm say that British vessels have actually entered Oslo fjord itself."

Striking with all their force in what the British Admiralty described as the "largest battle in the history of sea warfare since the Battle of Jutland in 1916," the allied navies penetrated the Skagerrak today to break the lines of communication between the German invaders of Norway and their home bases.

From the Swedish coast, observers said that they saw British fleet units attack a convoy of ten big German transports, sink two of them and scatter the others.

Ten German warships were reported to have been pocketed by superior British forces and to be fighting for their lives.

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British Disperse Ten Transports.

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (A. P.).—A mighty battle at sea, during which British fleet units attacked ten big German troopships, sinking two and scattering the others, was seen tonight from the Paternoster Reefs, near the island of Marstrand in the Skagerrak.

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British Penetrate Skagerrak.

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.).—The British Navy was reported tonight to have penetrated into the strategic Skagerrak, the entrance to the Baltic Sea, and to have sunk two German troop transports and a German destroyer in a battle just outside Swedish territorial waters.

Reuters, a British news agency, reported the sinking near Marstrand.

Watchers on the Swedish coast saw two large warships of undetermined nationality sinking, it was stated.

Ship Sunk in Oslo Fjord.

Later the Stockholm radio said that a German warship was reported to have been sunk by British action near Arendal, Norway, on the northern shore of the Skagerrak.

The radio also said that a German destroyer had been sunk off Horten, in Oslo Fjord, by the Norwegian cruiser and mine layer Olaf Tryggvarson, newest and largest unit of the Norwegian Navy.

These announcements came soon after a usually reliable neutral source said that it had been learned that a British naval flotilla had re-

30.24 1561

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turned to Narvik, high up on the western coast of Norway, after an unsuccessful dawn raid, forced an entrance to the fjord and began landing marines.

Marstrand is on an island about twenty miles north of Goteborg, jutting out strategically at the point where the Skagerrak meets the Kattegat, the entrance to the Baltic Sea.

Narvik Report Held Feasible.

The report that the British men-o'-war had forced an entrance at Narvik was neither confirmed nor denied by British naval sources, who said that such action would be regarded as highly feasible.

These sources pointed out that heavy damage to German destroyers announced by Prime Minister Chamberlain today in the House of Commons would make the port extremely vulnerable to renewed attack by a fresh British force. This might well be one phase of the widespread fighting on the sea and in the air which was continuing, it was said.

Another British announcement said that units of the Royal Air Force were busy all this afternoon along the Norwegian coast and that "several aircraft were engaged by enemy machines." However, most of the British air activity was reconnoissance.

Great Battle at Dawn.

Meanwhile the British and German navies, struggling for mastery of Scandinavia, fought a great naval battle of the war off Norway's northwestern coast at dawn.

Five British destroyers engaged six German destroyers off the port of Narvik and before the guns were silenced, Great Britain had lost two destroyers and suffered damage to two, and she claimed to have sunk one of the German craft and left three "heavily hit and burning."

Prime Minister Chamberlain presented a story of the battle to a cheering House of Commons. He presented it as a British victory, stating that six merchant ships believed to be carrying supplies for the Germans had been sunk and that the German ammunition ship Ravensfeldt had been blown up.

The German force, which Mr. Chamberlain said comprised six of the latest and largest type, was left in no position to attempt pursuit, he said.

The British destroyers steamed into Narvik Fjord to engage the German craft. They ran into fire from shore batteries and German guns newly mounted ashore, Mr. Chamberlain related.

The British destroyer Hunter was sunk and the Hardy so severely damaged that she "had to be run ashore and became a wreck," the Prime Minister continued, adding that the Hotspur received serious damage and the Hostile slight damage, while the Havoc was untouched.

Destroyers Covered Hotspur.

Mr. Chamberlain added that "after the most determined action against the superior force," the damaged Hotspur withdrew, covered by the other two destroyers.

The German destroyer "torpedoed and believed sunk" was a 1,600-ton vessel, Mr. Chamberlain said, suggesting that the others left burning were of the same type.

"On the way out," he continued, "the British ships met the German ship Ravensfeldt, which was thought to be carrying reserve ammunition of the landed German forces. This vessel was blown up."

In addition, he said, "it is perhaps no less important" than the sinking and damaging of the German naval craft "that six merchant ships suspected of containing unloaded stores of the German expedition were sunk in the action by the British destroyers."

Although details necessarily were guarded under a military secrecy, allied and German warships and planes were believed to be fighting up and down the Norwegian coast.

The whereabouts of the British battle fleet was not known. Naval circles pointed out that in such widespread action as apparently still was continuing it would be impossible to transmit more than the barest details.

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped that First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill would make "a general statement on the naval aspect of the war" tomorrow "when perhaps more information that we now possess will have come to hand."

British Flyer Counted Foe.

In connection with today's continued R. A. F. action, the British announced:

"One British flyer reported that he skimmed over Stavanger air drome just after dawn at a height of only fifty feet and also over the town.

"It is asserted that the pilot counted every one of a number of German craft at the field. The town appeared asleep, and only as he returned was the alarm given. Anti-aircraft guns fired and a Heinkel gave chase.

"Several aircraft were engaged by enemy machines as they carried out their tasks over town, fjords, harbors and sea routes of the invaded country.

"One British crew, having finished their reconnaissance, gave their whole attention to an enemy Heinkel and pursued it for half an hour. They put two good bursts of machine-gun fire into the center of the Heinkel and when they next attacked, there was no return fire from the German air gunner. He appeared to have fallen over his gun, either wounded or killed.

"After further persistent attack a stream of vapor trailed from the rear of the Heinkel and its pilot gained the shelter of a cloud just in time to avoid further damage.

The statement reported that two other German planes had been damaged in fights with British aircraft.

Earlier a British communique said today that British warplanes had attacked German warships in Bergen harbor, on Norway's west coast, registered a direct hit on a cruiser of the 6,000-ton Koln class and probably damaged others.

Text of the Communique.

The communique said:

"German warships lying off Bergen were attacked and bombed yesterday evening by the Royal Air Force bombing command.

"One large cruiser was hit by a heavy bomb and other warships were believed damaged.

"The attack was made by relays of aircraft in quick succession and was delivered by a strong force of long range bombers in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire from the warships.

"A series of level bombing attacks was made by aircraft flying in sections in line astern, the principal targets being two large cruisers and two destroyers lying at anchor in Bergen roadstead.

"In the failing light, accurate observation of results was difficult but one heavy bomb was seen to register a direct hit on the after part of a large cruiser of the Koln class. Other warships are believed to have been damaged.

"Despite the intense fire to which they were subjected, all our aircraft returned safely, making a night landing at their bases after a flight of approximately eight hours duration."

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The Admiralty communique follows:

"British destroyers attacked enemy forces in Narvik at dawn today and encountered strong opposition. H. M. S. Hunter was sunk and H. M. S. Hardy ran ashore. The remainder withdrew.

"No details of casualties on these ships are yet available, but complete lists will be published as soon as possible, and the next of kin may be assured that they will be informed by telegram without delay.

"Enemy losses are not yet known for certain, but there is an unconfirmed report from Stockholm that a German cruiser was sunk.

One of our submarines torpedoed an enemy cruiser off South Norway last night, and it is thought that the cruiser was sunk.

"Bombers of the Air Force attacked an enemy cruiser off Bergen last night and attained one hit. Bombers of the fleet air arm also attacked an enemy cruiser in Bergen this morning and obtained three hits."

The Admiralty's Story.

In synchronized air forays against the German fleet off Bergen, southwestern Norway, one German cruiser was hit once and another three times, the communique said, and a British submarine torpedoed a German cruiser off South Norway last night.

"It is thought that the cruiser was sunk," the Admiralty announced.

Norway's two biggest warships, the Norge and Eidsvold, each 4,166 tons, were reported by Reuters news agency today to have been torpedoed and sunk by German vessels at Narvik. Only twenty of the crews of 560 men were saved, the British agency said, attributing its report to the Swedish newspaper Social Demokraten.

The unsuccessful British destroyer raid was regarded as only the prelude, for the Admiralty communique failed to divulge the whereabouts of the British battle fleet.

Since the war began last September 1, six other British destroyers have been lost with 583 men.

See Nazis Lacking Ships.

Asserting that the Scandinavian operations were only beginning, British authorities contended that Germany's cruiser strength already was greatly depleted.

Naval men in London said that at the outbreak of war Germany had built or had under construction five heavy cruisers, four medium cruisers and six light cruisers. They contended that three now had been sunk and four damaged. On the other hand, they said that Britain started the war with 179 destroyers against Germany's twenty-two.

The Hunter, a destroyer of 1,335-ton displacement with a normal complement of 175 men, was launched in 1936. Her armament included four 4.7-inch guns, six smaller guns and eight 21-inch torpedoes.

The Hardy, also built in 1936, is of 1,505 tons displacement and similarly armed and manned.

The Hunter was damaged by a mine on May 13, 1937, while on neutrality patrol in the Spanish war.

On the outcome of the British fleet action depended the possibility of the allies getting an expeditionary force immediately into Norway.

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No Such Battle Since Jutland.

Reports of the naval engagements portrayed them as the greatest since the world war battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916. Both sides were supported for the first time in history by great swarms of bombing and combat planes.

The British Admiralty neither confirmed nor denied vague but persistent reports that the 26,000-ton German battleship Gneisenau and four other German warships already had been sunk.

Scandinavian reports were more sanguinary. A Swedish traveler returning to Stockholm said that the British had sunk a German cruiser at Svolvar, on the Vest Fjord, opposite the far northern port of Narvik, Norway.

Farther south at Trondheim, the Swedish press reported that British warships were believed ready to force a passage into that port, where four German cruisers were said to be anchored.

Other reports concerning that German-occupied city said British and German naval forces were maneuvering offshore in the wind-lashed Norwegian sea.

German Story Denied.

The Admiralty, denying a German announcement that four British warships had been damaged severely by bombing planes west of Bergen, said: "Two cruisers received very slight damage from splinters."

Summing up the reports from all sources, naval observers expressed the belief that big-scale naval warfare was in progress from the Skagerrak on the South to Narvik above the Arctic circle.

These observers suggested that the ability of the German fleet to sally into the North and Norwegian seas to cover troop landing operations on Norway's coasts indicated that the British fleet deliberately allowed the enemy to reach the high seas in the hope of crippling or destroying it.

The exact proportions of the German fleet are not known, as it is almost all new construction. It is known to include four to six battleships, two pocket battleships, one or more aircraft carriers, a dozen or more cruisers, and more than a score of destroyers, supplemented by submarines, torpedo boats and lesser craft. About 125 German warships were reported sighted moving out of the Baltic Sea Monday.

Neutrals Are Watched.

While the British did not confirm reports that expeditionary forces already were en route to Norway, observers held that a smashing blow to the German fleet was a necessary forerunner.

Awaiting official reports on the naval results, the British also kept a watchful eye on Belgium and the Netherlands. Two Belgian fishing trawlers gave radio reports indicating that Britain was clearing all shipping from the North Sea, saying they had been taken to a control base by British ships and that Netherlands fishing boats were seen there. British northeast coast shippers decided to hold up all neutral shipping to be loaded for Scandinavia.

Some observers advanced a theory that Germany's thrust into Scandinavia might possibly mean a large-scale operation against the Netherlands and Belgium next.

A Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam said that those in Government circles there "now are taking a more pessimistic view of the situation."

The quickening war tempo was accompanied by cancellation of leaves for Royal Air Force and British Expeditionary Force members in France.

Some observers contended that an effective allied counter-stroke to Germany's Scandinavian drive would be an attempt to crack the Siegfried line. There were no ready indications, however, that the quiet of the western front was to be shattered immediately.

Military men pointed out that by invading Denmark and Norway, Germany got a number of airdromes which considerably lessened the striking distance to Britain's northeast coast.

The distances from Sylt Island and bases on the northwest German mainland are 600 to 700 miles, compared with about 400 miles from the Scandinavian bases.

Others argued that Germany acquired more liabilities than assets by her move. They said that German communication lines were greatly extended and that the allies now were in a position to make a long-desired flank attack.

The Food Ministry said that occupation of Denmark would not affect British rationing, at least for the present. The British termed German seizure of large stocks of food in Denmark as only of temporary advantage because Denmark's dairy and livestock industry was largely dependent on feed imported from Britain.

NAZIS REPORTED ROUTED AT TWO COASTAL CITIES

Bergen and Trondheim Said to Have Been Taken by British.

LAND BATTLE RAGES TOO

Volunteers Help Norwegian Troops Defend New Capital Against the Invaders.

APR 11 1940

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.). — **Authoritative British quarters in Stockholm said tonight that Bergen and Trondheim, ports on Norway's west coast, had been recaptured from the Germans by British forces, according to a Reuters dispatch.**

An earlier Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said that German and allied warships had been sighted off Trondheim.

Reuters reported also that Kristiansand, on the southern coast of Norway, had been heavily bombed last night. The port was reported seized by the Germans yesterday.

Norwegian and Swedish sources in London also asserted tonight that British forces had recaptured Bergen and Trondheim.

Defend New Capital.

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (A. P.).—Norwegian troops defending their Government and its new capital fought a fierce battle with invading German forces today at the town of Elverum, seventy-five miles north of Oslo on the Swedish frontier, according to advices reaching here. About 200 Norwegians were reported killed and wounded, while German losses were not immediately known.

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The Germans were reported sending re-enforcements to Elverum speedily, but the town still had not been occupied by 4:30 P. M. (10:30 A. M., Eastern standard time).

Volunteers joined the regular Norwegian troops to defend the new capital from the invaders. The royal family and the Government of Premier Johan Nygaardsvold had fled to Elverum from Hamar, whither it had gone yesterday just ahead of the German occupation of Oslo.

Meanwhile distress signals from the German steamship Curityba far up in the Oslofjord today indicated that Germany might not be in complete control of the deep fjord leading to Norway's captured capital. The steamship's messages said she had been fired on by coastal batteries at Nyviken deep within the fjord.

German announcements had said previously that planes and warships had wrested complete control of Oslo after forcing their way up Oslofjord.

German troops were supported in their action against Elverum by warplanes, travelers reaching here related.

Russia Massing Troops.

Reports from Moscow to the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet said that Russia was remaining neutral regarding current events in Scandinavia, but that she regarded England as "responsible for the fate of Denmark and Norway."

Political circles in Moscow were said to regard Russia and Finland both as being out of the field of action of the great Powers, but nevertheless Russia was said to have concentrated troops in the north and to have her arctic navy ready for any eventuality.

Ferry traffic between Denmark and Sweden, which was cut off yesterday with the German occupation of Denmark, was expected to be opened by tomorrow.

No telephone calls or telegraph transmission still were permitted between the two countries, however.

Danish fishermen reported that twelve German warships were in Copenhagen today, and that 10,000 German soldiers had been landed there.

German forces were transported to the battle zone by bus yesterday. Aerial reinforcements were brought up later.

A Swedish traveler returning to Stockholm from Norway last night gave a clew to Germany's swift invasion, saying that at least thirty heavy bombers loaded with troops had captured the Oslo airport in a sensational manner.

Use of planes as troop transports would explain the remarkable mobility of the German forces.

Nazi Envoy Sees Haakon.

BERLIN, April 10 (A. P.).—German forces have occupied Hamar, Norwegian town north of Oslo to which the Norwegian Government fled yesterday, authorized German sources said today.

They said they had no information, however, regarding the reported occupation of Elverum, near the Swedish border, where King Haakon at noon received the German minister.

The results of the conference between the Norwegian monarch and the German envoy had not reached the Foreign Office by 6 P. M. (11 A. M., Eastern standard time), it was said.

So far as was known here, contact between German commanding officers and Norwegian authorities was being taken up everywhere locally pending clarification of who was in charge of the nation.

Nazis Knew in Advance.

It appeared in Berlin that there was a question whether the Government of Premier Johan Nygaardsvold, which fled to Hamar, or that proclaimed yesterday in Oslo by Major Vikdun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader, had the national authority. This question presumably was taken up at the Elverum conference.

As to the time when the German armed forces moved northward, it was indirectly admitted that this occurred before yesterday, when the actual operations began.

Authorized sources said that they naturally had advance knowledge of the British minelaying in Norwegian waters on Monday and that they "had taken measures to forestall them."

A High Command communique showed that the Norwegians fought bitterly against the Germans, but claimed that despite this opposition the occupation of Narvik, Drontheim, Bergen, Stavanger, Egersund, Kristiandsand, Arendal and Oslo. These cities, "among others, are firmly in German hands," said the communique.

[British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax said today that the allies would regard German-Norwegian negotiations as "action taken under duress." Other official sources said such reports should be materially discounted.]

Germany disclaimed interest in both Iceland and Greenland, which are under the Danish crown, despite the occupation of Denmark.

The Scandinavian States were pronounced by one commentator to be "100 per cent secure against the western Powers' desire to involve them in war."

"Norway and Denmark," this source said, "may now be positive that the danger of war is over for them and they may also be sure they have nothing to fear from Germany."

Germans described the military occupation of strategic points in Norway so general and so thorough that the British-French allies under no conceivable circumstances could obtain a foothold in Scandinavia.

It was explained that Germany does not intend to interfere with Norway's internal affairs, but it must know with whom it can deal as the responsible head of the Government.

The German Minister was instructed to determine whether the new of old Cabinet was in charge of the Norwegian Government and to discuss the matter with the King, who by the Constitution has the sold power to designate the Prime Minister.

Berlin authorities said the situation was confused by the fact that Major Quisling had broadcast an announcement that he was the new Premier. Inquiries at the royal palace, however, seem to have elicited the information that he had not been commissioned by the King.

In the second place, it was pointed out, a committee consisting of three members of the old Government had been appointed by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament) and the tendency seemed to be for this committee to establish correct relations with the German Government and abandon the policy of resistance.

There was some question as to how Quisling had managed to appear before the microphone to broadcast his announcement. Authorized sources assumed that the broadcasting station was merely guarded by some German soldier who, advised by Quisling that he was the new premier, permitted him to pass.

They pointed out, however, that in times of stress unusual things occur.

Contact between Norwegian and German military authorities already has been made, it was announced.

Asked who would pay for the cost of protection Germany is giving Norway, authorized sources merely smiled and said:

"If you mean it in a wider sense, England will, of course."

Satisfaction Over Sweden.

There was obvious satisfaction in the Foreign Office over the attitude adopted by Sweden, which was said to have promised to remain strictly neutral.

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Authorized sources continued to insist that neither Denmark nor Norway could be considered in the slightest sense "conquered regions."

They conceded that much of the foreign trade carried on by the two countries would vanish, however, under the present situation, and said that Germany naturally would be responsible for participating in their economic readjustment.

"Of course, there will be no more Danish bacon for England," one spokesman said.

The present military protection" which Germany is extending to the Scandinavian countries will be given up as soon as the possibility of their involvement in war is removed, it was said, "or until Britain is crushed."

More Troops for Norway.

Meanwhile powerful German reenforcements were reported pouring into Norway and Denmark without resistance today, strengthening the Nazi grip on new strategic bases in the north from which the mighty German airforce already has struck its first blows at the combined British-French fleets.

Within a few hours after Adolf Hitler's legions occupied the ancient capitals of Oslo and Copenhagen in a characteristic lightning move, Nazi warplanes took off from Scandinavian airdromes yesterday afternoon, attacked allied warships west of Bergen, and inflicted what the German high command described as "heavy losses."

Military observers, commenting on this report, emphasized the strategic advantage Germany had gained by the Scandinavian coup, which brought British naval bases in the Shetland and Orkney Islands within an hour's flying time.

It was recalled that Germany had assured the Norwegian and Danish governments yesterday morning that it would not use the newly occupied areas as a base for operations against Britain unless compelled to do so. Reports that portions of the British fleet were approaching the Norwegian coast apparently were looked upon by the German high command as necessitating emergency action.

"Wherever British or French forces make their appearance is a battlefield for us," a German spokesman declared.

Among the Norwegian bases which Nazi military men said were in German hands last night in addition to Oslo were Narvik, northern ore port; Bergen, Stavanger, Trondheim and Kristiansund.

Wherever resistance was met, as at Oslo and Kristiansund, it was speedily crushed, the Germans said.

Coastal fortifications, which the High Command said had been seized with the co-operation of naval and air forces, were reported ready to repel any attempts to dislodge the Germans by sea attack.

The German High Command's communique stated:

"Military measures for the pro-

30.24-1563

British Take 2 Cities

By DREW MIDDLETON.

London, April 11 (Thursday) (AP).—British naval and marine forces were reported today to have recaptured two important Norwegian ports from Nazi troops.

The cities, Bergen and Trondheim, were said to have been taken by landing parties after severe fighting with the Germans who had occupied them only the day before.

The towns, strategic shipping and rail centers, were retaken from the German "protectors" during a proud day of sea battle from one end of the Scandinavian kingdom to the other.

All day yesterday Britain struck blow after blow at Germany with her air and naval might along the borhood by German planes." With the help of Norwegian warships and land batteries, at least 40,000 tons of German naval shipping was reported sunk in Oslo Fjord. —Guns roared, ships were sunk, and men died all the way from Narvik, far above the Arctic Circle, down to the Kattegat, strategic entrance to the Baltic Sea.

Reports to London indicated that major naval engagements still were in progress this morning as the British sought to oust the Nazis from their newly-won Norwegian ports and land expeditionary forces.

Other highlights were:

In the Skagerrak, near its juncture with the Kattegat, the British fleet had attacked 10 big German troopships, sinking two, scattering the others and sinking a German destroyer—all no great distance from the scene of the Battle of Jutland, greatest naval engagement of the World War.

Five British destroyers raided Narvik Fjord, engaging six new and large German destroyers and, after the German defenses were

entire western coast of Norway and far into the Baltic Sea approaches, fighting a continuous course of bitter battles which may hold the key to the fate of Scandinavia and of the European war.

The Swedish General Staff,

battered, other British thrusts were reported being made, apparently in an attempt to pave the way for landing troops.

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Later, it was reported but not confirmed, that the British again forced Narvik Fjord and began landing marines.

Germany acknowledged that the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Bluecher and the 6,000-ton cruiser Karlsruhe were sunk yesterday by Norwegian shore batteries as the Germans landed troops on the Norwegian southeast coast.

The Royal Navy bid high for Narvik. More than 300 men may have been lost there.

Five destroyers of the Hero class stormed the Narvik Fjord at dawn yesterday, engaging the six German destroyers, and running into heavy fire from coastal batteries and German guns newly mounted there.

In this initial thrust, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons, Britain lost two destroyers and had two damaged, one seriously; one German destroyer was said to have been torpedoed and believed sunk and three others were left "heavily hit and burning."

The German ships were left "in no position to attempt pursuit," he said.

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Berlin claimed that three British destroyers were sunk in the action, but a late communique failed to mention German casualties.

Commons, which listened in silence as Chamberlain told of the British losses at Narvik, cheered wildly as he continued to relate the damage to the German ships and to tell of the sinking of seven vessels believed to be carrying supplies or munitions for the Germans.

Class Wiped Out.

The British claimed in addition that a Royal Air Force plane had bombed and severely damaged a German cruiser of the 6,000-ton Koeln class off Bergen, Norway, and that British planes had hit another cruiser three times with bombs as she lay in Bergen Roadstead.

If the Koeln class cruiser was put out of action this class is extinct, at least temporarily. Norwegian shore batteries, it was disclosed today, sunk the 6,000-ton Karlsruhe off Kristiansand Tuesday, and the Admiralty announced Dec. 18 that the third vessel of the group had been sunk by the British submarine Ursula.

If any confirmation was needed that Britain intends to fight it out for Norway, Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax proved it yesterday with a luncheon address in which he said that the Allies would fight for "defenseless Norway" regardless of any Norwegian negotiations with Germany, which he said would be interpreted as undertaken "under duress."

The five British destroyers which steamed into Narvik Fjord were fairly new. They were the 1,340-ton vessels Havock, Hostile, Hotspur and Hunter and the 1,505-ton Hardy. The Havock was completed in 1937, the others in 1936.

The Hunter was sunk by concentrated fire from the six German destroyers and the shore batteries. The Hardy was badly damaged, beached and lost. The Hotspur was severely damaged and the Hostile less seriously. Only the Havock escaped unscathed.

The Hunter and Hardy carried a total of 320 men in their crews. But the Admiralty said that no casualty list would be forthcoming immediately, since action still was in progress.

Members of Parliament cheered like schoolboys when Chamberlain recounted the damage to the German destroyers. He said the one sunk was a 1,600-ton vessel and intimated the others were of like size.

The British were outgunned by the German flotilla. The Nazi destroyers mounted 30 5-inch guns against 20 4.7-inch guns for the British.

As the British ships withdrew, the Havock covering the retreat of the limping Hotspur in a spirited rear guard action, the German munitions ship Ravensfeldt, Chamberlain said, was encountered and blown up.

No such ship is listed in Lloyd's registry of shipping, but neutral shipping circles in both London and New York thought Chamberlain might have referred to the 8,460-ton German freighter Rauenfels, out of Bremen.

Scouting units from the British fleet's aircraft carriers and Royal Air Force planes meantime completed a widespread reconnaissance over German positions and lines of communication.

The Air Ministry announced that British fighter planes had shot down two German Heinkel bombers off the northeast British coast. In another encounter a third Heinkel was reported damaged over the English Channel.

One daring pilot skimmed 50 feet over one of three Norwegian airports available for large planes and counted the Nazi planes there in the dawn's first light yesterday.

He was under orders to get information—not to bomb.

To neutral naval attaches the success or failure of the British counter-punch to the German occupation of Norway lies with the Navy.

Presented for the first time with the opportunity to hit the Nazi fleet, Britain's ships must destroy it and cut the lines of communications. Unless they do, Germany not only will be able to consolidate a conquest of Norway but may operate on sea and in the air from bases on the west coast of Norway within uncomfortable striking distance of North Britain.

Despite the fragmentary and confusing reports of losses in the naval battles, British sources said there was every indication that Germany had, at least, lost enough tonnage—40,000 tons was one estimate—to cripple her naval forces and render them impotent as a striking force for the rest of the war.

Today's battles, when the whole story is told, may padlock the German fleet in Kiel and Wilhelmshaven just as the battle of Jutland did in 1916.

Nazis Claim Victory.

BERLIN, April 10 (A. P.).—German naval units defending the northern Norwegian port of Narvik against a British attack destroyed three British destroyers and badly damaged a fourth early today, the German High Command stated tonight.

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Earlier Germany had acknowledged the loss of two cruisers, the 10,000-ton Bluecher and the 6,000-ton Karlsruhe, under Norwegian coastal fire yesterday.

A communique issued tonight on the Narvik action did not mention German casualties.

In addition to the British craft sunk today, the communique said, another British destroyer was sunk Monday "on another occasion." Details were not given.

Text of Night Communique.

Tonight's communique said:

"At dawn on April 10 English naval forces attempted to enter Narvik by force. The attack was warded off by units of the navy stationed there with heavy damage and losses for the English.

tection of Denmark and Norway were carried out yesterday in the closest co-operation by strong units of the army, navy and air force under the supreme command of Infantry Gen. von Falkenhorst, Navy Admiral Gen. Saalwaechter and Admiral Carls and numerous units of the air force commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Geissler.

"Motorized troops and armored units under command of Aviation Gen. Kaupisch in the morning crossed the German-Danish border and in a quick advance via Apenrade and Esbjerg occupied Jutland on schedule.

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"Because of inadequate disclosure of orders to Danish troops, short localized fights occurred. The conflicts ceased after clarification of the situation by Danish comamnders concerning the orders of their Government not to resist.

"In the course of occupation of the militarily important points of Norway, Norwegian defense forces at the beginning resisted at several points, chiefly near Horten, south of Oslo, and at Kristiansand. But the resisitance was broken at all points with exemplary collaboration of German defense units.

"Fortifications in Oslo Fjord were overwhelmed and silenced in the course of the day. Narvik, Drontheim, Bergen, Stavanger, Egersund, Kristiansand, Arendal and Oslo, among others, are firmly in German hands."

No Resistance in Denmark.

All threat of resistance apparently was ended in Denmark. The official German news agency, DNB, said the only show of resistance had occurred about six miles from the frontier, where Danish soldiers barricaded themselves in a building but surrendered when they saw it was useless to fight.

Danish civil life was reported to be proceeding much as usual, though DNB said the Bourse in Copenhagen had been closed indefinitely, all commerical air traffic suspended and a strict blackout enforced throughout the country.

The morning papers in Berlin were filled with glowing accounts of the occupation of the northern countries, a step which the High Command reiterated was taken merely to "protect" them against invasion by the allies.

Danes 'Hell' Invaders.

Accounts by reporters who accompanied the army into Denmark said the Danish population in many places was "neither friendly nor hostile."

A reception reminiscent of the entry of German troops into Austria and the Sudetenland was accorded the Nazi forces in Danish border areas, the correspondents said.

German elements in Hadersleben and other Danish towns were said to have lined the streets and cheered and "heiled."

The first contingent of German soldiers landed at Copenhagen a about 4:30 A. M. yesterday, newspaper reports said, and proceeded "in warlike formations" toward the city's citadel while Nazi bombers roared overhead, dropping leaflets with appeals to the civilian population not to resist.

The economic consequences of the German coup remained a moot question, but it seemed certain that both countries would be drawn automatically into the Nazi orbit.

It was assumed generally that the major portion of Norwegian and Danish trade would be diverted to Germany, which hitherto has shared with Britain the role of best customer.

Hitherto Britain has obtained large quantities of dairy products from Denmark and large supplies of whale oil from Norway—commodities which Germany needs to feed her war machine.

An added economic advantage which Germany has obtained is free access to Swedish ore exports through possession of Norwegian ports through which much of this trade has moved.

quoting official Norwegian advices early today confirmed the reports of the taking of Bergen and Trondheim by the Allies, but the German High Command denied the cities were lost.

Speaker Hambro of the Norwegian Parliament later announced in Stockholm that he had received word from the Norwegian commander in Bergen that "the British now are in possession of the city."

The wide sweep of British naval action embraced a vicious and successful attack against German troopships and warships in the Skagerrak and one or more raids on the important ore shipping port or Narvik.

The British Admiralty declined comment, however, on most of the reports of naval warfare.

The British Broadcasting Corporation last night said British warships "appear to have routed" German forces in Oslo Fjord and "there has been ruthless bombing of Norwegian towns in the neigh-

"Three British destroyers were destroyed. The British Admiralty admits an additional destroyer was badly damaged and made unfit for battle.

"On April 8 a British destroyer already was sunk on another occasion."

The Bluecher was said to have been damaged by Norwegian coastal batteries and then to have run into a mine barrier. The Karlsruhe sank at Kristiansand, southern Norway, after disembarking troops.

Most of the crews of both ships were said to have been rescued.

Later DNB, the official German news agency, announced that Nazi air squadrons are engaging in battles with the British Navy at several points in the northern part of the North Sea.

The agency added that German scouting planes encountered the British units and then advised fighting plane squadrons which went immediately to the attack.

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Nazis Claim Many Hits.

It was stated authoritatively that a naval engagement still was in progress and that no details could be divulged until it was finished.

While admitting the loss of the two cruisers in landing troops in Norway, Germany claimed successes against British naval units off Norway's west coast.

"British naval forces and transports," which the Germans said had been commissioned to land troops in Norway following Monday's mine-laying, "were attacked and decisively defeated" by German bombing planes yesterday afternoon, said a German communique.

"Hit in particular," said the communique, "were: four battleships by either two or three bombs, two battle cruisers by one bomb each, two heavy cruisers with two and one bombs respectively, one cruiser was set afire by a bomb hit and two transports were struck by one bomb each."

The extent of warfare in the North was not made clear, however.

The High Command communique said:

"Operations at sea still are under way.

"Only after completion of these actions will we be able to give a full account of the losses and damage inflicted by the German Navy upon the English and French naval forces."

End of the Bluecher.

Several explosions shook the Bluecher before she sank after running into the Norwegian mine barrier. The Germans said that they had silenced the heaviest Norwegian coastal batteries though not until the Bluecher suffered severe damage. The mines finished her.

The Bluecher, a heavy cruiser, was completed only last August. She had eight 8-inch guns, twenty-four anti-aircraft cannon, twelve torpedo tubes and three airplanes. The number of her crew was a naval secret.

The Karlsruhe, built in 1927, had a normal complement of 571 men. Armed with nine 5.9-inch guns, fourteen anti-aircraft guns and twelve torpedo tubes. She carried two planes.

DNB meanwhile denied that the British Royal Air Force had succeeded in attacks on German forces in the Bergen Fjord region.

[The R. A. F. reported that it made several attacks in the region and severely damaged a German cruiser.]

"Bombs fell into the water and on the heaths," DNB asserted. "No military objects or units were struck.

"In the course of a successful German defense, several (British) planes were hit so hard that certainly not all could negotiate the return over the North Sea.

"The claimed success was the pure product of imagination of the British fliers."

A German High Command communique recapitulated today yesterday's occupation of Denmark and Norway, saying there had been some short fights on Danish soil because of "inadequate dissemination of orders to troops by the Danish command."

Previously no Danish opposition had been reported, although Norway resisted at some points.

The communique said that the skirmishes ceased "after clarification of the situation by Danish commanders concerning the orders of their Government not to resist."

"Military measures for the protection of Denmark and Norway were carried out yesterday in the closest co-operation by strong units of the army, navy and air force under the supreme command of infantry Gen von Falkenhorst, Admiral Gen. Saalwaechter and Admiral Carls, and numerous units of the air force commanded by Lieut. Gen. Geissler.

"Motorized troops and armored units under command of aviation Gen. Kaupisch in the morning crossed the German-Danish border and in a quick advance via Apenrade and Esbjerg occupied Jutland on schedule.

"Short Fights" With Danes

"Because of inadequate dissemination of orders to Danish troops, short localized fights occurred. The conflicts ceased after clarification of the situation by Danish commanders concerning the orders of their government not to resist.

"Simultaneously with the occupation of Jutland German troops in collaboration between the army, navy and air force landed in the Little Belt near Middlefahrt, in the Great Belt near Korsoer and Nyborg, and in Gjedser for the purpose of occupation of the islands.

"Copenhagen already was occupied in the early morning hours without fighting.

"The air force throughout the day reconnoitered over Denmark and safeguarded the advance.

"In the course of occupation of the militarily important points of Norway, Norwegian defense forces at the beginning resisted at several points, chiefly near Horten, south of Oslo, and at Kristiansand. But the resistance was broken at all points with exemplary collaboration of German defense units.

Occupy Norwegian Towns

"Fortifications in Oslo Fjord were overwhelmed and silenced in the course of the day, Narvik, Drontheim, Bergen, Stavanger, Egersund, Kristiansand, Arendal and Oslo, among others, are firmly in German hands.

"The German Navy carried out

"At the entrance to the harbors the navy crushed initial resistance. Outside Oslo our ship batteries silenced the heaviest shore batteries. In a fight with a 28-centimeter battery the cruiser Bluecher suffered severe damage. In a further advance the ship ran on a Norwegian mine barrier and was lost after several explosions.

Planes Damage British Ships

"The cruiser Karlsruhe, after overcoming similarly strong resistance in Kristiansand and after safeguarding the landing of troops, was seriously damaged and sank. The biggest part of the crews of both ships was rescued and landed.

"Operations at sea are still under way. Only after completion of these actions will we be able to give a full account of the losses and damage inflicted by the German Navy upon the English and French naval forces.

"The occupation of important Norwegian points as planned by England was to take place immediately after laying mine barriers in territorial waters. German action anticipated this British plan by barely ten hours.

"British naval forces and transports commissioned for this purpose were sighted by reconnaissance planes and late in the afternoon were attacked and decisively defeated. Nearly all enemy warships suffered direct hits from heaviest-caliber bombs.

"Hit in particular were four battleships by either two or three bombs, two battle cruisers by one bomb each, two heavy cruisers with two and one bombs respectively, one cruiser was set afire by a bomb hit and two transports were struck by one bomb each.

"Units of pursuit planes protected the undertakings by patrol flights along the west coasts of Denmark and Norway as well as over inner German Bight (Helgoland Bight).

"One British flying boat of the Sunderland type was shot down.

"Further occupation of Norway continues rapidly and on schedule."

Nazi Report of Allied Sea Loss

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BERLIN, April 10 (AP).—The German high command's communique today describing the invasion of Denmark and Norway and reporting the damage of eleven British vessels in the subsequent naval engagements follows:

"No special developments in the West.

the assignments given it. These consisted in safeguarding the operation as a whole against much superior British and French naval forces, and effective protection of transports and landings. The landing of German troops was successful at all points from Oslo to Narvik, a unique achievement in naval history.

Nazis Report Sea Victory

BERLIN, April 10 (AP).—Nazi Germany, fighting furiously with her fleet to keep Allied warships from the Norwegian coast, asserted tonight at least three British destroyers had been destroyed in the battle of Narvik, conceded the loss of two big cruisers and strove systematically to get her bearings in the two Scandinavian countries which Adolf Hitler is "protecting" against their will.

A fourth British destroyer was damaged and is unfit for battle, the German High Command stated, as a result of the engagement at the entrance to the north Norway ore port where, a German communique said, "English naval forces attempted to enter Narvik by force."

"The attack was fought off by units of our navy which are stationed there, with heavy damage and losses for the English," the communique said. "Three British destroyers were destroyed. The British Admiralty admits an additional destroyer was badly damaged and is unfit for battle. On Monday a British destroyer was sunk on another occasion."

The two German cruisers which were admitted to have been lost were the new 10,000-ton Bluecher and the 6,000-ton Karlsruhe, sunk by Norway's shore batteries in Oslo Fjord and at Kristiansand, respectively, while covering troop landings yesterday.

With sea warrare on her hands, Germany sent warplanes out to the northern part of the North Sea to engage the British Navy at several points, to scout the entire area and to blockade the Norwegian and Danish west coasts from the air. German planes from the western front scouted north and central France, the Germans said.

In Denmark, the Germans reported, "order reigns supreme." In Norway, German forces occupied Hamar, seventy miles north of Oslo, to which the government headed by Johan Nygaardsvold first fled. At the same time Germany attempted to settle the question of which was the responsible government in Norway.

The German Minister to Norway visited King Haakon VII at Elverum, seventy-five miles above Oslo, near the Swedish border, where a battle between German and Norwegian troops was reported to have been fought this morning. The results of the conference—concerning where Norwegian authority rested—was not made known immediately, but German spokesmen here were confident that a "mutually satisfactory" agreement with Norway would be reached within a few hours.

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The German High Command disclosed today what perhaps was the most dramatic incident of the occupation—the furious defense by Norwegian shore batteries which sank the two German cruisers.

Describing the destruction of the Bluecher, the High Command said it was showered by shells from Oslo Fjord coastal guns until it was badly damaged, but it drove ahead on its mission of protecting transports until it ran into Norwegian mines, where it sank in a thunder of explosions.

Similarly, the much older Karlsruhe was shelled at Kristiansand until it went down, but not, however, until it had afforded maximum protection to landing parties. Most members of both crews were reported saved.

Recapitulating yesterday's events, official statements also disclosed that some Danish units, which had not received non-resistance orders from Danish commands, fought until they were overpowered. Previously the occupation of Denmark was reported effected without resistance.

In Berlin, German authoritfes insisted they did not intend to interfere with the internal affairs of either Denmark or Norway, except where military questions or Germany's security is involved. Authorized sources, obviously with an eye toward reassuring American public opinion, categorically renounced any interest in Iceland, which has Christian X of Denmark for King, or in Greenland, a Danish possession.

Far more evasive, however, were statements about whether North Schleswig was included in what Denmark will get back after the war, under the German pledge to respect her territorial integrity. In the German view, Schleswig is German property, illegally handed over to Denmark by the Treaty of Versailles.

Germany's war needs will be supreme during the period of "protection" of Denmark and Norway, it was stressed today, but Germany does not intend to administer the two countries. Since, however, the press and radio are considered military functions in time of war, authorized sources left little doubt but that some sort of German control would be established over these.

It also was out of the question that the German authorities would permit public meetings which might stir up feelings inimical to Germany's interests.

Economically, Denmark and Norway become real dependencies of Germany for the duration of the war. As for Sweden, it was said there would be no interference if she saw her way clear to shipping non-contraband goods to Germanys' enemies. But it was pointed out she will have a hard time routing such goods to England and France. In other words, Sweden, even without German "protection," seems completely in Germany's economic orbit.

NORWAY DECIDES TO CONTINUE FIGHT

King Haakon Rejects German Demand to Name Pro-Nazi Quisling as Premier

LONDON, Thursday, April 11 (AP)—A proclamation reaffirming Norway's determination to resist the German invasion and rejecting a German demand for recognition of a Nazi puppet government under Major Vikdun Quisling has been issued by Premier Johan Nygaardsvold, Reuters [British news agency] reported today.

The Reuters report was based on a Norwegian News Agency dispatch from Elverum, present seat of the refugee government. The proclamation, Reuters said, was followed by this statement from King Haakon:

"I fully adhere to the government's appeal, and I am convinced that the whole people is with me in the decisions taken."

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Transport Sunk at Stavanger

LONDON, April 11 (Thursday) (AP).—A Reuters news agency dispatch said last night that a German ship, presumably a transport, was sunk by the 550-ton Norwegian destroyer Aeger during Tuesday's occupation of Stavanger and that German planes later bombed and sank the Aeger.

Germany acknowledged that the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Bluecher and the 6,000-ton cruiser Karlsruhe were sunk Tuesday by Norwegian shore batteries as the Germans landed troops on the Norwegian southeast coast.

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Norway Loses Two Biggest Ships

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (AP).—Norway lost her two largest warships, the antiquated 4,166-ton coast defense ships Norge and Eidsvold, and 500 men in the short-lived resistance Tuesday when the Germans captured Narvik. Both were torpedoed by German destroyers.

The shooting up of the German convoy yesterday in the Skagerrak was seen from Paternoster Reefs, near the Island of Marstrand, where the arm of the North Sea, the Skagerrak, meets an arm of the Baltic, the Kattegat.

Swedish fishermen, who at once manned their boats to attempt rescue work, counted ten big gray German troop ships escorted by warships endeavoring to stand off the British fleet. They said two of the big transports went down. Other reports said a destroyer also was sunk.

The roar of the naval guns began about 6 p. m. and continued for three hours, when the transport fleet appeared scattered. Swarms of planes fought overhead above the smoke and gun flashes.

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30.24-1565

NORWEGIANS HALT GERMANS ON LAND

Stop Advance North From Oslo in Fierce Battle—Then Seize Initiative for Drive

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By The Associated Press

LONDON, Thursday, April 11—A Reuters (British) dispatch from Stockholm, Sweden, said last night that the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet reported German units of considerable strength were wiped out by Norwegians in a battle today at Elverum, north of Oslo. The German dead were said to number several hundred.

Another Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said that the radio station at Tromsoe, Northern Norway, had broadcast an appeal to the British fleet to send assistance because two German warships were landing troops at Aalesund, roughly 130 miles north of Bergen.

It was learned in Stockholm, meanwhile, this dispatch added, that the German attacks against Norwegian forces at Elverum had been repulsed "all along the line" and that there had been no further clashes for more than eight hours.

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German Bombs Cause Fire

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—German planes have bombed Drammen, Dorbak and Oskarsborg in Oslo Fjord, water entrance to the Norwegian capital, and caused raging fires, a Reuters [British news agency] dispatch from Stockholm said tonight.

Nazis Bomb Scapa Again, 6 Planes Reported Lost

Attack Termed "Most Murderous" Yet, But British Deny Any Damage Was Caused—Four Other Raiders Reported Downed

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, April 11—The Air Ministry early today reported that two Royal Air Force fighters fired a refueling tank on a Norwegian airdrome yesterday, destroyed a German bomber and badly damaged two others.

On the return flight to their base, the Air Ministry said the British craft engaged still another German bomber which "is unlikely to have reached home."

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[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, April 11—Waves of German bombers last night attacked Scapa Flow in what observers described as the "most murderous raid yet made" on that naval base, but the raiders officially were reported beaten off with costly losses.

Four big black warplanes were shot down, the British said, and two others were so riddled that they probably failed to get home.

Previously two Heinkel bombers officially were reported shot down in Moray Firth, extreme north Scotland, in an attempted attack on a convoy. Two others may have been destroyed in the same engagement, bringing the possible German losses over Britain to ten during the day.

Drop Bombs, Fire On Towns

Circling over the Orkneys in large and small formations, the German bombers dropped many high-explosive bombs in the anchorage and machine-gunned the towns of Kirkwall and Stromness. One man was wounded.

One witness said the bombs fell miles wide of the warships, although a few splashed near some trawlers. The official report said no ships were damaged.

Kirkwall is a contraband control port, where many neutral ships are taken for examination of their cargoes.

The one casualty in all the Orkneys was a service man whose foot was grazed by a bullet. He was hit in a village on the southern side of Scapa Flow.

Anti-Aircraft Fire Heavy

Circling in large and small formations, the bombers ran into the heavy fire of anti-aircraft batteries, which shot down three of the four victims.

Inhabitants saw British pursuit planes engage in spectacular dog fights, streaking across the sky to chase the bombers into the barrages of fire from the anti-aircraft guns.

The text of the joint communique isued by the Admiralty, Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security:

"Yesterday, Wednesday evening, the enemy carried out a number of bombing raids in the north of Scotland.

3 Downed In One Battle

"It has already been announced that two Heinkel bombers were shot down. These were carrying out an attack upon a convoy and when shot down fell in Moray Firth. It is believed that a third enemy bomber was destroyed in the same engagement.

"Later the enemy attacked Scapa Flow in force. Air-raid warnings were sounded at 8.30 P. M. by way of precaution in the extreme north of Scotland and the 'raiders past' (all clear) signal at about 10.30 P. M.

"This raid was carried out by a large number of enemy aircraft which attacked in successive waves of large and small formations. Bombs were dropped and machine-gun attacks were carried out against Stromness and Kirkwall.

No Damage To Warships

"The raid, however, was abortive and no damage was done to warships or other shipping, and the only casualty was one man slightly wounded.

"Anti-aircraft guns opened fire and both the fleet air-arm and fighter aircraft were sent up to intercept.

"It is certain that three enemy bombers were brought down by anti-aircraft fire and one by fighter aircraft. It is probable that at least two more enemy bombers also were brought down by fighters. They were seen to be seriously damaged by machine-gun fire and it is most unlikely that they were able to reach their bases.

"One member of an enemy crew who jumped by parachute just before his aircraft crashed into the sea was picked up by a British destroyer."

London, Thursday, April 11 (AP)—Reuters reported today that the German troop ship Antares, 2,593 tons, was sunk last night off the west coast of Sweden. It said thirty-four survivors who were landed at Lysekil reported the ship had hit a mine.

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London, Thursday, April 11 (AP)—A Reuters British dispatch from Stockholm said the British Minister to Norway and all the staffs of the French and Polish legations have crossed the frontier into Sweden. The British Minister is believed to be en route to Stockholm.

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Prize Crew Released

London, April 10 (AP)—The Stockholm radio today reported that German forces in Trondheim had released the German prize crew taken off the United States freighter City of Flint and interned by Norway five months ago.

The City of Flint was handed back to her American crew after the German captors put into Norwegian territorial waters November 3.

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, April 11—An unconfirmed report from Stockholm, circulated by a British news agency, early today placed the German losses in last night's Skagerrak naval battle at four cruisers and two or three large troop transports.

This report also said the 5,400-ton German cruiser Emden was believed to be the German warship which was sunk in Oslo fjord by the Norwegian cruiser Olaf Tryggvason. This ship was identified first as a German destroyer, and later as a warship of the Deutschland class.

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Troopship Believed Lost

London, Thursday, April 11 (AP)—A British news agency report from Stockholm said today it was believed a German troopship had been lost with all hands off the west coast of Sweden. Distress calls were received from the ship.

(Presumably this is one of the ships reported sunk by the British in the naval battle off Paternoster Reefs.)

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LORD HALIFAX RENEWS PLEDGE TO AID NORWAY

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Asserts Allies Will Fight Whether Norse Deal With Nazis or Not.

LOOKS AT RUSSIAN QUESTION

Future Will Govern Relations With Soviet, He Says—Minimizes Talk of Oslo Deal.

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax declared today that the allies would fight for "defenseless Norway" regardless of any Norwegian negotiations with Germany, which would be regarded as taken "under duress."

He said he did not know whether the report that Norway was ready to negotiate with Germany was well founded, but he added that in any event the allies would continue to fight for Norway.

"You can take it from me," he said, "that the British Navy is not idle."

He said Germany's motive for driving into Scandinavia might "well be the result of some internal weakness in Germany," and added that "it is not likely to be an unmixed advantage to Germany."

The mighty war machine of Britain and France, said Lord Halifax, "in my humble judgment must, in the end, prove irresistible."

Lord Halifax turned to the question of Russia, saying: "The future of our relations with Russia must [illegible] more than anything else [illegible] the degree of effective help [illegible] may for whatever reason [illegible] give to Germany."

What England Could Have Done.

Lord Halifax said he did not know whether the report that Norway was ready to negotiate was well founded but that in any event the allies would continue to fight for Norway.

"The fact that the more defenseless of Germany's neighbors has been chosen for this aggression is quite in keeping with the conventional behavior of a bully who prefers to choose as objects of his attacks those who are not sufficiently powerful to defend themselves," he continued.

He said that Britain or France "at any moment in the last six months" could have occupied any port in Norway.

"This kind of thing is liable to happen if neutral States are not prepared to ask in time for help. They have often asked for it when it is all too late to render it effective."

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Calls Pacts of No Avail.

Halifax said that Denmark had accepted a non-aggression pact with Germany to be "valid for ten years and it was made not quite ten months ago." He said Norway had been careful to give Germany no cause for offense.

"It is therefore clear that neither non-aggression pacts nor the absence of provocation is of the least avail against German policy," he continued.

"I find it difficult to believe that even Dr. Goebbels (German Propaganda Minister) with his vast experience of room for maneuver in the field of credulity can suppose that world opinion will recognize as reasonable reprisals against this country (Britain) action of which the immediate object is the destruction of two other countries' independence."

Lord Halifax asserted that the Norwegian Foreign Minister was right in saying that the allies had no intention of taking any such measures as the Germans had taken in Norway.

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"The truth is," he continued, "that in face of this kind of action nobody who is not in a position to defend themselves is safe. The behavior of Germany is really that of a homicidal maniac or of a mad dog that runs about biting where it may."

Lord Halifax said that the German invasion of Norway and Denmark—if anything had been needed to stiffen the British and French resolution—would have done so.

"Plainly this war is not merely a struggle between the belligerents nor will the issue affect them alone," he said. "More and more it is plain, that on this issue of war hangs the fate not only of those now at war but of all peoples who love liberty and wish to preserve their independence."

Situation Still Obscure.

The Foreign Secretary said that the Scandinavian political and military situation still was so obscure that it was impossible to claim a complete knowledge of events.

He was addressing a luncheon of the National Defense Public Interest Committee, attended by nearly all foreign ambassadors to Britain and by Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; the Earl of Athlone, new Governor-General of Canada, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall.

"It would in no way whatever affect our determination to resist on behalf of a powerless Norway, both the effect for Norway of this brutal exhibition of violence and for ourselves an extension of German strategic power on the North Sea and the Atlantic, which it would be impossible for this country to accept," the Foreign Secretary declared.

British official quarters today cautioned that a report that Norway was preparing to negotiate with Germany "should be treated with great reserve." There was no confirmation in the British capital of such a Norwegian move, and the press there was told, "it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the Germans have invented such a story and issued it from Oslo sources."

Nazis Say Allied Envoys Fled Oslo Before Seizure

Those in Copenhagen Believed Under 'House Arrest'

BERLIN, April 10 (AP).—German dispatches from Oslo declared today that British and French diplomats escaped from the Norwegian capital before the German occupation.

The official German news agency, D. N. B., said the Allied ministers apparently burned large stacks of documents Monday night and early Tuesday morning.

"After this last official act, the diplomatic representatives of the Western Powers left Oslo as fugitives," said D. N. B., giving no further information as to their whereabouts.

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A D. N. B. report from Copenhagen said King Christian X of Denmark received the British, French and Polish ministers in a farewell audience today.

Asked what had become of French and English diplomats in Denmark, authorized sources expressed the opinion that those in Copenhagen were under a sort of "house arrest." It was intimated that those in Norway were trying to reach Sweden.

DANUBE DEMAND STORY CONFIRMED

Germany Reported Anxious to Use Own Gunboats.

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BERLIN, April 10 (A. P.).—Reports that Germany had requested permission from Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary to send gunboats down the Danube to patrol this strategic trade artery of southeastern Europe appeared in Berlin today to be well founded.

Authorized sources would neither confirm nor deny the reports, but from their general attitude it seemed they had some basis.

Apparently the German request was prompted by a report of the Havas (French) News Agency that Britain soon would announce action calculated to shorten the war greatly.

German authorities apparently interpret this to mean sabotage acts in the oil fields of southeastern Europe and are trying to beat the British to this area to forestall such action.

...dEmphasizeBritish ...nievements,NotLosses

...scount Samuel Asks Change in Battle Announcements

LONDON, April 10 (AP).—Viscount Samuel, who was Home Secretary in 1916, suggested in the House of Lords today that in future naval actions like that at Narvik, "where the British Navy brilliantly achieved final results," the government begin its announcement by "proclaiming what the British Fleet has achieved."

The first announcement from the Admiralty today said the British lost two destro... at Narvik and made no mention of German losses which Prime Minister Chamberlain described in Commons today.

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Commenting on the same matter, Lord Stanhope said he thought the public would read into the Chamberlain statement the fact that "there has been a very severe action by British destroyers, most brilliantly executed and carried out against overwhelming odds." "The navy would themselves say that if they could have a few more actions of that kind Germany will regret it more and more as time goes on," Stanhope declared.

Britain and Sweden Cut Off in Shipping

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.).—Gustav Pritz, Swedish Minister to Britain, told a meeting of business men today that shipping between Sweden and Great Britain had been cut off entirely.

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"What's going to happen now I cannot say. . . . There is nothing for us but to hope for the best and wait and see," he added.

DANES WOULD USE $10,000,000 CREDIT

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But Jones Indicates Loan Will Be Reconsidered.

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.).—Danish radio reports heard here today said the lower house of the Danish Parliament voted this afternoon to buy $10,000,000 worth of United States goods with credit placed at Denmark's disposal before the German occupation.

The upper house is to vote on the proposal tomorrow.

In Washington, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said the Administration had adopted a policy of "stop, look and listen" with regard to Export-Import Bank credits granted the Scandinavian nations.

"We want to wait and see how things go," he said, pointing out that the Government does not advance money until goods are bought and shipped. Denmark thus far has not made use of her $10,000,000 credit.

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Commons Howls Down Negotiated Peace Plea

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.).—Cries of "No! No! Never!" filled the House of Commons today when Labor member David Kirkwood asked R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, if it was not "about time we were discussing the idea of having peace by negotiation."

Butler replied that he was not prepared to add to previous Government statements about Britain's war and peace aims."

DANES CONSIDER SHIP LOST

Copenhagen Reports Vessel Unreported After Four Days

London, April 10 (AP)—A Copenhagen broadcast heard in London tonight said the Danish motorship Argentina, 5,375 tons, was regarded as lost.

The Argentina left Copenhagen for South America March 13 and was last heard from four days later. She carried a crew of thirty-three.

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DENMARK MAY BE SLICED UP

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Germans Hint All Schleswig May Not Go Back.

BOWING TO THE INEVITABLE

Premier Says Nation Is Spared Consequences of War.

BERLIN, April 10 (A. P.).—German authorities today hinted that North Schleswig, which voted to join Denmark after the world war, might not be returned to Denmark.

An evasive answer was given to a question whether this territory, 1,500 square miles adjoining Germany at the neck of the Danish peninsula, was covered by Germany's pledge to respect Denmark's territorial integrity.

The German view is that North Schleswig is German property illegally handed over to Denmark under the Versailles treaty. (In a plebiscite held under the treaty North Schleswig voted 75,431 to 25,329 in 1920 to go to Denmark while a portion further south voted for Germany.)

"Denmark, in accepting the allies' gift of North Schleswig also accepted the risk involved in trying to keep this section of European soil which clearly belong to Germany," one official said.

"If the war ends virtoriously for Germany, Versailles and all its provisions finally will fall away. In that case Schleswig will be restored anyway."

Significance was seen in German accounts of the entry into Denmark which featured ovations said to have been given Nazi troops in North Schleswig.

OSLO CITIZENS FLEE IN FEAR OF BRITISH SHELLS

Rush From City As English Warships Threaten Bombardment

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[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 10—Panic-stricken residents of Oslo, the Norwegian capital occupied only yesterday by the Germans, fled by every available conveyance today after British warships were reported to have forced the rocky Oslo fjord and threatened to bombard the city unless it was surrendered within a few hours by its Nazi masters.

The city was ordered emptied of its population at 11.15 A. M. (5.15 A. M. E.S.T.).

The British, said delayed dispatches reaching here by way of the Swedish Norwegian frontier town of Charlottenberg, threatened to start shelling the town at 1 P. M., but whether the bombardment actually took place was not known.

All Vehicles Used

Long columns of cars, trucks and busses began taking the civilians still in Oslo from the city.

...ds at railway stations was almost impossible to the gates.

...others, with children in their arms, fainted in the crush.

About half the 250,000 population had left before the Nazis occupied the city.

Battle At Fjord Entrance

The entry of the British into Oslo fjord was reported to have followed a long battle at the fjord entrance, in which the Germans were believed to have lost 40,000 tons of warships, including one vessel of the Deutschland class, in fights with both British guns and the navy and coastal artillery of the Norwegians.

But this battle was only one piece of a giant jigsaw puzzle of sea action that ranged from northern Norway, at Narvik, to within sight of the Swedish shore at the juncture of Skagerrak and Kattegat.

One unit of the British navy plunged into the mined Skagerrak and broke up a fleet of ten German troop transports in a three-hour battle tonight within sight of the Swedish coast, sinking two of the transports and a destroyer.

Bergen Recaptured

Other units were reported to have recaptured Trondheim and Bergen, on the Norwegian west coast, from the Germans. An unconfirmed report indicated other British forces may have forced entry to Narvik, the ore port, after a first failure, and landed marines there.

Heartened by the British navy's powerful thrust, the Norwegians themselves were reported by Swedish newspapers to have wiped out some German units attempting to take Elverum, village seventy-five miles north of Oslo, to which place the Norwegian Government finally fled when the capital was occupied by the Germans.

Hundreds of German dead were reported left on the field after a force of Norwegian soldiers, aided by hastily armed volunteers, struck back at the invaders.

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The shooting up of the German convoy was seen from Paternoster Reefs, near the island of Marstrand, where the arm of the North Sea, the Skagerrak, meets an arm of the Baltic, the Kattegat.

Ten German Troopships

Swedish fishermen who at once manned their boats to attempt rescue work counted ten big gray German troopships escorted by warships endeavoring to stand off the British fleet.

30.24-1567

They said two of the big transports went down. Other reports said a destroyer also was sunk.

The roar of the naval guns began about 6 P. M. and continued for three hours, when the transport fleet appeared scattered.

Planes Battle Overhead

Swarms of planes fought overhead above the smoke and gun flashes.

The battle took place just southwest of the Paternoster "Skerries," a group of low, rocky, barren reefs outside Swedish west coast mainland waters and hardly more than thirty-five miles from the northern tip of Denmark.

Authoritative British quarters here said Bergen also was retaken.

That the Germans were having difficulty in Oslo Fjord, water gateway to the capital which supposedly was cleared of opposition yesterday, was indicated earlier today in the distress signals of the German steamer Curityba.

Attacked By Coast Guns

The messages said she was being fired on by coastal batteries at Nyviken, deep in the fjord.

Tonight, German planes were reported to have resorted to bombing small towns in the vicinity of the fjord.

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Huge fires were set in Drammen, Drobak and Oskarsborg with the Norwegians apparently still in possession of the towns. Important fortifications near Oskarsborg were forced Monday by German warships.

Sunk By Coast Guns

The German ship of the Deutschland class was reported sunk by the guns of the coastal fortress at Horten in Oslo fjord and by the cruiser and minelayer, Olaf Trygvarson, Norway's newest and largest warship. The Ola Trygvarson is of 1,596 tons and carries four 4.7-inch guns.

The report did not say precisely whether one of the famous 10,000-ton pocket battleships, Duetschland or Admiral Scheer, was involved.

Heavy air fighting accompanied the naval action in the fjord, and a German destroyer which ran aground was bombed by British planes.

Norwegian military quarters issued a communique saying 200 Germans were killed in the battle at Elverum.

Norwegians Disarmed

Earlier, the Germans had occupied the parade ground at Gardemoen, near Eidsvold, thirty miles north of Oslo. A large force of Norwegians, which was ordered to occupy the ground, failed to reach it before the Germans, who were transported by bus. Five hundred Norwegians were surprised near Eidsvold and disarmed without a fight.

The royal family was safe at Elverum.

Bloody battling was reported between the Norwegians and Germans at Skarnes, forty miles south of Elverum and only thirty miles from the Swedish border.

Details of the German occupation drifted into Sweden from the thousands of Norwegians taking refuge on this side of the border.

Cathedral Spire Shot Down

Eyewitness accounts of the attack by planes and w[illegible] ships on Kristiansand fortress, on the south coast, said the streets were filled with granite splinters and the spire of the Cathedral was shot down.

Crying women and children filled the air-raid shelters for three hours until the fortress fell. Three or four buildings were set aflame.

As many as 150 planes took part in the Oslo occupation, other eyewitnesses reported, some of them ferrying 400 German soldiers armed with machine guns and grenades. About 120 Norwegian soldiers were reported killed in this operation.

Led By German Consul

The Trondheim occupation was led by the German Consul there.

A Norwegian customs officer who boarded an incoming German whale-oil ship at Narvik discovered the Germans aboard were disguised soldiers, but was prevented from giving an alarm.

Then two German destroyers hove in view through the b[illegible] opened fire on the Norge a[illegible]idsvold when they attempted to resist.

A British steamer was sunk in the harbor.

In the occupation of Stavanger, the Norwegian torpedo boat sank a German steamer.

Almost helpless, shorn of the chance of active aid from Sweden, Norway's only real hope of fighting German invasion lay in allied promises which were in turn contingent upon a struggle for control of the approaches to her shores.

Under pressure of a demarche from Germany, Sweden promised Adolf Hitler strict neutrality but reserved full freedom to take measures deemed necessary for maintenance of that neutrality. Sweden is Norway's next door neighbor, linked to her by 1,000 miles of land frontier and long collaboration in foreign policy.

Swedish Foreign Minister Per Albin Hansson announced last night that Germany had asked Sweden to pursue a neutral course and that Sweden had agreed.

The refugee Norwegian Government at Hamar, sixty miles north of now German-occupied Oslo, denied it had resigned in favor of the German-controlled regime set up at Oslo under the fifty-three-year-old Major Vikdun Quisling, one-time Defense Minister and father of Norway's Nazi party.

Denies Rallying Norwegians.

Premier Johan Nygaardsvold at Hamar ordered a flat denial yesterday that it had stepped out and he sought to rally Norwegians not already under Nazi domination to oppose the German encroachment.

[A British news agency dispatch from Stockholm early today said that the Norwegian Parliament had named a committee of three to negotiate "an agreement with German authorities"—this apparently was based on a Norwegian news agency report which said that the Parliament had met at a small town, near Hamar, to take this action.

The dispatch went on to detail the ceremonies in which the action was said to have been taken, quoting Nygaarfsvold as saying, in part, "We can hope that the disaster which has struck us will have a happy conclusion."

To this, Speaker Earl J. Hambro was quoted as replying, "We hope and believe that our people will have the power and will to support a still harder period of transition and that the future of our country will be preserved for our children."

Official quarters in London followed this report with a precautionary suggestion that it was possible "the Germans have invented" a story of the Nygaarsdvold Government's capitulation to the Nazis.

[The Norwegian legation in London was completely cut off from the refugee Government and it was assumed that cablegram dispatches to Hamar had fallen into German hands.]

Sweden Hears Only Rumors.

Reports picturing conditions in German occupied zones, particularly Oslo, and a smattering of information on British-German engagements at sea drifted into Sweden, carried in many cases by travelers.

A Swedish journalist who witnessed occupation of Oslo said it was carried out by 400 Germans after a four-hour miniature blitzkrieg.

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He said that on his way to Oslo yesterday morning he saw several trains filled with civilians fleeing the capital. He said he found only surprise and indignation that "the Englishmen have provoked a German attack evidently without being able to take the consequences."

There were two air alarms during the night before and when the second was ended Oslo was in German hands. German warships steamed up Oslo Fjord, passing Oskarsborg fortress. The newspaper man said one cruiser was so damaged by fire from the fort that it had to be driven aground.

150 Nazi Planes in Air.

At Fornebo Airport two German and several Norwegian planes were shot down. At one time 150 German planes were in the air.

The newspaper man said it was reported that 120 Norwegian soldiers had been killed while fighting the Germans, but that the report could not be verified.

He declared that German transport planes had landed about 4[illegible] troops at airports near Oslo and that the force, well armed with machine guns and hand grenades, had then marched on the capital.

The troop column was preceded, the journalist reported, by several automobiles occupied by both German and Norwegian officers—a sign of capitulation which he said was forced by Nazi threats to fire upon civilians in the city streets.

Later the police chief of Oslo called upon the people to continue with their regular operations.

The only Norwegian authorities remaining in the capital when the Germans took over were the central police corps, the journalist said.

Sweden Clings to Neutrality

Stockholm Writer Tells How Germans Carried Out Oslo Blitzkrieg.

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STOCKHOLM, April 10 (A. P.).—Norway, in the middle of a fight between two would-be protectors—Germany and the allies—and with her own ranks divided, today faced the likelihood that her terrain would become the northern front of the European war.

Norse Warships Sunk at Narvik

Nazis Smuggled In on Sailing Vessels Seize Customs Officer and Thus Still an Alarm.

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STOCKHOLM, April 10 (A. P.).—Norway lost her two largest warships, the antiquated 4,166-ton coast defense ships Norge and Eidsvold, and 500 men in the short-lived resistance which preceded the German capture of Narvik yesterday morning, according to Norwegian refugees reaching Sweden.

The northern Norwegian ore port itself, they said, was occupied without a fight by German troops who had previously been brought secretly into the harbor on whaling vessels. The refugees gave this account of the capture:

A Norwegian customs officer boarded a German whale oil boiler ship for the usual inspection, but was prevented by the Germans from returning to the shore to give the alarm that the vessel was actually a troop transport.

The Narvik populace was awakened at dawn by a warning shot fired from the forty-year-old Norge when two German destroyers loomed out of the dense snow and fog in the outer harbor.

The Germans replied by torpedoing the Norge. Her sister ship, the Eidsvold, then opened fire, but was sunk before her two semi-obsolete 8.2-inch guns could take effect.

Then Up Goes the Swastika.

Ten minutes after the Eidsvold went down with her colors flying German troops landed and ran up the swastika on all official buildings, and once in the town of Narvik they met no opposition.

Refugees, who continued to arrive in Stockholm by every train, said one unidentified British steamship had been sunk in Narvik harbor.

They estimated German troop strength in the Narvik area to be about 2,000 and said the Germans had told them they had been on their way to Norway up to four days.

[Narvik today was the scene of a bitter down battle between five British and six German destroyers.]

NAZIS OCCUPY COPENHAGEN AS DANES LOOK ON

APR 11 1940

Green-Clad Warrior Quickly Absorbed Unde No Display Of Ill Will

Government Conferences Continue With Party Representation Widened

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 10—The German short-wave radio, in a broadcast picked up by N. B. C., reported tonight that a new government composed of the two principal opposition parties had been formed in Denmark.

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The German announcement added that the Danish Reichstag approved the attitude of the Danish Government in yielding to the German occupation and was confident Germany would observe its promise to uphold the political integrity of Denmark.

The new government was referred to as a government of National Concentration.

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

Copenhagen, April 10—The German occupation of Copenhagen moved ahead with clockworklike regularity today but most of the city's sunny streets showed no sign that a powerful alien war machine was controlling the country's destinies.

Mud-splattered field cars, trucks and other war transport vehicles moved into the city with green-clad warriors of the Reich aboard, but they were quickly absorbed in the busy capital of the kingdom which came under German sway only yesterday.

Tea As Usual

German sentries and machine-gun units guarded strategic points in some sections, but on most streets in the business districts there were only the usual crowds of pedestrians. At the Hotel Angleterre, where Englishmen usually stayed and where afternoon tea is an institution, German soldiers guarded the portals with the portly Danish doorkeeper inside. German officers took over part of the hotel's accommodations but tea went on as usual.

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Around the Angleterre and another hotel where German army trucks and conveyances had parked wide-eyed Danish youngsters crowded around and tried to chat with the soldiers and examine their equipment. Whenever the crowd grew too large Danish police broke it up.

News Curtailed

Danish passers-by usually paused on the opposite side of the street to watch the German sentries in front of the hotel, but there were no displays of ill will. Whatever they thought the Danes kept it to themselves, and the traffic flowed on as ever.

There was little question that the German army was well established in the city by nightfall. What was going on in the rest of the country was not known here, as communications are still interrupted. Newspapers today published only reduced editions and carried little beyond official pronouncements and regulations.

It was assumed that the German army had set up necessary defense equipment in and around the city. Entry to certain sections, including part of the water front, was refused by sentries, indicating that the newcomers were consolidating their positions.

Conferences Continue

Government conferences continued today after Premier Thovald Stauning told the Rigsdag (Parliament) Tuesday night that Denmark had accepted the situation in order "to save the land and the people from the consequences of war."

The Government's first move, after accepting German "protection" under protest, was to take into the Cabinet six new members representing both Left and Right parties to give it wider political representation.

Their new situation was brought closer home to Danes today with publication of a decree limiting the purchase of household necessities to four days' supply. Previously the sale of alcohol had been banned and orders were announced forbidding price raising and restricting gasoline sales.

DENMARK BOWS TO INEVITABLE

APR 11 1940

Premier Sees Nation Spared From Heavier Fate.

NEW CABINET IS FORMED

Leftists and Conservatives to Make It More Representative.

COPENHAGEN (By Way of Berlin), April 10 (A. P.).—Denmark awoke this morning to her second day under German military control with so complete a show of normal life that the presence of Nazi bombing planes over the city yesterday seemed almost like a dream.

Morning papers appeared as usual, but were devoted entirely to publication of proclamations and Berlin dispatches.

German News Agency reports from Norway said that all important Norwegian military points had been occupied by German troops.

It became increasingly obvious that the efficiency with which the well-planned German move was executed, coupled with quiet acceptance of the situation by the Danish public, has permitted the change-over here to occur with hardly more than a stir in ordinary existence.

In an address to the Danish Parliament last night Premier Thovald Stauning declared that Denmark had accepted the situation in order "to save the land and the people from the consequences of war."

He said that Denmark had agreed "under assurances that Germany has no intention in any way to disturb the country's territorial integrity and political self-sufficiency.

Worse Fate Avoided.

"The present Government," the Premier went on, "has responsibility for what has happened, but we believe that we have conducted ourselves with an honest understanding that we have saved the country from a much heavier fate."

He announced that to make the Government more fully representative of public opinion, an all-party Cabinet had been formed with three new members from the Leftist parties and three from the Conservatives.

Apparently, there is general acceptance by the public that the Government took the only course open to it and that Denmark may now escape the direct consequences of the war.

The city went to work as usual today, and it was announced that communication between the various islands of Denmark, interrupted when the Germans moved in, would be resumed, but travel out of Denmark still was restricted.

Papers Appeal for Calm.

Various emergency measures were put into effect, including decrees forbidding price raising and restricting gasoline sales.

The morning papers appealed editorially to the public to remain quiet and orderly, calling attention to German assurances that the Reich has no intention to interfere with Denmark's territorial integrity or political self-sufficiency.

The newspaper Politiken, under the heading, "The Heavy Settlement," wrote:

"Quite a misfortune has struck Denmark. Without blame on her own part, this country has been drawn into the danger zone of war and occupied by German armed forces."

The editorial proceeded to emphasize there was no other way out without disastrous consequences and concluded:

"Tonight the lights are turned out in Denmark in the same manner they are turned out in other parts of Europe. They will be lighted again. No one knows when but they will be lighted again."

So completely has Denmark accepted the situation that one encounters neither open anger or sullenness—only sorrow that events should conspire to interfere with her liberty and independence.

"Now at least we know where we are," was the oft heard comment

Danes Stood By Helplessly While Nazis Took Them Over

Heard Radios Blare Story of Oslo's Peril as They Went to Sleep and Woke Up to Look Into German Troopers' Eyes.

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Associated Press staff writers Wes Gallagher and Lynn Heinzerling were in Copenhagen when German forces marched in yesterday. The Germans quickly snapped Copenhagen's communications with the outside world. The following dispatch is the collaborative work of Gallagher and Heinzerling, their first to be sent from the Danish capital since German "protection" was imposed:

COPENHAGEN, 7:50 A. M., April 9 (By Way of Berlin) (Delayed).—With minute teutonic efficiency Germany today took control of the affairs of the entire Kingdom of Denmark after a swift, relentless two-hour military coup, which left the nation stunned, but resigned to German rule.

By land, sea and air the Reich's green-clad legions swept into the little kingdom, crushing slight opposition in Jutland and at an airport just outside Copenhagen.

A sleepy-eyed German machine gunner—his head sticking out of a shallow hole in the lawn near the east railroad station—gave many Copenhagen east siders the first news of the German occupation this morning.

Danes who had gone to bed with alarming news from Oslo and the Skagerrak pouring from their radios awoke today to find German troopers installed at strategic points of Copenhagen.

Barricades were set up at the free port where many Germans landed. Machine guns guarded approaches to those places.

On the east side streets tired-looking German sentries stood on corners near the railway station, rerouting traffic. One of the soldiers, asked how many Germans had entered Denmark, replied, "two hundred thousand," but he smiled when he said it.

Americans Rush for Passports.

So swift was the smooth Nazi thrust that the everyday life was virtually undisturbed—for Danes, that is. Scores of British and French were trapped when the advancing Germans cut all means of communication and transportation.

Americans flooded into the United States consulate, seeking passports and visas.

A proclamation by King Christian and Premier Stauning declared that Reich troops would "take up a connection with the Danish Army" and that it is the duty of the Danish population to "refrain from every resistance" to the Nazis.

All the German sentries carried rifles with bayonets, and had three or four-long-handled grenades stuck in their belts. They barked out their commands in German to the Danes, many of whom were unable to understand and were completely bewildered.

At one place, when an inquisitive crowd pressed too close to a sentry he ordered them back sharply and fired his rifle into the air to emphasize the command.

At another point a young Dane was halted by German troopers when he attempted to ride his bicycle down a closed street. He explained he had to get through to reach the building where he was employed, but the sentries merely smiled. "Work today?" one of them said. "This is a holiday."

King's Flag Still Flying.

King Christian's royal flag continued to fly over Amalienborg Castle, showing that he still was in residence.

The trim Royal Guards who usually patrol the castle square had doffed their shakos, however, for trench helmets such as worn by the new arrivals from the Reich.

A few blocks away, at the Citadel barracks, German troopers were installing themselves in the old fortress, but it was impossible to estimate their number.

The Germans went about their business without opposition, although here and there a few incidents occurred as Danes grumbled over the occupation of their city.

Many foreigners, hoping to leave the city, hastened to the airport and railroad stations, only to find them thronged with soldiers or closed to the public.

The Copenhagen Airport, from which planes usually depart every fifteen minutes, presented a strange sight with only one small training plane visible on the entire field. Baggage with foreign labels, mostly British, was piled high in trucks. A few glum-looking people sat around the waiting room, hoping against hope that air service might be resumed.

All Normal on Water Front.

With the exception of interruptions in transportation and communication, however, life went on much as usual.

Thousands of Danes cycled to work as usual, pausing only to glance overhead as Nazi bombers roared over rooftops to drop pamphlets.

The swift German occupation caught many scores of Danish vessels in the harbor, but the major portion of the merchant fleet was at sea. Work along the water front appeared virtually normal.

Small crowds gathered around newspaper offices. When the papers appeared they were filled with German and Danish proclamations, and were quickly snapped up by the news-hungry public.

From time to time the radio blared instructions for the behavior of the populace. As night fell the the city was put on a war-time blackout basis.

Sale of alcoholic beverages was barred, but this was the only measure directly interfering with private life.

The Danes talked little, and the general feeling seemed to be summed up by one citizen who said:

"There wasn't anything we could do about it. It was wise not to resist."

The German planes made their first appearance over the city soon after dawn and circled overhead for several hours.

They came first in formations of four and eight, diving low and bringing the easy-going Danes into the streets to stare aloft in wonderment.

Later, a squadron of twenty-two flew over, the roar of their motors seeming to fill the narrow streets of the old city.

The bombers dropped leaflets which declared that Germany had been forced to occupy the country because of the French-British allies's efforts to "make Scandinavia a theater of war."

The pamphlets said, "German military forces therefore have taken possession of the most important military objectives in Denmark and Norway. In this connection negotiations now are going on between the German and Danish governments.

"The negotiations will insure that the Danish kingdom continues, that the Danish Army and Navy are retained and that Danish people will have full privileges to continue to enjoy life with peace and security."

"Until these negotiations are completed, it is assumed that the Danish Army and Navy will cooperate and that the Danish people will show good will and not indulge in active or passive resistance.

"Such resistance will be broken with all force. Military and communal authorities must immediately place themselves in contact with the German commanders. The public is ordered to continue its daily work in order to preserve peace and order. The German Army now takes over protection against any attack by Britain."

REYNAUD SEES DOOM OF NAZIS IN NEW MOVE

French Premier Labels Norway Invasion As "Horse Of Troy" Act

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Is Cheered By Senators As He Says Enemy Fleet Is Exposed

[*By the Associated Press*]

Paris, April 10—Pemier Paul Reynaud told a tense French Senate today that Germany's "Horse of Troy" move into Norway to save the Nazi's vital iron ore route from northern Scandinavia was doomed to failure.

30.24-1569.

30.24 - 1569

The Senators, many of whom came to sit in secret judgment of Reynaud's war policies, cheered instead as the Premier addressed the open session substituted for the scheduled closed sitting, which for the second time has been postponed—until April 16—because of rapid war developments.

Disguised Soldiers

Reynaud asserted that a great part of the German fleet now was "exposed" to the Allied sea forces and "those German ships that penetrated Norwegian ports are blocked there."

He told how German combatants dressed as merchant seamen had changed into battle dress and landed in Norway, adding "the immediate future will tell what befalls these sailors who use the horse of Troy strategy . . . But whatever happens henceforth we can affirm that not one ton of iron ore will leave Narvik for Germany."

(The "horse of Troy" reference apparently was to reports, such as were told by Norwegian refugees reaching Sweden, that German troops had been carried secretly into Narvik harbor aboard whaling ships.)

Lists Advantages

Reynaud went on to list the advantages he said accrued to the Allies from the German move into Norway.

He said Germany depended on Sweden for half her peacetime iron-ore needs and that the most practicable route, that through Narvik, was now definitely cut by the Allies.

"Once the ephemeral economic plunder from the invasion is devoured," said Reynaud, "Germany can no longer provision herself through Denmark and Norway. Those two open windows now are closed."

Calls For Island Force

"Hitler, who boasted many times of not scattering his forces from a single front," continued Reynaud, "must now distract men and material to attempt to prevent the strangulation of his iron route."

Reynaud did not reveal whether French expeditionary troops has been dispatched.

The French press meanwhile called for such action and also suggested that the Allies take possession of the Danish Faroe Islands, 275 miles north of Britain's Scapa Flow naval base, and there develop naval and air bases now that Denmark is occupied by Germany.

REYNAUD SAYS NAZI WARSHIPS ARE BOTTLED UP

French Premier Declares Other Half of Them Is Exposed.

UNDER ATTACK BY ALLIES

Expects Combined Navies Will Make Glorious Showing Against Foe's Fleet.

PARIS, April 10 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud today told the French Senate that "a great battle is going on in the North Sea and I am sure the allied navies will live up to their glorious traditions."

M. Reynaud recounted the loss of two German cruisers in the fighting off Norway and said one British destroyer was sunk, another run aground, and several cruisers were damaged.

The Premier's brief statement on the German invasion of Norway was made at a short open session of the Senate held instead of a scheduled secret session for interpellation of the Government on its war policies. For the second time the secret session was postponed until April 16 in the light of swift new war developments.

"The Government takes entire responsibility" for the mining of Norwegian waters, Reynaud declared of the allied naval action which Germany cited as one of her reasons for invading Norway.

Describing steps to prevent Swedish iron ore from reaching Germany, he said "Norway's neutrality had not existed since long before" the mines were sown.

The Premier charged that German merchantships loaded with sailors disguised as civilians had carried out the lightning occupation of Norwegian ports in conjunction with military and naval units.

The allied blockade will be applied tomorrow to all regions brought under Germany's control, the Premier announced, saying that half of the German fleet is "exposed to" the British and French fleets while other German boats are blocked in Norwegian harbors.

His speech was greeted in the Senate with prolonged cheering.

West Front

Paris, April 10 (AP)—The high command's evening communique said:

"Local infantry activity at various points of the front."

The morning communique said: "A quiet night on the Lorraine and Alsation fronts."

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New York, April 10—Radio Roma, the official Italian short-wave station, reported in a broadcast picked up tonight by CBS that Germany and Russia had called upon Rumania to express her attitude on recent developments in the international situation.

The partners of the Hitler-Stalin pact also asked their Balkan neighbor if she were continuing to respect her obligations to Germany and Russia, the radio Roma added.

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U. S. Ships Imperiled

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 10—Operators of three American ships caught in Norwegian ports by the German invasion expressed grave concern for the safety of the crews today following British reports that planes had waged furious battle with German warships in Bergen harbor.

Two American ships, the 7,194-ton Flying Fish and the Charles R. McCormick, 6,027 tons, were in Bergen when waves of British planes bombed German warcraft amid intense anti-aircraft fire.

Warned To Leave

The Flying Fish had a crew of forty-two under command of Capt. W. W. Wollaston, of Denver, Col., and the Charles R. McCormick had a crew of thirty-three.

Comander Robert C. Lee, executive vice-president of the Moore-McMormack Line, operators of the Flying Fish, said he had an unconfirmed report that the British had ordered merchant ships to leave the harbor before the attack, but that the Germans refused to let them go.

Lee said all efforts to contact the Flying Fish and another company ship, the Mormacsea, 4,955 tons, which is at Trondheim with a crew of thirty-eight, had failed.

He said the State Department was cooperating but had been unable to penetrate the ban on communications. An effort to reach the Flying Fish by telephone via Stockholm failed, he said.

New War Turn Forces 4,000 Ships From Seas

N. Y. Operators Foresee Shortage Of Facilities And Increase In World Freight Rates

New York, April 10 (AP)—One of the greatest fleets of merchant vessels—more than 4,000 Norwegian and Danish ships aggregating approximately 6,000,000 gross tons—was driven out of active commerce when war's arena suddenly shifted to Scandinavia.

This developed tonight as orders went out to the vessels to seek safety in neutral harbors the world over. Ship line officers and consular agents in New York and other shipping centers dispatched the orders.

New York shipping operators foresaw a shortage of shipping facilities and an increase in freight rates throughout the world. Norway's merchant fleet was the fourth largest in the world—almost 2,000 ships of nearly 5,000,000 tons.

U.S. Widens War Zone

Scandinavian Waters Included

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WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (AP).—President Roosevelt today barred U. S. shipping from all the waters around the Scandinavian Peninsula.

The only European routes no wleft open to American ships are to Portugal, Spain and neutrals in the Mediterranean.

The proclamation came shortly after the President had discussed the foreign situation with Sen. Barkley of Kentucky and Rep. Rayburn of Texas, Senate and House majority leaders.

The proclamation extends the European combat zone, in which American vessels are forbidden to operate, from Bergen on the west coast of Norway entirely around the Scandinavian peninsula to the Russian mainland just south of 44 degrees east longitude and 70 degrees north latitude.

Closes Some Soviet Ports

The newly added area extends for several hundred miles to sea along the entire west and north coasts of Norway and closes some Russian ports to U. S. shipping also.

The zone extends around the Kola peninsula of Russia and thus prevents U. S. vessels from going into the White Sea or from visiting the Russian ports of Archangel and Murmansk.

As extended by today's proclamation the combat zon designation of which was authorized by the neutralty act—thus shuts American shipping out of all waters adjoining the northern coast of France, the British Isles, the North Sea and the entire Scandinavian Peninsula. Shipping is not forbidden to Russian ports beyond the limits of the extended zone.

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The proclamation did not involve application of the neutrality law's cash and carry provisions to the countries of Norway and Denmark, an action which had been expected in many quarters as a result of the German invasion of those countries. It was believed, however, that at the time of the combat zone proclamation the state department still was seeking more information on the fast-changing status of the two nations.

An exception to the prohibition against American vessels going into the war zone may be made by the President when voyages are necessary to bring American citizens out of danger areas. The state department has worked out plans for removing nationals from Norway and Denmark if and when that becomes necessary.

Earlier the Administration adopted a stop, look and listen attiude with regard to permitting Scandinavian countries to make use of credits extended by the Export-Import Bank for financing purchases of non-military goods in this country.

This was reported by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, after he conferred with President Roosevelt and Undersecretary of State Welles.

Applying the term stop, look and listen to the course the U. S. will follow, Jones said "We want to wait and see how things go" before deciding on a permanent policy.

"I think the whole situation in regard to the Scandinavian countries," Jones said, "is one that requires that we look a little further before we determine upon a policy or a change in policy. Naturally we will look to the President and the State Dept. for guidance in that respect."

Gives Credit Status

Here is the status of credits to the Scandinavian countries as Jones outlined them:

Denmark—$10,000,000 allocated by the Export-Import Bank, none of which has been expended or obligated.

Norway—$10,000,000 allocated, of which $226,000 has been expended and $180,000 obligated.

If goods should be shipped, Jones said, the money would be advanced under the commitment, but he considered it unlikely that ships would be available.

Sweden—$15,000,000, of which none has been spent.

Finland—$30,000,000 allocated, of which $7,000,000 has been spent and more than $3,000,000 made subject to commitments.

The Export-Import Bank also hs approved a commitment of $1,000,000 to Iceland.

At the State Dept. it was reported that the last official word received from Oslo was at 11 a. m. yesterday. That was left incomplete when the telegraph operator broke it off with the Explanation "Air raid. Have to run away."

Another phase of the Scandinavian situation which held the attention of State Dept. officials was the possibility of removing Americans from Scandinavia. Decisions on that appeared to depend on whether diplomatic reports showed any likelihood of danger to American citizens in this newest area of military operations.

It was considered unlikely that the government, for practical purposes, would permit further American exports to Denmark or Norway on any but a cash-and-carry basis or that credits to the two countries would be continued.

If allied military aid to Norway materializes, making Scandinavia an active theatre of war, the Neutrality Act may have to be invoked in full.

LONDON, Apr. 10 (AP).—Danish radio reports heard here today said the lower house of the Danish parliament voted this afternoon to buy $10,000,000 worth of U. S. goods with credits placed at Denmark's disposal before the German occupation. The upper house is to vote on the proposal tomorrow.

Proclamation on War Zone

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 10—The text of President Roosevelt's proclamation defining new war zone combat areas follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS Section 3 of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved Nov. 4, 1939, provides as follows:

"(a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of Section 1 (a), and he shall thereafter find that the protection of citizens of the United States so requires, he shall, by proclamation, define combat areas, and thereafter it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel to proceed into or through any such combat area. The combat areas so defined may be made to apply to surface vessels or aircraft, or both.

"(b) In case of the violation of any of the provisions of this section by any American vessel, or any owner or officer thereof, such vessel, owner, or officer shall be fined not more than $50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the owner of such vessel be a corporation, organization, or association, each officer or director participating in the violation shall be liable to the penalty hereinabove prescribed. In case of the violation of this section by any citizen traveling as a passenger, such passenger may be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

"(c) The President may from time to time modify or extend any proclamation issued under the authority of this section, and when the conditions which shall have caused him to issue any such proclamation shall have ceased to exist he shall revoke such proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation."

AND WHEREAS it is further provided by Section 13 of the said joint resolution that

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

AND WHEREAS on Nov. 4, 1939, I issued a proclamation in accordance with the provision of law quoted above defining a combat area.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by Section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved Nov. 4, 1939, do hereby find that the protection of citizens of the United States requires that there be an extension of the combat area defined in my proclamation of Nov. 4, 1939, through or into which extended combat area it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel, whether a surface vessel or an aircraft, to proceed.

AND I DO HEREBY DEFINE the extended combat area as follows:

All the navigable waters within the limits set forth hereafter.

Beginning at the intersection of the north coast of Spain with the meridian of 2 degrees 45 minutes Longitude West of Greenwich;

Thence due north to a point in 43 degrees 54 minutes North Latitude;

Thence by a rhumb line to a point in 45 degrees North Latitude, 20 degrees West Longitude;

Thence due north to 58 degrees North Latitude;

Thence by a rhumb line to a point in 76 degrees 30 minutes North Latitude, 16 degrees 35 minutes East Longitude;

Thence by a rhumb line to a point in 70 degrees North Latitude, 44 degrees East Longitude;

Thence due south to the mainland of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Thence along the coastline of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Finland, Norway, Sweden, the Baltic Sea and dependent waters thereof, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Spain to the point of beginning.

AND I DO HEREBY ENJOIN upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

AND I DO HEREBY DELEGATE to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by executive order to some other officers or agency of this government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

Roosevelt Order Freezing Norwegian and Danish Funds Here

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 10—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's order freezing Norwegian and Danish wealth in this country:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (B) of the act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended by Section 2 of the act of March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 1), and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby amend executive order No. 6560, dated Jan. 15, 1934, regulating transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit and the export of coin and currency by adding the following sections after Section 8 thereof:

"Section 9. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this order, all of the following are prohibited, except as specifically authorized in regulations or licenses issued by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this order, if involving property in which Norway or Denmark or any national thereof has at any time on or since April 8, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect:

"A. All transfers of credit between any banking institutions within the United States; and all transfers or credit between any banking institution within the United States and any banking institution outside the United States (including any principal, agent, home office, branch, or correspondent outside of the United States, of a banking institution within the United States);

"B. All payments by any banking institution within the United States;

"C. All transactions in foreign exchange by any person within the United States;

"D. The export or withdrawal from the United States, or the earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency by any person within the United States; and

"E. Any transaction for the purpose or which has the effect of evading or avoiding the foregoing prohibitions.

Additional Reports Required

"Section 10. Additional Reports. "A. Reports under oath shall be filed, on such forms, at such time or times and from time to time, and by such persons, as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to all property of any nature whatsoever of which Norway or Denmark or any national thereof is or was the owner, or in which Norway or Denmark or any national thereof has or had an interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, and with respect to any acquisition, transfer, disposition, or any other dealing in such property.

"B. The Secretary of the Treasury may require the furnishing under oath of additional and supplemental information, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers with respect to the matters concerning which reports are required to be filed under this section.

"Section 11. Additional Definitions. In addition to the definitions contained in Section 7, the following definitions are prescribed:

"A. The terms 'Norway' and 'Denmark,' respectively, mean the State and Government of Norway and Denmark on April 8, 1940, and any political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities thereof, including territories, dependencies and possessions, and all persons acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of the foregoing. The terms 'Norway' and 'Denmark,' respectively, shall also include any and all other governments (including political subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities thereof and persons acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf thereof) to the extent and only to the extent that such governments exercise or claim to exercise de jure or de facto sovereignty over the area which, on April 8, 1940, constituted Norway or Denmark.

Definition of a "National"

"B. The term 'national' of Norway or Denmark shall include any person who has been or whom there is reasonable cause to believe has been domiciled in, or a subject, citizen or resident of Norway or Denmark at any time since April 8, 1940, but shall not include any individual domiciled and residing in the United States on April 8, 1940, and shall also include any partnership, association, or other organization, including any corporation organized under the laws of, or which on April 8, 1940, had its principal place of business in Norway or Denmark or which on or after such date has been controlled by, or a substantial part of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities of which has been owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, one or more persons, who have been, or whom there is reasonable cause to believe have been, domiciled in, or the subjects, citizens or residents of Norway or Denmark at any time on or since April 8, 1940, and all persons acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of the foregoing.

"C. The term 'banking institution' as used in Section 9 includes any person engaged primarily or incidentally in the business of banking of granting or transferring credits, or of purchasing or selling foreign exchange or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent, or any person holding credits for others as a direct or incidental part of his business, or brokers; and each principal, agent, home office, branch or correspondent of any person so engaged shall be regarded as a separate 'banking institution.'

"Section 12. Additional regulations. The regulations of November 12, 1934, are hereby modified in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Sections 9 to 11, inclusive, of this order, and except as so modified are hereby continued in full force and effect. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and empowered to prescribe from time to time regulations to carry out the purposes of Sections 9 to 11, inclusive, of this order as amended, and to provide in such regulations or by rulings made pursuant thereto, the conditions under which licenses may be granted by such agencies as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate."

NORSE ENVOY HERE SEES RESISTANCE

Predicts His People Will Fight to Utmost.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (A. P.).—Wilhelm Morgenstierne, the Norwegian Minister, expressed conviction today that his people would fight to their utmost against the German invasion.

In his first public statement since the present hostilities began, he told reporters that his country had struggled valiantly to maintain strict neutrality, believing that the world would progress from war and barbarism.

"Instead," he said, "we have been forced through the sudden invasion of our country into taking up arms for the defense of our freedom. There was no other choice. I pray to God that we will win.

"I feel strongly that in this our fight to protect our freedom and Democratic institutions, we will have the generous sympathy and understanding of our great sister democracy, the United States."

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ALLIED BUYERS GET 3 LATEST PLANES

War Department Clears Way for Future Deliveries by Release for Export

ADVANCED MODELS FOR US

But That Will Come Later With Improvements Expected as a Benefit of the Delay

APR 11 1940

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—The War Department cleared the way today for future large-scale deliveries of American-made fighting planes to the British and French by releasing for export three of the latest model pursuit craft.

Coincident with the spectacular new turn in the European war, manufacturers were told that they were free to negotiate foreign contracts for the Lockheed P-38, Bell P-39 and Curtiss P-40D.

All are described as very fast planes and are designed especially to cope with bombers and fight off enemy pursuit craft.

Official authority to sell the planes abroad came after two weeks of negotiations by which the Air Corps agreed to accept later deliveries of the same models, with improvements.

The agreement was in accord with a new policy which Secretary Woodring told Congressional committees would protect the army's investment and assure the most advanced models for the expanding Air Corps.

The arrangement was the first break in a long delay by the Allied purchasing mission in placing contracts for aircraft and engines estimated to cost $1,000,000,000. The mission's chief, Arthur B. Purvis, conferred today with Secretary Morgenthau, Administration coordinator of war orders.

Though the Allies were represented as especially eager to obtain the most advanced fighters as quickly as possible to reinforce their own air defenses, prospects appeared slender for early deliveries. Aviation quarters said possibly a year would elapse before the planes would be coming off assembly lines in substantial numbers.

U. S. Preparing To Get Nationals Out of New Zone

3 Routes of Escape Listed for 1,600 Americans Now in Norway and Denmark

APR 11 1940

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—Broad-scale plans for removing Americans from Norway and Denmark were laid at the State Department today on the basis of standing instructions given to American diplomatic envoys abroad before the European war broke out.

Several routes for Americans wishing to leave the two countries were tentatively agreed upon. Among them are:

1. By freighter to England from the Norwegian Atlantic ports of Bergen and Trondhjem, and thence to America.

2. South from Oslo to Germany, with the Nazis' permission, and then on down to Italy and out from Genoa, where the United States Lines touch. This would suffice likewise for Americans in Denmark.

3. Out direct on three American freighters in port at Bergen. The freighters are being held there temporarily; their capacity is small.

The State Department lists about 1,600 Americans living in Norway and Denmark. Many of these, however, are married to Norwegians or Danes or have close relatives there and do not want to depart. Probably less than half would go.

The department still has available a portion of the $500,000 special fund voted by Congress at the beginning of the European war for the assistance of Americans in Europe. Americans in Norway and Denmark who may be destitute will be advanced funds on their promissory notes.

Already, the department has begun to receive a flood of inquiries concerning the safety of Americans in Scandinavia. With communications cut off with Oslo during the last twenty-four hours, it has proved difficult to follow the inquiries through. The department, however, is prepared to send money to Americans in Norway and Denmark advanced to the department by relatives in the United States.

The department already has granted permission to Frederick A. Sterling, the United States Minister at Stockholm, for removal of wives and children of this government's employees in Sweden. Whether Mr. Sterling has made use of the authority was not known here, officials said.

Crow Caws at Diplomats Arriving to Talk to Hull

APR 11 1940

Ominous Croaking at Swedish Minister Awes Crowd

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—As hard to explain as the turn of events in Europe was the crow that took his perch over the diplomatic entrance of the State Department yesterday and cawed ominously as emissaries filed in and out to see Secretary Cordell Hull.

The Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador, was the first to be greeted. "Caw, caw," went the crow.

That was the first time the crowd outside the State Department noticed it. There was some strained laughter.

When Counselor Hans Thomsen, of the German Embassy, showed up, the same thing happened. "At least," one watcher said, "he's not taking sides."

In between the visits of the representatives of foreign nations, the cawing kept up.

By the time Minister Henrik de Kauffmann, of Denmark, arrived, the spectators were paying as much attention to the crow as they were to the diplomats.

Norwegian Minister Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne was next. "Caw, caw," called the crow. When it croaked at Minister W. Bostrom, of Sweden, there was no sound from the crowd.

Late in the day it was still there. Officials at the Bureau of Biological Survey said it was unusual to find a crow on a building in downtown Washington.

3 U. S. Ships in Danger In Norwegian Harbors

APR 11 1940

Washington Can Learn Nothing of 113 Sailors on Board

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—The fate of 113 American seamen on three freighters imperiled by crossfire and bombing in Norwegian ports remained in doubt tonight. Two of the ships were within earshot of British air raids on German warships at Bergen and a third was at Trondheim, where the British were reported storming the city.

Efforts by the State Department and American operators to get in contact with the vessels or their European agents were balked by a German and Norwegian ban on communications. The endangered ships were:

Flying Fish, 7,194 gross tons, a new $2,000,000 vessel built by the United States Maritime Commission and operated by Moore-McCormack Steamship Company, with a crew of forty-two under command of Capt. W. W. Wollaston, of Denver, Col., at Bergen.

Charles R. McCormick, 6,027 tons, with a crew of thirty-three under command of First Officer William Schutz, of Oakland, Calif., at Bergen.

Mormacsea, 4,955 tons, with a crew of thirty-eight under command of Capt. W. A. McHale, of Glen Rock, N. J., at Trondheim.

Two other American ships bound for Norway, the Mormacstar, 4,941 tons, and the 4,951-ton Mormactide, were ordered to return to New York just before President Roosevelt revised the combat zone.

JAPANESE COMMENT

Spokesman Says Far East Is Not Affected

APR 11 1940

TOKIO, April 10 (A. P.).—"It seems the demarcation line between belligerent and neutral nations is steadily growing thinner," said Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman today. It was his only comment on the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

Japanese officials did not believe the new developments affected the Far East or Japan's foreign policy.

18 Reds Seized in Belgium.

APR 11 1940

BRUSSELS, April 10 (AP).—Eighteen Communists were arrested today in Verviers, Liege and Charleroi, bringing to 23 the total arrested since April 6 on charges arising from seizure of printing materials used for an illegal newspaper.

Berlin Recalls Naval Attache

APR 11 1940

ISTANBUL, April 10 (AP).—The German naval attache here left by special plane today for Berlin. It was learned that the trip was in response to a summons for hastily called conferences.

Bullitt Flying From Lisbon to Paris

APR 11 1940

LISBON, April 10 (AP).—William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, departed for Bordeaux today aboard a British Airways plane en route to Paris, where he is scheduled to arrive this evening.

Iceland Severs Tie to Denmark For the Present

Reykjavik to Handle Its Own Foreign Affairs While King Is Under German Duress

APR 11 1940

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, April 10 (AP).—The Iceland Parliament, oldest in the world, took full control today of this northern nation's foreign affairs in view of the German occupation of Denmark, to which Iceland is linked by the Danish crown. A resolution adopted unanimously said the situation created by the German invasion of Denmark made it impossible for King Christian X, monarch of both Iceland and Denmark, to exercise his royal powers.

"The Icelandic Parliament declares that the Ministry of Iceland until further notice is entrusted with the conduct of said powers," the resolution declared.

Denmark's principal part in administering Icelandic affairs under the Danish-Icelandic Union was in foreign relations and fisheries inspection within territorial waters. Political parties supporting coalition government held several meetings yesterday in advance of the meeting of Parliament.

Allies Act to Defend Faeroes

LONDON, April 10 (AP).—The Allies, it was learned tonight, have already taken what they regard as adequate measures to prevent the tiny but strategically important Faeroe Islands from falling into the hands of Germany. These islands, between Scotland and Iceland, belong to Denmark.

A spokesman said there were no indications of any German attempt to land on the Faeroes or on Iceland, which is under the Danish crown and from which German bombers theoretically could raid Canada.

"Indeed the Allies intend to see that they do not land there," the spokesman said. "You may be quite sure of that."

The Faeroes, twenty-two hilly little islands only 200 miles northwest of Britain's Shetland Islands, are assumed to present a tempting prize to the Germans as a base for their air and sea raiders.

"If the Faeroes were threatened," one naval observer said, "I don't think the British Navy would wait to discuss the legal aspects of the question."

Canada Eyes Greenland

APR 11 1940

OTTAWA, April 10 (AP).—The immediate fate of Greenland, a Danish possession, now that Germany has occupied Denmark, is under discussion here, but the External Affairs Department declined today to answer questions as to whether Canada would take over supervision of this territory. The impression in Ottawa is that Greenland cannot be neglected because of the danger of its being used as a submarine or air base for Nazi activities.

The decision will be whether it can be patrolled best from Great Britain or from Canada. The Dominion already has advantages in its Hudson Strait radio stations and facilities at the eastern end of the strait from which Canadian flyers operate when making weather surveys of the strait.

Not Interested, Says Berlin

"Germany has not the remotest interest in either Iceland or Greenland," it was reported yesterday from German official quarters in a London broadcast recorded in the New York Herald Tribune radio room. The statement failed to make clear the question of sovereignty over Iceland, united to Denmark by sharing a common King, and over Greenland and the Faeroe Islands.

The status of each is different. Yesterday's action by the Icelandic Parliament, or Althing, established in 930 and the oldest in the world, made the island temporarily an entirely independent nation. Greenland remains Denmark's only colony, the Faeroe Islands having been administered in the past as a part of Denmark.

The military status of all three territories is less uncertain, for British naval forces bar any German attempt to seize them. Iceland is 2,700 miles from New York, 700 miles from Scotland and 600 from Norway. Greenland is approximately the same distance from New York, lying to the west and north of Iceland.

Vilhjalmur Thor, Icelandic trade commissioner here, received confirmation yesterday at his office, 595 Madison Avenue, of the decision by Iceland to manage its own affairs.

"I am very sorry about all this," he said. "Iceland is so far away from the belligerent zone that I feel certain the island is not in any sort of danger."

Iceland, with 40,000 square miles, is as big as Ohio. It has a population of 120,000, most of them engaged in fishing or farming. It was the home of Leif Ericson, who is supposed to have sailed to the New England coast about 1000, and of his father, Eric the Red, who discovered Greenland. Among later Icelanders

who came to the United States are Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, Professor Halldor Hermannsson of Cornell University, and Professor Stefan Einarsson of Johns Hopkins University.

Iceland has no army, no navy, and no fortifications. It has ideal facilities, accordnig to some experts, for both naval and air bases. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, surveying a prospective North Atlantic air route, stopped at Greenland, Iceland and the Faeroe Islands.

Iceland will continue its exhibit at the New York World's Fair this year, Mr. Thor said, and may double the space it occupied last year.

Greenland has 736,518 square miles of territory, but 705,234 of these are ice-capped. Its population is only 17,000, all natives except for 408 Danes. Its trade is a Danish state monopoly. The Faeroe Islands, represented in the Danish Folketing, or Parliament, by an elected deputy, cover 540 square miles and are inhabited by 25,744 people.

Soviet Editors Write About Cattle and May Day

MOSCOW, April 10 (A. P.).—Soviet newspapers carried long accounts of the German-allied struggle over Norway today, but refrained from editorial comment.

Editorials in the two leading Moscow papers, Izvestia and Pravda, were devoted to such domestic matters as cattle breeding and May Day celebration preparations.

A Finnish delegation including the newly designated Minister from Helsinki, Dr. Juno Paasikivi, was understood to be here still negotiating details of the Finnish-Russian peace treaty.

200,000 MEN ONLY AVAILABLE IN NEAR EAST

Air Fleet Reported Far Under Strength Germany Could Use

Turkey, Alarmed, Will Try To Line Up Balkan Entente With Allies

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Istanbul, April 10—Fear that Germany may move into southeastern Europe to secure vital oil and food supplies, freely expressed throughout the Balkans, was heightened tonight by the frank admission of numerous British and French officials in the Near East that the Allied forces there are powerless—at the present—to offer effective resistance.

These officials, whom I encountered on a 3,000-mile trip through the Near East, say their army is far from ready.

Allied Weakness Listed

These reasons are given here for the gravity with which the Allies now regard the situation in southeastern Europe:

1. The British-French armies in the Levant, while strong enough to defend that region, are not ready to embark on a major expedition from their bases.
2. The maximum force which now can be sent out of Syria, Palestine and Egypt is 200,000 men, which is nothing compared to the army Germany can throw into the Balkans. Facilities for transporting an adequate army into the Balkans and maintaining a flow of supplies are far from sufficient.
3. The Allied air fleets in the Near East are still too weak to cope with the German air force, which could destroy possible landing ports while an expeditionary force was proceeding.

Turkey Plans Help

Allied military preparations are being pushed daily and the whole question is whether the Nazis will give the Allies all the time they require to get ready.

The trepidation in the Balkans was reflected today by Turkish officials. They said Turkey wants to call a new meeting of the Balkan Entente within the next ten days in order to line up Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia with Turkey on the side of the Allies.

Germany's Scandinavian invasion, it was said, shows clearly the futility of small nations trying to be neutral and justifies Turkey's position, "not neutral, but merely non-belligerent," as the only Balkan power having a mutual-assistance pact with the Allies.

Nazi Gunboats For Danube

Up the Danube at Budapest, responsible sources declared Germany is expected to send gunboats down the vital river waterway to protect her commerce from 'sabotage," an action which would be explained by the Nazis as necessary to strengthen local police along the river.

Typical of the belief throughout southeastern Europe that German action is possible soon in this area was an editorial in the Budapest newspaper *Magyarsag*, saying "it is no longer doubtful that German action will also extend to the southeast and all indications point to the fact that preparations for such action already are in full swing."

DUTCH PREPARE FOR ANY MOVE

Netherlands Is Taking No Chance on Quick Turn.

ALL DEFENSES BOLSTERED

Belgian Cabinet Reiterates Its Policy of Independence.

THE HAGUE, April 10 (A. P.).—Netherlands authorities moved today to meet any further extension of the European war theater, taking note of assertions from each belligerent camp that its opponent might have plans to invade the low countries.

The Netherlands Government has made it clear that it is strongly determined to resist with all power any attacks on its territory regardless of the direction from which they should come.

Defenses built around the time-proven inundation lines in the Netherlands have been greatly strengthened and extended in the last seven months, increasing Dutch confidence.

Cities Outwardly Calm.

Military defense measures, inspired by the sudden German invasion of two other neutrals, Norway and Denmark, seemed to be as great as those taken last November when the Netherlands prepared to open her dikes if necessary to repel an invasion.

Though large cities were outwardly calm, guards were placed at most public buildings, most army and navy leaves were canceled, and a round of Government conferences continued until the early morning hours after two extraordinary Cabinet sessions.

Extra trains already were in operation and it was announced that civilian rail travel would be restricted temporarily until men returning from leaves have reached their destinations.

Meanwhile the Brussels newspaper Le Soir echoed the Belgian Cabinet's re-assertion of its policy of "independence and neutrality," declaring that since the Belgian Army has long been prepared there was no necessity to take new military measures now. Leaves will not be interrupted, the paper said, and the final stage of mobilization will not be decreed.

War Measures Taken by Dutch And Belgians

Borders Tightened, Lines of Fire Cleared; Holland Orders All Lights Kept On

THE HAGUE, April 10 (AP).—Holland and Belgium reaffirmed their determination to defend their independence and neutrality today, acting to forestall any surprise attempt to embroil them in the spreading European war conflagration. In addition to general measures described as precautionary, both countries tightened restrictions along their borders with Germany.

The eastern Dutch Provinces of Limburg and Gelderland were virtually isolated from the rest of Holland last night as roads and bridges were closed to ordinary traffic. Some residents of the border town of Venlo left their homes last night, but returned today when restrictions were partly lifted.

On their side German soldiers pushed anti-tank barricades across roads leading to the Dutch border.

On both sides of the Belgian-German border troops were seen felling hundreds of trees to clear line of fire. Belgian civilians in the area were reported to be too nervous to go to bed when night came.

The Belgian press echoed official assertions that the defense forces were in such an advanced state of preparedness that further measures were unnecessary. The semi-official Belga news agency said today that, while soldiers now on leave had not been recalled, no new leaves would be granted.

Holland stepped up defense precautions by canceling virtually all leaves for the armed services, and by ordering all lights kept on night and day to distinguish the country from blacked-out belligerents. Armed guards were posted at all public buildings.

POPE VOICES HOPES

Pope Trusts Italy Will Be Spared War.

VATICAN CITY, April 10 (A P.).—Pope Pius XII, addressing 4,000 pilgrims in a general audience, expressed hope today that Italy would be spared the horrors of war.

The pontiff said he had prayed "fervently, asking the Lord to give peace and tranquillity" to "his dear Italy in these obscure and anxious times."

Most of his hearers were Italians, including many newly married couples and pilgrims from Perugia.

Juliana Goes to Hague From Palace in Utrecht

Takes Family in Quitting Area That Would Be Flooded

THE HAGUE, April 11 (Thursday), (AP).—Princess Juliana, heiress-apparent to the Netherlands throne; her consort, Prince Bernhard, and their two baby daughters, the Princesses Beatrix and Irene, left the palace at Soestdijk, in Utrecht Province, last night to stay in The Hague with Queen Wilhelmina.

The "little white palace" at Soestdijk is in the heart of the Netherlands' main defense line of flood waters and fortifications. Most of Utrecht Province would be flooded in case of German invasion.

Duce Backs Pay Rise For Government Workers

ROME, April 10 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini revised provisions for an increase in Government employees' pay and pensions today by raising them a flat 10 per cent.

His decision was taken after previous estimates approved by the Cabinet showed raises would range from 5 to 7 per cent whereas wages in private industry had been boosted 10 to 15 per cent to meet higher living costs.

FASCIST LEADER IN WARLIKE TALK

Hints Italy Will Make Grave Decision Soon.

ROME, April 10 (A. P.).—Roberto Farinacci, member of the Fascist Grand Council, asserted today that it would be "absurd" for Italy "not to take part in the transformation of Europe and perhaps of the world."

The former secretary of the Fascist party, writing in his Cremona newspaper Regime Fascista, said that Premier Benito Mussolini's speech at Orvietto Sunday in which he announced that Italy was ready to face any emergency had made it plain that Italian non-belligerency "should not and cannot be confused with neutrality."

Signor Farinacci said that in the seven months since the war began Italy's armed forces have been "placed on a war footing."

"Now we can speak loudly and strongly," he concluded, and "tomorrow we will no[t] be absent if history exacts grave [sac]rifices."

Japan Cancels Visit To U. S.

Tokyo, *Thursday*, April 11 (AP).—British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie announced today that owing to European developments he was postponing indefinitely a projected visit to the United States to see his son, Bobbie, a student at Woodbury Forest School in Virginia.

NAZI WAR REPORTERS ARE ALSO SOLDIERS

Work for Propaganda Bureau, Not Newspapers

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's war correspondents and camera men are soldiers on soldiers' pay.

They are enlisted in the army, navy or air force and are militarily trained. They do not represent a newspaper or news agency, but are organized into "propaganda companies" with the armed forces.

This arrangement springs from the German conception that "only a soldier has the privilege of writing about military affairs, out of regard for truth and thorough work."

Thus German war correspondents usually are in the thick of action. They march with the infantry, go on scouting detail, stand watch, eat and sleep with the other soldiers. In a plane, submarine or aboard a minesweeper they are one of the crew because, it is explained, there is "no room for civilian ballast."

Their first-hand, eyewitness reports are cleared through a central bureau to the papers, in which they generally appear labeled merely "P. K." (Propaganda Company).

The articles are sorted carefully and distributed according to the type of reading public of each paper.

A tradition of heroism has developed in the war. The propaganda companies have suffered a "total of dead and wounded" in relation to the troops in general according to Major Hans Kraft, the High Command. Many have received the Iron Cross, German war decoration.

30.24-1573

30.27-1573

Turkey Hints at Entente.

ISTANBUL, April 10 (A. P.).—Turkish officials said today that there was a movement in Turkish Government circles in favor of calling a conference of the Balkan Entente in which an effort would be made to line up Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia on the side of the allies. These three, with Turkey, make up the entente. Turkey has mutual assistance pacts with Britain and France.

APR 11 1940

120 Norwegians Reported Killed.

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today quoted newspaper reports there that 120 Norwegians were estimated to have been killed during yesterday's occupation of Oslo by the Germans.

APR 11 1940

Allies to Protect Iceland.

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.).—The British-French allies stated authoritatively today that they had every intention of preventing any German landing on Iceland, Greenland or the Faroe Islands, all under Danish rule.

APR 11 1940

Quiet Night on West Front.

PARIS, April 10 (A. P.).—The French High Command issued the following as its regular morning communique: "A quiet night on the Lorraine and Alsatian fronts."

APR 11 1940

Nazis Keep Danish Ships in Port.

BERLIN, April 10 (A. P.).—The Danish Trade Ministry today announced that no Danish vessels may leave port until further notice, the official German news agency reported from Copenhagen. State railway schedules were reduced and all express trains halted.

APR 11 1940

Scandinavian Ships Held.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 10 (A. P.).—The authorities here today ordered Norwegian and Danish ships in ports of the Union of South Africa not to put to sea "until their position is clarified." Two Norwegian ships are at Cape Town and others are believed to be in other ports of the Union.

APR 11 1940

Swedes Said to Be Mobilizing.

A British Broadcasting Company broadcast at 1:10 P. M. (Eastern standard time) today said the Swedish Government had moved army reserves to northern and southern provinces, and ordered all reserves mobilized. The announcement, heard by a Columbia Broadcasting System short wave station, said that a state of partial air defense was in operation.

APR 11 1940

Nazi Warships Reported Off Sweden.

Reports reaching London from Sweden indicate that two German warships have anchored off an unnamed Swedish port, according to a broadcast from London, which was intercepted shortly before noon by the National Broadcasting Company's short wave listening post today.

APR 11 1940

Two Nazi Planes Shot Down.

LONDON, April 10 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced tonight that British fighter planes shot down two German Heinkel bombers off the northeast coast this evening.

APR 11 1940

BERLIN, APRIL 11-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY HIGH COMMAND OFFICIALLY DENIED EARLY TODAY REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH HAD CAPTURED TRONDHEIM AND BERGEN.

APR 11 1940

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED

AFTER SECOND GRAPH, LONDON, SECOND NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX OCCUPATION.

LONDON-APRIL-(THURS-11)

WHILE THE NAVY GUNS WERE BARKING OUT ACROSS THE NORTH SEA, BRITISH FIGHTING PLANES DEFENDING HOME SHORES WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN FOUR NAZI PLANES WHICH ATTEMPTED A WEDNESDAY NIGHT RAID ON SCAPA FLOW AND PERHAPS FOUR OTHERS, ALL HEINKELS, IN DAYLIGHT ENGAGEMENTS OFF SCOTLAND. TWO LONG-RANGE ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS FLEW OVER NORWAY, FIRED A REFUELING TANK ON A NAZI-OCCUPIED AIR BASE, DESTROYED A GERMAN BOMBER AND CRIPPLED THREE OTHERS.

ONE CIVILIAN WAS WOUNDED IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL SCAPA FLOW ATTACK BUT AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID NO DAMAGE WAS DONE TO SHIPPING OR SHORE PROPERTIES BY THE BOMB AND MACHINE-GUN RAIDERS.

DELAYED DISPATCHES, THIRD GRAPH.

APR 11 1940

BULLETIN

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 10-(AP)-C. J. HAMBRO, PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT, ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT TRONDHEIM ON NORWAY'S WEST COAST HAD BEEN RECAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS, PRESUMABLY BY BRITISH NAVAL FORCES.

BULLETIN

STOCKHOLM APRIL 11-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-A TRAVELER ARRIVING TODAY FROM OSLO SAID THAT THE AIRDROME AT THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL WAS BOMBED LAST NIGHT BY ALLIED PLANES.

FH125AES

APR 11 1940

LONDON--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX ITSELF.

OFFICIALLY, THE BRITISH CLAIMED THE FOLLOWING GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES:

NARVIK: 1 GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK EARLY TODAY IN BATTLE, THREE OTHERS LEFT BURNING. SEVEN GERMAN SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK.

OSLO FJORD AND KRISTIANSAND: GERMAN CRUISERS BLUCHER AND KARLSRUHE, SUNK BY NORWEGIAN SHORE BATTERIES DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. (ADMITTED BY GERMANS).

SOUTH COAST OF NORWAY: GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE, PROBABLY SUNK.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS, MOST OF THEM SWEDISH, LISTED THE FOLLOWING GERMAN LOSSES:

SKAGERRAK BATTLE (WEDNESDAY NIGHT): FOUR GERMAN CRUISERS, TWO OR THREE GERMAN TROOPSHIPS, ONE GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

OSLO FJORD: THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN, REPORTED SUNK BY THE NORWEGIAN CRUISER OLAF TRYGGVASON, AND A TOTAL OF 40,000 TONS OF GERMAN SHIPPING (THIS MAY INCLUDE THE BLUCHER. IT ALSO IS POSSIBLE THAT THE VICTIM OF THE OLAF TRYGGVASON WAS A DESTROYER OR ELSE A VESSEL OF THE DEUTSCHLAND CLASS, AND NOT THE EMDEN. IT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED VARIOUSLY AS ALL THREE.)

APR 17 1940

NEAR ARENDAL, ON THE NORTH SHORE OF THE SKAGERRAK: "A GERMAN WARSHIP." (THIS QUITE LIKELY IS A GERMAN CRUISER WHICH THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID WAS TORPEDOED TUESDAY NIGHT OFF THE SOUTHERN NORWAY COAST.)

IN ADDITION TO THE SHIPS CLAIMED SUNK, BRITISH SAY THEIR PLANES DAMAGED A GERMAN CRUISER OFF BERGEN AND BOMBED ANOTHER IN THE BERGEN ROADSTEAD.

GUNS ROARED XXX ETC SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.

COPENHAGEN, FOURTH ADD DANISH (delayed) [redacted]

X X X BY BRITAIN."

THERE WAS SOME SHOCK AND FEAR [redacted] AT THE FIRST NEWS OF THE [redacted] GERMAN INVASION, MANY DANES LOOKED ALOFT AT THE NAZI PLANES AND ASKED THOSE NEAR THEM IN THE STREETS:

"DO YOU THINK THEY'LL DROP BOMBS ON US?"

APR 11 1940

AS THE DAY WORE ON, HOWEVER, THE CITIZENRY SEEMED TO REGAIN ITS NORMAL STRIDE. THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES WERE JAMMED WITH PEDESTRIANS AND BUSINESS APPEARED TO BE GOING ON AS USUAL.

THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO ARRIVE THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF THE DAY. SOME CAME IN AUTOMOBILES, SOME ON MOTORCYCLES AND OTHERS IN ARMORED CARS. WHENEVER THEY STOPPED LARGE CROWDS COLLECTED TO STARE SILENTLY.

MOST OF THE GERMAN TROOPERS SEEMED PLEASED WITH THEIR ASSIGNMENT, AND SOME TOOK PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE COPENHAGEN SIGHTS.

30.24 — 1575

LATER IN [illegible] THE CITY WAS NOTIFIED

THAT IT MUST BLACK OUT AT 7 P.M., [illegible] LINES OF CIVILIANS

COLLECTED IN FRONT OF [illegible] STORES TO PURCHASE BLACK PAPER WITH

WHICH TO SEAL THEIR WINDOWS.

CBA HEINEMANN 60630-80630-JA--620A

LEAD EMDEN

LONDON, APRIL 11-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE REUTER (BRITISH) NEWS AGENCY, IN A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH, SAID EARLY TODAY THAT THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK BY NORWEGIAN ACTION. #

APR 11 1940

SUB FOR NEW YORK STORY ELIMINATED

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION DENIED TONIGHT THAT IT HAD BROADCAST A REPORT THAT THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN HAD BEEN SUNK. IT SAID IT HAD, HOWEVER, REPEATED AN UNCONFIRMED RUMOR OF THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN LINER BREMEN, ON ITS GERMAN TRANSMISSION. #

APR 11 1940

FOLLOW LONDON LEAD EMDEN UNDER DASH

--DASH--

THE EMDEN FIGURED IN THE CAPTURE OF THE U.S. FREIGHTER CITY OF FLINT LAST OCTOBER, ALTHOUGH THE NAZI POCKET BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND WAS CREDITED WITH MAKING THE ACTUAL SEIZURE.

FIRST REPORTS OF THE CAPTURE NAMED THE EMDEN. AFTER CAPTURED BRITISH SAILORS WHO WERE PUT ABOARD THE CITY OF FLINT SAID THE U.S. SHIP WAS HALTED BY THE DEUTSCHLAND, NORWEGIAN AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED BELIEF BOTH GERMAN RAIDERS HAD PARTICIPATED. TROMSOE, NORWAY, RESIDENTS SAID THE GERMAN PRIZE CREW WHICH TOOK OVER THE FLINT WORE CAPS WITH THE EMDEN INSIGNIA.

AFTER ITS CAPTURE, THE FLINT WAS FIRST TAKEN TO TROMSOE WHERE THE CAPTURED BRITISH SEAMEN WERE LANDED AND THEN WENT ON TO MURMANSK, RUSSIA.

THE FLINT WAS RELEASED LATER WHEN THE PRIZE CREW, ATTEMPTING TO REACH GERMANY, PUT IN AT ANOTHER NORWEGIAN PORT.

THE STOCKHOLM VIA LONDON REPORT OF THE EMDEN SINKING CAME FOUR HOURS AFTER A SIMILAR REPORT WAS PICKED UP IN NEW YORK BY THE CBS SHORTWAVE LISTENING STATION. AT THAT TIME A BROADCAST IDENTIFIED BY CBS AS THAT OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION QUOTED THE STOCKHOLM WIRELESS AS SAYING THE EMDEN HAD BEEN SUNK BY NORWEGIAN SHIPS. THE BBC SUBSEQUENTLY DENIED IT HAD BROADCAST THE REPORT.

THE CRUISER, A 5,400-TON SHIP, WAS BUILT IN 1925 AND NORMALLY CARRIED A CREW OF 534. HER ARMAMENT INCLUDED EIGHT 5.9-INCH GUNS, THREE 3.5-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, FOUR MACHINE GUNS AND FOUR TORPEDO TUBES.

APR 11 1940

LONDON, APRIL 11-(THURSDAY)-(AP) - [illegible]ERMAN-LANGUAGE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST QUOTED THE SOVIET RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA DAY AS DESCRIBING GERMANY'S OCCUPATION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK AS A "NECESSARY" CONSEQUENCE OF THE ALLIES' MINING OF NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE, GAVE THE ST OFFICIAL RUSSIAN COMMENT ON THE NAZIS' SCANDINAVIAN BLITZKRIEG.

THE ANNOUNCER, QUOTING IZVESTIA, SAID THE ALLIES HAD "LET DROP THE MASK" CONCERNING THE MOTIVE OF THEIR AID FOR FINLAND BY ATTEMPTING TO CUT OFF GERMANY'S SCANDINAVIAN SUPPLIES.

THE NEWSPAPER, HE SAID, DECLARED THE ALLIES "WANTED ONLY TO OCCUPY CERTAIN POINTS IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY TO PRESS WAR AGAINST GERMANY."

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA'S AMBASSADOR IVAN M. MAISKY RAISED THE SUBJECT OF RE-OPENING TRADE DISCUSSIONS WITH BRITAIN IN RECENT CONVERSATIONS WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX, R. A. BUTLER, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

BUTLER SAID "ONE IMPORTANT ASPECT" OF ANY DISCUSSION WAS TO KEEP RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS AWAY FROM GERMANY.

HE SAID NO DATE HAD BEEN SET FOR THE RETURN OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR WILLIAM SEEDS TO MOSCOW. SIR WILLIAM IS IN ENGLAND ON LEAVE.

BUTLER, ASKED ABOUT THE ADVISABILITY OF MAKING REPRESENTATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES TO STOP THE SUPPLY OF WAR MATERIALS TO GERMANY ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE NAZIS HAVE BROKEN THE KELLOGG PACT, SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT CONSIDER IT WAS FOR THEM TO MAKE SUCH PROPOSALS

BRITAIN AND FRANCE, HE ASSERTED, ARE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH THE MEMORANDUM OF UNITED STATES UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES ON THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE SECRET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT ON ECONOMIC WARFARE SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW HAS BEEN POSTPONED. INSTEAD COMMONS IS EXPECTED TO HEAR A STATEMENT ON THE NORWEGIAN SITUATION BY THE FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY, WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-SEVEN GERMAN FISHERMEN, RESCUED AFTER THEIR VESSEL WAS SUNK YESTERDAY OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST, WERE LANDED BY A WARSHIP AT A NORTHERN BRITISH PORT TODAY. APR 11 1940

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIAL QUARTERS TODAY CAUTIONED THAT A REPORT THAT NORWAY WAS PREPARING TO NEGOTIATE WITH GERMANY "SHOULD BE TREATED WITH GREAT RESERVE."

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION HERE OF SUCH A NORWEGIAN MOVE.

THE PRESS WAS TOLD, "IT IS NOT BEYOND THE BOUNDS OF POSSIBILITY THAT THE GERMANS HAVE INVENTED SUCH A STORY AND ISSUED IT FROM OSLO SOURCES." APR 11 1940

LONDON, APR 10-(AP)-SIR JOHN REITH, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, SAID TODAY THAT BRITONS WERE RECEIVING FOOD PARCELS FROM AMERICAN FRIENDS AS "PRACTICAL EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY."

HE ADDED THAT AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN BRITAIN KNEW THAT THERE WAS PLENTY OF FOOD AND THAT THEY WERE BEING ENCOURAGED "SPECIALLY TO CORRECT ANY MISUNDERSTANDING" ON THIS POINT. APR 11 1940

CHAMBERLAIN TEXT

LONDON, APR 10-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S BRIEF STATEMENT ON THE NAVAL BATTLE OF NARVIK IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY (ABOUT 300):

I DO NOT PROPOSE TODAY TO MAKE ANY GENERAL STATEMENT ON THE NAVAL ASPECT OF THE WAR AS I HOPE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR ONE TO BE MADE BY THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY TOMORROW WHEN PERHAPS MORE INFORMATION THAN WE NOW POSSESS WILL HAVE COME TO HAND. APR 11 1940

30.24 - 1577

30.27 - 1577

THE HOUSE WILL, HOWEVER, PROBABLY WISH TO HEAR THE ACCOUNT WHICH I HAVE JUST RECEIVED OF THE FIERCE ACTION FOUGHT BY BRITISH DESTROYERS AGAINST GERMAN FORCES IN NARVIK THIS MORNING. FIVE BRITISH DESTROYERS STEAMED UP THE FJORD AND ENGAGED SIX GERMAN DESTROYERS OF THE LATEST AND LARGEST TYPES WHO WERE ALSO SUPPORTED BY THE SHORE BATTERIES AND GUNS NEWLY MOUNTED ASHORE. H.M.S.HUNTER WAS SUNK AND H.M.S. HARDY WAS SO SEVERELY INJURED THAT SHE HAD TO BE RUN ASHORE AND BECAME A WRECK.

THE HOTSPUR ALSO RECEIVED SERIOUS DAMAGE AND THE DESTROYER HOSTILE SLIGHT DAMAGE.

THE REMAINING VESSEL, THE HAVOC, WAS UNTOUCHED.

AFTER A MOST DETERMINED ACTION AGAINST SUPERIOR FORCES WITH LARGER AND MORE MODERN SHIPS IN FACE OF GUNFIRE FROM THE SHORE, THE DAMAGED HOTSPUR WITHDREW COVERED BY THE OTHER TWO DESTROYERS.

THE ENEMY APPEARED TO BE IN NO CONDITION TO ATTEMPT PURSUIT.

ONE 1600-TON GERMAN DESTROYER WAS TORPEDOED AND BELIEVED SUNK AND THREE WERE LEFT HEAVILY HIT AND BURNING. (CHEERS)

IT IS PERHAPS NOT LESS IMPORTANT THAT SIX MERCHANT SHIPS SUSPECTED OF CONTAINING THE UNLOADED STORES OF THE GERMAN EXPEDITION WERE SUNK ON THE COAST BY THE BRITISH DESTROYERS. (CHEERS)

APR 11 1940

ON THE WAY OUT THEY MET THE GERMAN SHIP RAVENSFELDT (CORRECT) WHICH WAS FOUND TO BE CARRYING RESERVE AMMUNITION FOR THE LANDED GERMAN FORCE. THIS VESSEL WAS BLOWN UP. (CHEERS)

THE HOUSE WILL NOT EXPECT ME TO DEAL WITH FURTHER OPERATIONS. #

THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE: -LONDON- APRIL-11-(THURS)

"WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON WHILE TWO LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WERE SEARCHING OVER NORWAY FOR ENEMY AIRCRAFT THAT MIGHT BE ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK OUR FLEET, THEY SIGHTED TWO ENEMY BOMBERS WHICH WERE AROUT TO LAND ON [redacted] AN AIRDROME RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY. //

"IN THE FACE OF INTENSE [redacted] ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE, BOTH OUR AIRCRAFT IMMEDIATELY DIVED TO [redacted] ATTACK. THE TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE RAKED WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

APR 11 1940

"ONE EXPLODED AND WAS ENTIRELY DESTROYED AND THE OTHER WAS VERY SEVERELY DAMAGED. IN ADDITION, A REFUELLING [redacted] TANK ON THE AIRDROME WAS SET ON FIRE AND A THIRD ENEMY BOMBER WHICH WAS BEING REFUELLED WAS DAMAGED AND PROBABLY DESTROYED IN FLAMES.

"ON THEIR RETURN JOURNEY THE SAME FIGHTER AIRCRAFT SIGHTED AND ATTACKED A LARGE ENEMY BOMBER WHICH WAS RETURNING TO ITS BASE. ONE ENGINE OF THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WAS PUT OUT OF ACTION AND ITS REAR GUN SILENCED. IT IS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY THAT THIS ENEMY AIRCRAFT REACHED HOME. OUR AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY."

APR 11 1940

BERLIN, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE DANISH TRADE MINISTRY TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT NO DANISH VESSELS MAY LEAVE PORT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED FROM COPENHAGEN.

APR 10 1940

STATE RAILWAY SCHEDULES WERE REDUCED AND ALL EXPRESS TRAINS HALTED.

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STOCKHOLM, APRIL 10-(AP)-GERMANS OCCUPYING NORWAY ARE PAYING THEIR BILLS WITH SPECIAL CHECKS OF DIFFERENT VALUES DOWN TO HALF A KRONE. THEY DO NOT PAY WITH GERMAN MARKS.

APR 11 1940

THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDER IN OSLO ISSUED AN ORDER MAKING 100 KRONER WORTH 60 MARKS. (THE KRONER BEFORE THE INVASION WAS WORTH ABOUT 22 CENTS; THE MARK HAS A NOMINAL VALUE OF 40 CENTS.)

BERLIN, APRIL 10-(AP)-----GERMAN BOMBING PLANES WERE USED YESTERDAY TO HELP BREAK THE RESISTANCE OF NORWEGIAN FORTIFICATIONS DEFENDING OSLOFJORD, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN AGENCY, DNB, REPORTED TODAY.

APR 11 1940

BATTERIES WERE FIRING HEAVILY TO KEEP GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS OUT OF THE FJORD LEADING TO OSLO.

PRECEDE BORDEAUX DAY

PARIS, APRIL 10-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C. BULLITT RETURNED TO HIS POST TONIGHT AFTER A TWO MONTHS ABSENCE IN THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS MET BY ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE, AMBASSADOR TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE, AND THE EMBASSY STAFF.

APR 11 1940

PRECEDE BERLIN

BUDAPEST, APRIL 10-(AP)-USUALLY RESPONSIBLE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT GERMANY IS EXPECTED TO SEND GUNBOATS DOWN THE DANUBE IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO PROTECT THE REICH'S VITAL RIVER TRAFFIC AGAINST "SABOTAGE" IN NEUTRAL SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN ACTION, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE, WOULD BE EXPLAINED BY THE NAZIS AS NECESSARY TO STRENGTHENING LOCAL POLICE ON THE INTERNATIONAL WATERWAY -- WITH OR WITHOUT MUTUAL AGREEMENT WITH THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED.

APR 11 1940

THE NAZI'S SENSE OF DISCRETION, THESE SOURCES SAID, COULD BE RELIED ON TO ORDER THE GUNBOATS TO PASS THROUGH BUDAPEST AT

DNB SAID GERMAN AIRMEN DOVE WITHIN 150 FEET OF THE FORTS AND THEN LET THEIR BOMBS DROP WITH DESTRUCTIVE RESULTS.

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (MEMPHIS ASKED)

ROME, APRIL 10-(AP)-IT WOULD BE "ABSURD" FOR ITALY TO FAIL TO TAKE PART IN "THE TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPE AND PERHAPS OF THE WORLD," ROBERTO FARINACCI, MEMBER OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL, WROTE TODAY IN HIS CREMONA NEWSPAPER, REGIME FASCISTA.

APR 11 1940

30.24-1579

FARINACCI, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY, SAID THAT IN THE PAST SEVEN MONTHS OF WAR IN EUROPE, ITALY'S FORCES HAD BEEN "PLACED ON A WAR FOOTING", AND THAT "NOW WE CAN SPEAK LOUDLY AND STRONGLY."

HE DECLARED, "TOMORROW WE WILL NOT BE ABSENT IF HISTORY EXACTS GRAVE DECISIONS."

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH AT ORVIETTO LAST SUNDAY, ANNOUNCING THAT ITALY WAS READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY, MADE IT PLAIN, SAID FARINACCI, THAT ITALY'S NON-BELLIGERENT STATUS "SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH NEUTRALITY."

PREMIER MUSSOLINI MEANWHILE INCREASED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES' PAY 10 PER CENT, SUPERSEDING CABINET APPROVAL OF RAISES RANGING FROM 5 TO 7 PER CENT. WAGES IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY HAVE BEEN INCREASED 10 TO 15 PER CENT TO MEET HIGHER COSTS OF LIVING.

30.24-1579

SHANGHAI, APRIL 10 (AP)-- THE CHINESE DOLLAR SLUMPED SHARPLY TODAY IN REACTION TO EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS, BEING QUOTED AT 17 TO ONE UNITED STATES DOLLAR AS COMPARED TO 16.50 TO ONE YESTERDAY.

SHANGHAI STOCKS ALSO WERE SHARPLY OFF BUT EXPERTS BELIEVED THIS WAS A RESULT OF MOMENTARY FEARS.

APR 11 1940

HONGKONG, APRIL 10-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES DETAINED ONE DANISH AND THREE NORWEGIAN SHIPS TODAY PENDING CLARIFICATION OF THEIR STATUS AS THE RESULT OF GERMANY'S INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.

THE DANISH SHIP WAS THE PETER MARESK, 5,476 TONS, AND THE OTHERS WERE THE REINHOLDT, 4,801 TONS, KRONVIKEN, 2,363 TONS, AND MIMER, 1,143 TONS.

APR 11 1940

BRUSSELS, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE BELGIAN CABINET ANNOUNCED TODAY THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE ITS POLICY OF INDEPENDENCE AND NEUTRALITY IN THE FACE OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK.

APR 11 1940

ASTB 907

DASH MATTER FOLLOW STOCKHOLM --AIR TROOPS:

GERMAN PLANES KNOWN TO BE AVAILABLE FOR TROOP TRANSPORT:

FOCKE-WULF 4-MOTORED PLANE ORIGINALLY DESIGNED AS 26-PASSENGER TRANSPORT; COULD BE USED ON HOPS OF A FEW HUNDRED MILES TO CARRY AT LEAST 35 SOLDIERS WITH FULL PERSONAL EQUIPMENT. CRUISING SPEED 220 MPH.

JUNKERS JU-89 MILITARY PLANE, CAPABLE OF CARRYING FROM 35 TO 40 MEN WITH MILITARY EQUIPMENT. CRUISING SPEED 240 MPH.

(ROANOKE ASKED)

UNDATED NAVY COMPARISON

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

APR 11 1940

WHEN THE PRESENT SERIES OF NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS BROKE OUT OVER THE NAZI INVASION OF NORWAY, THE BRITISH NAVY, LARGEST ~~GREATEST~~ IN THE WORLD, BOASTED AN OVERWHELMING SUPERIORITY OVER THE GERMAN NAVY IN EVERY CLASS EXCEPT TORPEDO BOATS AND SUBMARINES.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS ON NAVAL LOSSES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR HAVE BEEN ISSUED. FEB. 27 BRITAIN ANNOUNCED TWO OF HER GREATEST BATTLESHIPS, THE BARHAM AND THE NELSON, HAD BEEN DAMAGED BY ENEMY ACTION BUT SOON WOULD REJOIN THE [redacted] FLEET. WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, SAID BRITAIN HAD LOST 69,000 TONS OF WARSHIPS, ABOUT HALF THE LOSSES OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE WORLD WAR. GREATEST BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES WERE THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS, TORPEDOED AND SUNK SEPT. 18 WITH THE LOSS OF 515 LIVES AND THE BIG BATTLESHIP ROYAL OAK, LOST OCT. 13 WITH 810 LIVES.

APR 11 1940

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE MARCH 2 DECLARED THAT IN SIX MONTHS OF THE WAR GERMANY HAD DESTROYED BRITISH WARSHIPS INCLUDING THE ROYAL OAK, THE COURAGEOUS, THE AUXILIARY CRUISER RAWALPINDI, EIGHT DESTROYERS AND ABOUT 20 SMALLER MEN-OF-WAR IN MINE SWEEPER AND BOAT PURSUIT SERVICE. THE BRITISH STATEMENT SAID 40 LIGHT NAVAL SHIPS, TWO CRUISERS, TWO BATTLESHIPS AND ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER HAD BEEN "DAMAGED HEAVILY OR PARTLY DESTROYED" BY AIR BOMB HITS.

30.24-1581

30.24-1581

THE GERMANS ADMITTED THE LOSS OF THE SCUTTLED POCKET BATTLESHIP GRAF SPEE, TWO DESTROYERS, SIX PATROL OR MINESWEEPING BOATS AND 11 U-BOATS. THE ADMIRALTY SAY THEY HAVE BRITAIN CLAIMED SHE HAD BAGGED 35 OF TROYED 50 OR MORE GERMAN U-BOATS IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE WAR.

CHURCHILL DECLARED FEB. 27 THAT FIVE NEW 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS SOON WOULD JOIN THE FLEET, GIVING BRITAIN 16 BATTLESHIPS, THE LARGEST BATTLE FLEET IN THE WORLD.

LAST JAN. 25 IT WAS REPORTED FROM BERLIN THAT GERMANY HAD A 40,000-TON FLAGSHIP UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND THAT NAZI SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION HAD REACHED THE SPEED OF ONE COMPLETION A DAY.

THE LAST NOV. 16 EDITION OF "JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS," APR 11 1940 AUTHORITATIVE WORK ON WORLD NAVIES, COMPARED THE RIVAL NAVIES IN THIS WAY:

	BRITAIN	GERMANY
CAPITAL SHIPS	15 (INCLUDING 2 UNDER RECONSTRUCTION)	5
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	6	0
HEAVY CRUISERS	15	2
OTHER CRUISERS	43 (INCLUDING 2 UNDER RE-CONSTRUCTION)	6
ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHIPS	6 (INCLUDING 2 UNDER RE-CONSTRUCTION)	0
DESTROYERS	179	22
SUBMARINES	56	65
TORPEDO BOATS	0	12
MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS	26	30

APR 11 1940

AEM-1092P

UNDATED — FIRST AID UNDATED SEA BATTLE AT A GLANCE

X X X POINT MONDAY.

THE 2,593-TON GERMAN TROOPSHIP ANTARES WAS REPORTED LOST OFF THE WEST COAST OF SWEDEN. A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORT SAID 34 SURVIVORS LANDED AT LYSEKIL AND SAID THE SHIP HAD HIT A MINE.

KX (DENVER ASKED)
UNDATED CENSORSHIP
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MILITARY CENSORSHIP HINDERS SOMEWHAT THE RAPID AND ORDERLY DESCRIPTION OF THE GERMAN AND ALLIED STRUGGLE OVER DENMARK AND NORWAY BUT THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY IS UNCERTAINTY OVER POSSIBLE GREAT SEA AND AIR BATTLES IN THE NORTH SEA.

TWO CAPITALS, OSLO IN NORWAY AND COPENHAGEN IN DENMARK, WERE ISOLATED MONDAY NIGHT WHEN GERMAN TROOPS SWEPT NORTHWARD BY LAND, AIR AND SEA. THE GERMAN MILITARY TOOK OVER COMMUNICATIONS IN BUTH PLACES AND PROBABLY IN MANY SMALLER TOWNS WHERE THE FIELD GRAY UNIFORM RULES. ONLY THIS MORNING WERE COPENHAGEN COMMUNICATIONS OPENED TO ASSOCIATED PRESS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENTS IN COPENHAGEN. THEIR MESSAGES WENT TO THEIR BERLIN OFFICES BUT WITHOUT ANY GERMAN CENSORSHIP SO FAR AS KNOWN.

OSLO STILL IS ISOLATED AS ARE MOST OTHER COAST POINTS IN DEMARK AND SWEDEN EXCEPT FOR LINES WITHIN THE COUNTRIES.

APR 11 1940

NEWS HAS CONTINUED TO COME FROM ALL POINTS BUT OFTEN BY COURIER TO INLAND TOWNS WHERE CORRESPONDENTS COULD TELEPHONE TO STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, WHERE THE SWEDISH CENSORSHIP IS LITTLE MORE THAN A PRECAUTIONARY WATCH OVER NEWS SENT OUT.

MUCH OF THE FACTUAL NEWS OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION HAS COME FROM BERLIN, WHERE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS CONTINUE TO WORK UNDER A "CENSORSHIP OF RESPONSIBILITY." YESTERDAY THEIR NEWS OF GERMAN OPERATIONS CAME FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT OR DNB, THE GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY. THE MAIN POINT ON WHICH THIS NEWS HAS FAILED OF SUBSTANTIATION HAS BEEN THE STATEMENT THAT NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE WAS "CEASING" WHEN REPORTS TODAY INDICATE IT IS CONTINUING AT SOME POINTS.

NEWS OF THE POSSIBLY VITAL AIR AND SEA BATTLES COME FROM THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS WHOSE VERSIONS DIFFER BUT AGREE ON SEVERAL ESSENTIAL POINTS. ALL REPORT ACTIVE FIGHTING. ALL SUCH NEWS COMES DIRECTLY FROM THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS.

SEA BATTLES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APR 11 1940

THESE MAJOR SEA ENGAGEMENTS WERE FOUGHT TODAY IN THE NEW NORTHERN THEATER OF WAR:

1. SIX GERMAN DESTROYERS FOUGHT OFF FIVE BRITISH DESTROYERS EARLY WEDNESDAY AT NARVIK, NORTH NORWAY ORE PORT; GERMANS CLAIM THEY SANK THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS, BADLY DAMAGED A FOURTH; BRITISH ADMIT LOSING TWO DESTROYERS AND DAMAGE TO TWO OTHERS; BRITISH CLAIM DESTRUCTION OF ONE GERMAN DESTROYER AND DAMAGE TO THREE OTHERS, AND THE SINKING OF SEVEN GERMAN SUPPLY SHIPS.

ONE NEUTRAL SOURCE IN LONDON REPORTED, WITHOUT BRITISH CONFIRMATION, THAT BRITISH WARSHIPS RETURNED LATER TO NARVIK TO LAND MARINES. BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN SOURCES IN SWEDEN SAID TRONDHEIM, NORWEGIAN PORT, HAD BEEN RECAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS, PRESUMABLY BY THE BRITISH. ANOTHER PORT REPORTED RETAKEN WAS BERGEN, BUT THIS LACKED CONFIRMATION.

2. PENETRATING THE LENGTH OF THE SKAGERRAK TO ITS APPROXIMATE JUNCTION TO THE KATTEGAT, SEA PATHWAY TO THE BALTIC, BRITISH WARSHIPS LAST NIGHT SET UPON TEN GERMAN TROOPSHIPS GUARDED BY GERMAN MEN O'WAR. SWEDISH REPORTS SAID TWO BIG TROOPSHIPS AND A GERMAN DESTROYER WERE SUNK AND THE OTHERS SCATTERED. MANY PLANES FOUGHT OVERHEAD. THE

30.24-1583

30.24—1583

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN SEA BATTLES AT A GLANCE (UNDATED) AFTER FOURTH PARAGRAPH XXX IN THESE REPORTS.

3. BRITISH WARSHIPS, FORCING THE OSLO FJORD WEDNESDAY, WERE REPORTED IN SWEDISH BORDER ADVICES TO HAVE TRAINED THEIR GUNS ON OSLO, NORWAY'S CAPITAL, THREATENING TO SHELL IT UNLESS THE CITY IS SURRENDERED BY THE GERMANS. THE BRITISH ENTRY INTO THE FJORD WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FOLLOWED A TERRIFIC BATTLE AT THE FJORD ENTRANCE, IN WHICH BRITISH NAVAL GUNS AND NORWEGIAN COASTAL ARTILLERY DESTROYED 40,000 TONS OF NAZI WARSHIPS. THERE WERE NUMEROUS SUPPORTING SKY BATTLES. OSLO'S CIVILIAN POPULATION FLED IN PANIC ON ORDERS OF NORWEGIAN AUTHORITIES IN THE CAPITAL.

APR 11 1940

STOCKHOLM RADIO, LATER, SAID A GERMAN WARSHIP WAS SUNK BY THE BRITISH NEAR ARENDAL, NORWAY, OFF THE NORTHERN SHORE OF THE SKAGGERAK, AND THAT A GERMAN DESTROYER WAS SUNK IN OSLOFJORD BY A BIG NORWEGIAN WAR VESSEL. THERE MAY BE SOME DUPLICATION IN THESE REPORTS. — ENDS

IN AIR ACTION THE GERMANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, CONTEND THEY HAVE BOMBED FOUR BRITISH BATTLESHIPS, TWO BATTLECRUISERS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS AND TWO TRANSPORTS, IN ADDITION TO SINKING A BRITISH DESTROYER AT SOME UNDISCLOSED POINT MONDAY.

DURING THE OCCUPATION OF NORWAY, THE GERMANS SAY, THEY LOST THE CRUISERS KARLSRUHE AND BLUCHER TO NORWEGIAN SHORE BATTERIES, AT KRISTIANSAND AND IN OSLOFJORD.

ALSO DURING THIS PERIOD, ACCORDING TO BRITISH REPORTS, TWO NORWEGIAN WAR VESSELS WERE TORPEDOED AND SUNK AT NARVIK, WHILE A NORWEGIAN DESTROYER SANK A GERMAN TRANSPORT OFF STAVANGER.

THE BRITISH ALSO SAY THEIR SHIPS OR PLANES HAVE "HIT" FIVE GERMAN CRUISERS, ONE OF WHICH WAS TORPEDOED OFF SOUTH NORWAY AND BELIEVED SUNK.

E WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

APR 11 1940

JUST BY WAY OF SHOWING THE ORANGE LIGHT OF CAUTION ONE IS IMPELLED TO SAY THAT UNTIL THE SMOKE OF THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST LIFTS TO GIVE US DETAILS OF WHAT IS NOW A MYSTERY-BATTLE WE SHALL DO WELL TO SIT TIGHT AND NOT ROCK OUR OWN BOAT WITH EXCITED SPECULATION.

ALL WE KNOW OF A CERTAINTY IS THAT ALLIED AND GERMAN NAVAL AND AIR UNITS ARE, OR HAVE BEEN, IN CONFLICT ON AN ANGRY SEA. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN SUPPORTED BY SQUADRONS OF BOMBING AND FIGHTING PLANES.

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY--BY MACKENZIE--X X X FIGHTING PLANES.

IF WE COULD SAY THAT THE ENTIRE BRITISH GRAND FLEET AND THE WHOLE GERMAN NAVY WERE ENGAGED ON ONE COLOSSAL CONFLICT, THEN WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO SUGGEST THAT DISASTER MIGHT LURK IN THE STORM CLOUDS FOR ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER.

IT IS IMPROBABLE, HOWEVER, THAT FORCES OF SUCH MAGNITUDE HAVE BEEN INVOLVED. THIS NAVAL ENGAGEMENT ISN'T GOING TO END THE WAR.

WHAT WE CAN SEE IS THAT UPON THE OUTCOME OF THIS BATTLE, OR SERIES OF BATTLES, DEPENDS TO LARGE DEGREE WHETHER THE ALLIES WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE NORWAY IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE IN THE WAY OF LANDING EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS.

AND IT M BE ADDED THAT EVEN IF THE ALLIED NAVAL CONTINGENTS ARE COMPLETELY CCESSFUL. THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD FACENREHMIDUXLVV

AND IT MUST BE ADDED THAT EVEN IF THE ALLIED NAVAL CONTINGENTS ARE COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL, THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD FACE A FORMIDABLE TASK IN THAT THE GERMANS ALREADY ARE IN OCCUPATION OF NORWAY IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS. IT WOULD BE A HEROIC JOB FOR A LANDING FORCE TO FIGHT ITS WAY ASHORE IN THE FACE OF SUCH OPPOSITION.

GERMANY'S COUP IN OCCUPYING NORWAY AND DENMARK IS LIKELY TO HAVE A FAR-REACHING MORAL EFFECT, AND IT MIGHT EVEN MEAN ANOTHER CHANGE IN EUROPE'S KALEIDOSCOPIC MAP, BUT FROM THE PRESENT MILITARY STANDPOINT THERE ACTUALLY HASN'T BEEN MUCH SHIFTING OF WEIGHT.

IF WE ASSUME FOR THE SAKE OF ARGUMENT THAT THE NAZIS WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR POSITIONS FOR THE TIME BEING (AND THAT IS A REASONABLE ASSUMPTION), THEN THEY HAVE MADE A CONSIDERABLE GAIN AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH. THERE IS, HOWEVER, CERTAINLY NOTHING CATASTROPHIC ABOUT THE AFFAIR OR EVEN APPROACHING THE DECISIVE -- EXCEPTING FROM THE STANDPOINTS OF UNHAPPY NORWAY AND DENMARK.

THAT IS TO SAY, THE RELATIVE STATUS OF THE BELLIGERENTS REMAINS ABOUT THE SAME. THIS STATEMENT NATURALLY IS SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS IF THE NAVAL BATTLES PRODUCE A TREMENDOUS UPSET.

OF COURSE, IF WE WANT TO LOOK AHEAD TO THE END OF THE WAR AND CREATE THE HYPOTHETICAL SITUATION OF A VICTORIOUS GERMANY ANNEXING THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH IT HAS JUST OCCUPIED, WE HAVE AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PICTURE. A NAZIDOM SWOLLEN BY THE ADDITION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK -- AND MAYBE A LOT MORE -- WOULD REPRESENT A TREMENDOUS NEW FORCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

APR 11 1940

HOWEVER, HERR HITLER HASN'T WON THE WAR, AND MOREOVER HE HAS DECLARED THAT HE HAS NO INTENTION OF ANNEXING HIS TWO NEIGHBORS. THERE WE MIGHT BETTER LET THE MATTER REST, ALTHOUGH NOT OVERLOOKING THAT EVEN THE FUEHRER HAS BEEN KNOWN TO CHANGE HIS MIND.

30.24-1585

30.24 —1585

SECOND ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE (UNDATED)

X X X CHANGE HIS MIND.

IT WOULD SEEM TO ME THAT IF HITLER IS SUCCESSFUL IN MAINTAINING HIS POSITION IN THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, HIS CHIEF MILITARY GAIN WILL REST IN THE FACT THAT HE WILL HAVE PREVENTED NORWAY FROM JOINING THE ALLIES AND THUS ESTABLISHING A NORTHERN FRONT AGAINST GERMANY.

HITLER'S GAIN IS LARGELY DEFENSIVE. TRUE, HE ACQUIRES NEW SUBMARINE AND AIR BASES, BUT THEY PRESENT NO STRIKING ADVANTAGE AT THIS JUNCTURE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF OFFENSE.

CONTROL OF NORWAY ALSO GIVES HITLER CONTROL OF SWEDEN WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF ATTEMPTING OCCUPATION OF THAT COUNTRY. THIS, AND HIS DANISH ACQUISITION, FURTHER PROVIDES NAVAL AND AIR BASES FOR THE DEFENSE OF SCANDINAVIA AND TO KEEP THE ALLIED NAVY OUT OF THE SKAGGERAK -- GATEWAY BETWEEN THE NORTH SEA AND THE BALTIC-- TO THE SOUTH OF NORWAY AND OPPOSITE THE SOUTHERN END OF SWEDEN.

ECONOMICALLY, THE GERMANS DO VERY WELL FOR THEMSELVES. CONTINUATION OF SHIPMENTS OF THE VITAL SWEDISH IRON ORE VIA THE INSIDE ROUTE WOULD SEEM ASSURED, AND BOTH DENMARK AND NORWAY CAN PROVIDE MUCH NEEDED FOODSTUFFS.

DENMARK, SMALL IN SIZE BUT MIGHTY IN FOOD PROTECTION, IS A GIFT WITHOUT PRICE FOR A GERMANY WHICH ALREADY IS FEELING THE EFFECTS OF THE ALLIED STRANGULATION BLOCKADE. THIS DOT ON THE MAP ANNUALLY PRODUCES HUGE QUANTITIES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS, BACON, AND OTHER FOOD STUFFS.

MORE THAN FIFTY PERCENT OF DENMARK'S EXPORTS HAVE BEEN GOING TO BRITAIN, WHICH MEANS THAT THE ENGLISH HAVE BEEN GETTING SOME TEN PERCENT OF THEIR FOODSTUFFS FROM THE DANES. JUST TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF WHAT THIS MEANS I MIGHT CITE THAT IN 1938 BRITAIN GOT FROM DENMARK 1,142,000,000 EGGS, 266,000,000 POUNDS OF BUTTER, 380,000,000 POUNDS OF BACON, AND LOT OF OTHER STUFF.

GERMANY'S OLD MOTHER HUBBARD PRESUMABLY WILL FIND THESE GOOD THINGS IN HER CUPBOARD HEREAFTER. AND THAT WILL MEAN A SERIOUS KNOCK TO THE ALLIED BLOCKADE. BRITISH FOOD MINISTER LORD WOOLTON HAS SAID THAT THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK HAS MADE A CONSIDERABLE ALTERATION NECESSARY IN ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-A DOZEN OR MORE MEN OF NORWEGIAN BIRTH OR DESCENT APPEARED AT THE NORWEGIAN CONSULATE TODAY TO VOLUNTEER FOR MILITARY SERVICE AGAINST GERMANY.

APR 11 1940

THERE ARE BETWEEN 55,000 AND 60,000 PERSONS OF NORWEGIAN ORIGIN IN NEW YORK CITY. THOSE WHO VOLUNTEERED WERE TOLD TO LEAVE THEIR NAMES. NO ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR HANDLING ENLISTMENTS.

ROLF A.CHRISTENSEN, CONSUL GENERAL, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT HIS COUNTRY COULD RESIST "UNTIL HELP ARRIVES."

HE SAID THAT WHILE NORWAY WILL OFFER WHAT RESISTANCE SHE CAN, IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED "THAT THE COASTLINE OF NORWAY IS ACTUALLY HALF AS LONG AS THE WORLD'S CIRCUMFERENCE AT THE EQUATOR AND THERE ARE NUMEROUS PLACES WHERE LANDINGS CAN BE MADE AND THEY, IN GENERAL ARE NOT FORTIFIED."

FIRST LEAD DANISH

WASHINGTON,APRIL 10-(AP)-HENRIK DE KAUFFMANN, DANISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, ASSERTED AFTER A WHITE HOUSE CALL TODAY THAT HE UNDERSTOOD FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WORDS THAT MR.ROOSEVELT "WILL RECOGNIZE ME AS BEFORE AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF MY COUNTRY."

IN SUBSTANCE, THE MINISTER SAID, HE TOLD THE PRESIDENT WHAT HE ALREADY HAD SAID PUBLICLY, THAT HE WAS STILL IN THE UNITED STATES TO REPRESENT HIS KING, THAT DENMARK WOULD NOT LOSE COURAGE ALTHOUGH IT HAD HAD TO BOW TO OVERWHELMING FORCE, AND THAT HE WOULD WORK FOR ONE THING ALONE--RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE AND INDEPENDENT DENMARK.

APR 11 1940

SAN FRANCISCO,APRIL 10-(AP)-BOOKINGS FOR 14 CREW MEMBERS OF THE SCUTTLED GERMAN LINER COLUMBUS WERE CANCELLED SUDDENLY TODAY BY THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON. THE SEAMEN WERE TO HAVE SAILED FOR JAPAN TOMORROW EN ROUTE HOME ABOARD THE JAPANESE LINER KAMAKURA MARU

IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES ON ANGEL ISLAND, WHERE MORE THAN 450 OF THE COLUMBUS' CREW ARE QUARTERED, SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED NO EXPLANATION OF THE REQUEST TO CANCEL THE PASSAGE.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT 35 OTHER CREWMEN, WHO SAILED HOME[illegible] ABOARD THE ITALIAN MOTORSHIP FELLA, WERE REPORTED BY NAZI CONSUL[illegible] OFFICIALS TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE VESSEL AT GIBRALTAR B[illegible] ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

THOSE BOOKED TO SAIL TOMORROW, LIKE THE GROUP WHICH LEFT PREVIOUSLY, WERE DESCRIBED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES AS TOO OLD FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

OIL TANKERS (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY EDWARD CURTIS

APR 11 1940

TULSA,APRIL 10-(AP)-GERMANY'S THRUST INTO SCANDINAVIA HAS BROUGHT HER WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF CONTROL OF THE THIRD LARGEST FLEET OF OIL TANKERS IN THE WORLD.

OIL, THE FUEL POWER BEHIND AIR AND SEA ATTACK, IS CONSIDERED BY SOME SOURCES HERE AS ONE MOTIVE FOR THE NAZIS' BLITZKRIEG AGAINST DENMARK AND NORWAY.

NORWAY, WITH NORTH SEA ROUTES TO CENTRAL AMERICA'S OIL SUPPLIES, HAS 262 TANKERS IN HER REGISTRY, WITH A TOTAL TONNAGE OF 2,957,000. THIS IS EXCEEDED ONLY BY GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10-(AP)-CBS TONIGHT ANNOUNCED INTERCEPTION OF A SWEDISH RADIO BROADCAST SAYING THAT KING HAAKON OF NORWAY HAD REFUSE A GERMAN DEMAND THAT HE RECOGNIZE THE PRO-NAZI QUISLING GOVERNMENT.

THE SWEDISH BROADCAST ADDED THAT THERE WAS NOW NO QUESTION OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN NORWAY AND GERMANY. IT ADDED THAT THE NORWEGI PARLIAMENT WAS IN SESSION.

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IT IS POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THAT SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS MAY TRANSFER TO PANAMA REGISTRY.

ENGLAND HAS BEEN OBTAINING MUCH OF ITS OIL IMPORTS FROM VENEZUELA, VIA THE DUTCH WEST INDIES, AND IT IS A QUESTION WHETHER SUCH A SOURCE WOULD BE OPEN TO THE NAZIS.

AT THE SAME TIME, OIL SOURCES POINT OUT THAT GERMANY'S POSITION WITH SCANDINAVIAN SEA BASES FOR OIL IMPORTATION WOULD BE MUCH STRONGER THAN HERETOFORE.

THEY SAID ALSO THAT SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES ARE INVOLVED IN TRANSPORTATION OF RUMANIAN OIL TO GERMANY, AND THAT THE RUSSIAN OIL SITUATION IS SUCH THAT EXPORTATION OF CRUDE FROM THE SOVIET TO THE NAZIS IS NOT EXPECTED IN ANY APPRECIABLE AMOUNT.

INCREASED ACTIVITY OF THE NAZI AND ALLIED SEA AND AIR ARMS ALSO IS VIEWED AS A POSSIBLE CAUSE FOR A HIKE IN THE DEMAND FOR CRUDE OIL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT, DEMAND HAS BEEN GREATLY BELOW THAT AT FIRST EXPECTED.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE GERMAN CRUISER KARLSRUHE, SUNK IN OPERATIONS OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST, WAS THE FIRST GERMAN WARSHIP TO ENTER NEW YORK HARBOR SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

AS A TRAINING SHIP ON A WORLD CRUISE, SHE ARRIVED IN THE HARBOR ON NOV. 12, 1932, AND RECEIVED AN OFFICIAL WELCOME FROM THE CITY.

HARBOR CRAFT PUT ON HOLIDAY ATTIRE FOR THE OCCASION AND A 21-GUN SALUTE WAS FIRED FROM FORT JAY ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

THE KARLSRUHE WAS COMMANDED AT THAT TIME BY CAPT. ERWIN VASSNER.

BAYONNE, N.J., APRIL 10-(AP)-ANXIOUS OFFICERS AND CREW MEMBERS OF THE MOTORSHIP OSLOFJORD, 18,673-TON PRIDE OF THE NORWEGIAN MERCHANT MARINE, WONDERED TODAY WHAT FATE WAS IN STORE FOR THE VESSEL.

CAPTAIN OLE BULL, MASTER OF THE SHIP TIED UP HERE SINCE JAN. 3 AWAITING A "MORE FAVORABLE" TIME TO RETURN TO TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE, SAID HE COULD NOT HAZARD A GUESS WHAT WOULD BE DONE WITH THE OSLOFJORD.

"YOU CAN IMAGINE HOW THE CREW MEMBERS FEEL," HE SAID, REFERRING TO THE OCCUPATION OF NORWAY BY GERMANY. "I HAVE MY WIFE WITH ME, BUT ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY ARE IN OSLO. EVEN THOSE CREW MEMBERS WHO COME FROM OTHER PARTS OF NORWAY HAVE LIVED IN OSLO BECAUSE THE SHIP SAILS FROM THERE."

CAPTAIN BULL HAS A SKELETON CREW OF 41 ABOARD THE MOTORSHIP, BUILT IN BREMEN, GERMANY, AND PUT INTO SERVICE IN JANUARY, 1938.

FOLO WASHINGTON

APR 11 1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 10-(AP)-SCANDINAVIAN WEALTH SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SAFEKEEPING, INCLUDING GOLD RESERVES, MAY RAISE KNOTTY QUESTIONS OF OWNERSHIP AS A RESULT OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK, INFORMED BANKING CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ORDER RESTRICTING WITHDRAWALS BY DANISH AND NORWEGIAN CITIZENS, APPARENTLY DESIGNED TO STOP GERMANY FROM SEIZING THE GOLD AND SHORT-TERM BALANCES, BROUGHT TO THE FRONT A PROBLEM WHICH BANKERS HAD BEEN WORRYING ABOUT EARLIER IN THE DAY.

COUNTING BIG GOLD SHIPMENTS SWEDEN HAS BEEN SENDING HERE SINCE RUSSIA ATTACKED FINLAND, IT WAS ESTIMATED SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN READILY TRANSFERRABLE ASSETS WERE HELD FOR ACCOUNTS OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

MOST OF THE WEALTH WAS BELIEVED TO CONSIST OF "EAR MARKED" GOLD AND SHORT-TERM BALANCES FOR SCANDINAVIAN CENTRAL BANKS AT THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND AND OTHER SMALL COUNTRIES STARTED SHIPPING LIQUID ASSETS, MOSTLY GOLD, HERE FOR SAFEKEEPING AFTER THE MUNICH CRISIS IN 1938. THE MOVEMENT FROM SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES INCREASED IN RECENT MONTHS, WITH NEARLY $66,000,000 IN GOLD ARRIVING FROM SWEDEN ALONE IN MARCH.

WHILE SWEDEN WAS STILL LISTED AS A "NEUTRAL," BANKERS RECOGNIZED THAT COUNTRY PROBABLY WOULD BE FORCED INTO GERMANY'S ECONOMIC REALM IF NAZI FORCES COMPLETE THEIR HOLD ON NORWAY AND DENMARK. HENCE THEY CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY SWEDISH ASSETS EVENTUALLY MAY FALL UNDER A CLOUD OF CONTENTION ALSO.

A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE WEALTH SENT HERE, IT WAS POINTED OUT, MAY HAVE BEEN INTENDED PARTLY FOR PURCHASES OF AIRCRAFT AND OTHER ARMAMENT.

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BUT MANY IN THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT REGARDED THE SHIFT OF WEALTH, INCLUDING CENTRAL BANK RESERVES, AS MAINLY REFLECTION OF FEAR GERMAN AGGRESSION WOULD SPREAD, NOW REALIZED IN DENMARK AND NORWAY.

EUROPEAN BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND WEALTHY INDIVIDUALS, IT WAS SAID, IN RECENT YEARS HAVE SENT BILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO THIS COUNTRY IN ANTICIPATION OF THE STRUGGLE NOW BEING WAGED BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE ALLIES.

SHORT OF GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GERMANY HAS FOUND LIQUID WEALTH ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE SPOILS OF CONQUEST ON HER DRIVE FOR "LIVING SPA[illegible]."

A BANKER IN A POSITION TO KNOW SAID THE QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS HERE WAS RELATIVELY SIMPLE IN THE BREAK-UP OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND. CZECH BALANCES HERE, HE SAID, HAD BEEN REDUCED TO SMALL AMOUNTS WHEN NAZI TROOPS TOOK POSSESSION OF PRAGUE AND POLAND STILL HAD A NOMINAL GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TO LAY CLAIM TO GOVERNMENT ASSETS ABROAD.

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THE COMPARATIVELY RICH SCANDINAVIAN HOLDINGS, HE EXPLAINED, RAISED THE BIGGEST PROBLEM OF OWNERSHIP SINCE GERMANY TOOK OVER AUSTRIA.

IN GERMAN HANDS, HE OBSERVED, THE GOLD AND SHORT TERM BALANCES PRESUMABLY COULD BE USED TO BUY OIL, METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS BADLY NEEDED BY THE NAZI FIGHTING MACHINE, ASSUMING THEY COULD GET THROUGH THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

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Churchill Says Fleet Is Taking 'Heavy Toll' of Foe, Asserts Nazi Supply Line Is Doomed; Norway Rallies, Retakes Bergen; French Await Attack on West Front

4 NAZI CRUISERS HELD SUNK; ENGLISH SEIZE FAROE ISLES

Churchill Says Norway Corridor Is Closed— German Transports Burn Off Sweden

Premier Paul Reynaud of France today declared the great naval battle raging off the Norwegian coast had cost Germany eighteen ships, including four cruisers and ten troop transports, while the allies lost only four warships.

The French Premier's statement was made in Parliament while in the British House of Commons Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was drawing a less complete picture of the fighting but admitted the loss of two more British destroyers.

An Exchange Telegraph (British News Agency) dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden, to London tonight, said that German transports driven aground in last night's battle off the Swedish coast were blazing fiercely and that 1,000 bodies were reported floating on the water.

The German radio, in a broadcast picked up in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System, asserted today that reliable Swedish sources had reported sensational losses to the French navy, adding: "The French battleship of the 10,000-ton class, Foch, was sunk when trying to force an entrance into the Skagerrak. Swedish papers also report that the French battleship Dunkerque has been badly damaged."

Bergen was recaptured from the Nazis by Norwegian troops.

Berlin claimed its forces had obtained an iron grip on Norway.

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm to London said more Nazi warships had reached Oslo fjord and that some troop transports which escaped yesterday's battle had landed in the night.

Churchill Reports Nazi Navy Crippled.

LONDON, April 11 (A. P.).—The pounding guns of Britain's men-o'-war and bombs bursting from swarming warplanes have crippled the German fleet and set the allies on the road "to victory in a world cause," Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today in an hour-long statement.

The pugnacious First Lord of the Admiralty put German sea losses at about eighteen vessels—four of them cruisers—but added to Britain's sorrow with news of the loss of the destroyers Glowworm and Gurkha.

He branded the Nazi invasion of Norway "as great a strategic and political error" as Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Spain in 1808." He declared further:

1. "We have not reoccupied Norwegian ports" but the corridor of neutral Norwegian waters used by Germany has been closed "forever" and "we shall take what we want of this Norwegian coast now with an enormous increase in the efficiency of our blockade."

2. Denmark's Faroe Islands, between the Shetland Islands and Iceland, are being occupied by the British to forestall any German occupation, but will be returned when Denmark "is liberated from the foul thralldom into which she has been plunged."

3. Norway's defenders should be able to maintain "vigorous and prolonged resistance" to the Germans.

4. German action against a number of neutrals had been "long and elaborately prepared" and it was only early Monday that it was disclosed "that Norway and Denmark had drawn the unlucky numbers in this sinister lottery."

Big Crowds in Whitehall.

Vast crowds milled about Whitehall while Mr. Churchill spoke and the House of Commons was packed. First of the diplomats to arrive in the galleries was United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

Mr. Churchill saw the Nazi campaign against Norway as possibly a prelude to "far larger events" and he said dramatically:

"We have probably arrived at the first crunch of the war."

Four German cruisers, a number of destroyers, a number of submarines have been destroyed since Sunday, he said, and "nearly a dozen ships, some of large tonnage, have been sunk or captured." The 26,000-ton battleship Scharnhorst was damaged.

British losses, he said, included the destroyer Glowworm, sunk by two German destroyers; the destroyer Gurkha, sunk by aerial bombs; the injury of seven men when the battleship Rodney was hit, and the piercing of the battle cruiser Renown by two German shells.

These were in addition to the loss of two British destroyers yesterday at Narvik and the damaging of two others.

The conflict still is raging in the North Sea, Mr. Churchill said, but he refused to "lift the veil."

He further told the House that he found no reason "to deter us from entering on further perils" and promised that the navy would sink remaining German ships in the Skagerrak and the Kattegat.

Says Scharnhorst Escaped.

Britons, who dearly love a sea fight, got plently of thrills as Mr. Churchill with gusto told how the 32,000-ton Renown, one of Britain's sleek battle cruisers, engaged the 26,000-ton battleship Scharnhorst.

He told how the Renown's crew "observed a hit" on the Scharnhorst's forward superstructure, how a second hit was deduced from a column of smoke, and how the Renown plunged into the raging seas and a blizzard in an effort to catch and destroy the battleship.

"I regret to say," he said, "that the German cruiser Hipper aided the Scharnhorst to escape by laying a smoke screen."

He lauded the action of Capt. Warburton Lee and the destroyer flotilla which attempted to take Narvik, saying their action was "as worthy as any in British naval history."

The destroyers Hunter and Hardy were lost at Narvik while the Gurkha went down when hard hit during five unsuccessful bombing attacks on the cruiser Aurora. The Glowworm was sunk by German destroyers when she turned back from her squadron to pick up a seaman who had gone overboard.

The crew of the Gurkha was rescued, he said, while "there is no reason why a large portion of the crew of the Glowworn should not have been saved if the ordinary humanity of fighting men had been practiced by the enemy." The normal complement of the destroyer was 145 men.

The First Lord discounted feared German air attacks on the home fleet, pointing out that the flagship Rodney's deck armor resisted the explosion of a heavy German bomb.

Sinclair Sees Possible Feint.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberals in the House, followed Mr. Churchill with a warning that the possibility that the attack on Norway was only a fake could not be discounted. He contended that when Britain's attention was distracted, the main German blow might fall elsewhere.

It was disclosed tonight that King George VI visited the Admiralty on Tuesday while various actions were in progress.

Mr. Churchill looked comparatively fresh when he entered the House, considering that he spent three days in a virtually sleepless vigil in the Admiralty map room where wireless reports on the naval actions were received.

"We have greatly gained by what has occurred in Scandinavia and northern waters in the strategic and military sense," he said.

"Hitler has made as great a strategic and political error as Napoleon when he invaded Spain."

"At the present nearly a dozen ships, some of large tonnage, have been sunk or captured either in the Skagerrak or the Kattegat or in attempting to bring supplies to forces landed at Narvik," Mr. Churchill declared.

Norwegian Ports Not Re-occupied.

He announced that "We have not re-occupied Norwegian ports."

He contended that by invading Norway "Hitler has doubled the efficiency of the allied blockade.

"We have suffered from nothing in our blockade so much as from the accursed (Norwegian) corridor now closed forever.

"We shall take what we want of this Norwegian coast now with an enormous increase in the efficiency of our blockade."

Mr. Churchill warned that "Hitler has created a whole series of commitments on the Norwegian coast" for which he now will have to fight against the allies who have "vastly superior naval forces and are able to transport them to the scenes of action more easily than he can."

"The very recklessness with which Hitler and his advisers have cast the fate of the German navy upon wild waters" may be a prelude to "far larger events" which depend on the land, Mr. Churchill said.

Says Nazis Lost 4 Cruisers.

He declared that "four German cruisers—nearly half of their total pre-war strength and much more than their existing strength—have been sunk."

After commenting on Germany's being "deeply mutilated" in the cruiser element, Mr. Churchill said: "A number of German destroyers together with some U-boats have been destroyed—all since Sunday."

British submarines are "by no means asleep," Mr. Churchill said, for they "have taken a heavy toll" of German transport troop ships crossing to Scandinavia.

"We are not going to let the enemy supply their troops along those waters with impunity," he said.

Speaking "for myself," the First Lord said he considered Germany's Norwegian occupation "as great a strategic and political error as that which was committed by Napoleon in 1808 when he invaded Spain."

"I cannot see any counter advantage which he (Hitler) has gained except the satisfaction of another exercise of brutal lust, of unbridled power," he said.

Ready 'For Any Further Perils.'

As the House cheered, Mr. Churchill observed: "We certainly find no reason to deter us from entering on any further perils that might lie before us.

"We feel ready to encounter the utmost malice of the enemy and to achieve a ready victory in what is a world cause."

Mr. Churchill said that the Norwegians "in their wild and mountainous country" should be able to maintain "vigorous and prolonged resistance" against the invaders.

"I have been asked in some quarters what is the (British) navy doing," the First Lord of the Admiralty said, "but the House will not expect me to lift the veil at this juncture."

"If the Norwegian Government had not been so very strict and severe in enforcing her neutrality against us," he said, "it would have been very easy to give them more time and more support than is now possible," he went on.

He charged that the German invasion had been "long and elaborately prepared" against a number of small countries and it was only in the small hours of Monday that it was learned "that Norway and Denmark had drawn the unlucky numbers in this sinister lottery."

"It is not the slightest use blaming the allies for not being able to give substantial protection to neutral countries when we are held at arm's length by those countries until they are actually attacked on a scientifically prepared plan by Germany."

He announced that the destroyer Glowworm apparently had been lost Monday morning off the Norwegian coast in a battle with German warships. Her normal complement was 145.

"We can only conclude that the Glowworm was sunk by superior forces of the enemy on Monday morning," Mr. Churchill said. "Since then fighting has been conducted night and day."

He said the fleet was cruising "to the south about the level of Bergen" when, on Monday afternoon "it was continuously attacked by enemy aircraft."

Rodney Hit by Big Bomb.

A very heavy bomb fell on the battleship Rodney but her decks, the First Lord said, "resisted it."

He said the cruiser Aurora was attacked unsuccessfully five times while "the destroyer Gurkha accompanying her was hard hit and sank after four and a half hours and the crew rescued."

"The destroyer Zulu sank a German U-boat off the Orkneys," the First Lord disclosed.

"There is no reason," he said, "why a large portion of the crew of the Glowworm should not have been saved if the ordinary humanity of fighting men had been practiced by the enemy.

Renown Battles the Scharnhorst.

While intense naval activity was occurring on many sectors, Mr. Churchill said that far to the north off Narvik the 32,000-ton British battle cruiser Renown sighted the 26,000-ton German battleship Scharnhorst and a 10,000-ton cruiser of the Hipper class at daybreak Tuesday morning.

The warships apparently had steamed to the Narvik region the day before, he said.

Action started at 18,000 yards, Mr. Churchill told the excited House, adding that the German warship's speed was very great and the Renown had to push to twenty-four knots.

After a further two minutes of firing a vertical column of smoke was observed rising from the Scharnhorst, he said.

After nine minutes of firing the Renown observed hits on the forward superstructure of the German vessel. She stopped firing and later her turret began firing "on local control."

The 10,000-ton cruiser Hipper "drew a smoke screen across the wounded battleships," Mr. Churchill said.

As the Renown opened fire "on the Hipper, which turned away," both German ships "were now retiring at high speed."

"In the end I regret to say they succeeded in leaving us—the firing ceased at 25,000 yards when they became invisible," Mr. Churchill said.

He added that messages from the Renown broke off at the moment "they became interesting" and "we never heard another word until a few hours ago."

Tells of R. A. F. Attack at Sea.

A very determined attack was made on Wednesday by two waves of Royal Air Force planes of twelve planes each, Mr. Churchill said, in which two German cruisers were attacked and "one has not been seen since."

He said that on Monday morning it seemed as though the German forces which "had sunk the Glowworn would be caught between our forces in the north and the main home fleet, both of which were superior to it. However they got away."

A torpedo carrying aircraft of the fleet's air arm "attacked enemy shipping in the harbor of Trondheim," Mr. Churchill disclosed.

"I look forward to making another statement to Parliament very shortly," the First Lord said.

7 Men Injured on the Rodney.

Seven men—four officers and three sailors—were injured when a bomb hit the flagship Rodney, whose "heavy armament deflected the blow," Mr. Churchill disclosed.

"So far as the structure of our ships of war is concerned," he said, "the incident must be regarded as satisfactory."

In recounting the tale of the British destroyers' attack on the Germans in Narvik, Mr. Churchill said the fighting was "worthy of any in British naval records."

"The destruction of store ships crippling of the destroyer force and blowing up of a munition ship which was perhaps intended to turn Narvik into a Sebastapol or Gibraltar has simplified the task which obviously might be among those which lie ahead," he asserted.

He also disclosed that there were no casualties on the Renown, although a shell had passed "through our ship above the water line without bursting."

He said something similar happened to the Exeter and showed "all Nazi workmanship is of a piece."

"A shell also went through the Renown's foremast carrying away the main aerial," Mr. Churchill reported. He said the speed which the Scharnhorst maintained "was very great" and that the Renown had to push ahead at 24 knots with very heavy seas breaking over her turrets and guns.

He said that sixty German aircraft attacked Scapa Flow last night "without doing the slightest damage."

"The enemy lost six aircraft," he added and then thundered:

"We are ready to fight this matter out at Scapa Flow."

Mr. Churchill said a cruiser was hit in the first air raid on Scapa Flow which "necessitated several weeks of repair but no more than that." Since then "up to the moment at which I am speaking there has been no vessel hit or damaged at Scapa and no objective of the slightest military importance has been hit."

Of the fifteen torpedo-carrying aircraft which attacked at Trondheim Mr. Churchill said all fifteen returned. When reconnaissance craft went to the scene "no cruiser was seen. Where one had been there was only a half-mile long streak of oil. It looks as if the result had been obtained.

"We had hoped to catch a Hipper class cruiser which was reported to be there," the First Lord said, but "all we caught was a destroyer which was hit by a torpedo."

"In the small hours of Monday morning," Mr. Churchill said earlier in his speech, "we found that Norway and Denmark had drawn the unlucky numbers in this sinister lottery."

He remarked that all small countries on the borders of Germany "were and still are in a high state of alarm."

Stirs House to Laughter.

"Even those neutrals who had done the most to placate Germany and had been the greatest aid to her could not feel any sense of security that they would not be attacked without any reason or without any warning and speedily overrun and reduced to bondage and pillaged of all their property, especially of all eatables."

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The House laughed at this statement.

"There has been no greater impediment in the blockade of Germany than the Norwegian corridor," Mr. Churchill went on, after remarking that Denmark had special "reasons for apprehension, not only because she was nearest and weakest but because she had a recent treaty with Germany guaranteeing her from all molestation."

"His Majesty's Government have been extremely reluctant" to incur reproaches for even technical violations of international law, but it had been decided "at last" to interrupt the Norwegian ore traffic and "make it come out in the open sea."

Up to then, he said, the British Navy was forced to watch "an endless procession" of German and neutral ships which respect for international law forbade them to touch.

He added that Germany "flouted" those same conventions in this war as in the last and had tried to make out "the invasion of Norway and Denmark was a consequence of our act in closing this corridor."

He declared that during the last war the British, French and United States governments "induced" Norwegians to mine their territorial waters to prevent abuse by submarines.

Sympathy for Norway.

"We have the most profound sympathy with the Norwegian people," the First Lord affirmed, and promised aid to "the best of our ability" since "their future and independence are bound up with the victory of the allies."

He stressed that it was "intolerable" to the allies to w[illegible] ships passing down "the Nor[illegible]n corridor" carrying iron [illegible] to make shells which would strike down the young men of France and Britain in the campaign of 1941."

Reports from several sources credited the 1,596-ton Norwegian minelayer and training ship Olaf Tryggvason with sinking Germany's 5,400-ton cruiser Emden, possibly in Oslo Fjord. The Olaf Tryggvason's victim first was identified as a destroyer, then as a warship of the Deutschland class before the Emden identification was made.

Further evidence that the Norwegians were putting up a grim battle with the small means at their disposal came in a Reuters report that the Norwegian destroyer Aeger sank a German transport off Stavanger yesterday and was in turn sunk by bombing planes. Another of the German transport losses was laid to a mine off the west coast of Sweden.

Skagerrak Fight Still Rages.

Stockholm reported that the great battle of the Skagerrak raged throughout the night, with the rumble of cannon shaking houses on the Swedish shore while searchlights swept the skies until dawn dimmed them.

Fishermen from Goteborg, Sweden, set out to hunt survivors and to gather bodies.

British Air Scouts who flew over Bergen harbor yesterday reported that they saw no trace of a German cruiser which British planes had attacked previously.

A patch of oil about a mile long covered the site of the attack, they said.

"Bergen seemed a dead city," said the scouting plane's navigator. "We saw no movement except one or two tugs. No one seemed to take any notice of us. No anti-aircraft defense was encountered."

Naval observers emphasized the achievement of British warships in sweeping through new-laid German minefields in the Skagerrak to reach the narrow Kittegat pathway to the Baltic Sea.

This is a direct blow at Germany's lifeline for re-enforcements of her invading troops, and mastery of the strait by Britain might well mean the salvation of Norway.

Churchill Charges Nazi Invasion Was Long Planned—Hamar Reported Regained From the Germans.

BULLETIN.

The Radio Corporation of America advised NBC that the Oslo radio station ceased transmission abruptly at 7:11 A. M. today.

LONDON, April 11 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, opened his statement today on the sea war by telling the House of Commons that the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, "long and elaborately prepared," was set in motion in the last week of March, breaking a "strange and unnatural calm."

He asked the House's forgiveness for any small errors in his statement and remarked: "The Nazi Government is accustomed to press through all its channels a continuous flow of rumors."

The First Lord said that for several months past Britain had received information of large numbers of German merchant ships being fitted as transports and of numerous small vessels being assembled in various Baltic ports and also in mouths of the River Elbe.

The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Sweden all were equally liable to a sudden "brutal, capricious and in any case unprovoked attack," he said.

Churchill said which neutral would be selected as the victim remained inevitably a matter of speculation, but he asserted that the Germans "have an obvious preference for striking at the weak rather than the strong."

LONDON, April 11 (A. P.).—Tales of destruction wreaked on the German fleet in far-flung battles off Norway, with Oslo reported under the muzzles of British naval guns and Bergen and Trondheim seized from the Nazis, brought cheer today to Britons who fought off air raids on their own shores.

The chief British strategist, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was expected to take time this afternoon from his vigil in the Admiralty map room to tell the House of Commons the course of the fighting on which hinges the fate of Scandinavia and the course of the entire war against Germany.

While there was no official confirmation of successes at Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim and a landing at Narvik, the mass of unofficial accounts from a variety of sources gave this picture of events:

Four German cruisers, three or four large German transports and a destroyer were sunk, all with heavy loss of life, in the night fighting off Norway's southern shores, centering in the Skagerrak and at the mouth of the Kattegat;

British warships blasted through Oslo Fjord and ordered the Germans who captured the Norwegian capital on Tuesday to surrender or be bombarded;

There was no further word on the outcome, but a traveler who reached Stockholm said British-French planes bombarded the Oslo airport last night;

Carl J. Hambro, president of the Norwegian Parliament, said that British landing parties had captured both Bergen and Trondheim; important Nazi-held ports on the Atlantic;

British marines landed at the northern iron ore port of Narvik after an initial withdrawal;

Norwegians recaptured Hamar, sixty miles north of Oslo, which was the provisional capital until the Germans took it;

King Haakon and Premier Nygaardsvold of Norway proclaimed from their refuge at Elverum continued resistance to the German invasion and rejection of Germany's demand for recognition of a Nazi puppet government;

German bombers caused raging fires in attacks on Brammen, Droebex and Oskarsborg, towns on Oslo Fjord.

Tromso, on Norway's northern coast, broadcast an urgent radio appeal for help against German troops being landed from two warships at Aalesund on the southwest.

Reports from several sources credited the 1,596-ton Norwegian minelayer and training ship Olaf Tryggvason with sinking Germany's 5,400-ton cruiser Emden, possibly in Oslo Fjord. The Olaf Tryggvason's victim first was identified as a destroyer, then as a warship of the Deutschland class before the Emden identification was made.

Further evidence that the Norwegians were putting up a grim battle with the small means at their disposal came in a Reuters report that the Norwegian destroyer Aeger sank a German transport off Stavanger yesterday and was in turn sunk by bombing planes. Another of the German transport losses was laid to a mine off the west coast of Sweden.

Norwegian coastal guns were credited with helping the British jam their way through Oslo Fjord. These southern batteries were admitted by the Germans yesterday to have caused destruction of the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Bluecher and the 6,000-ton cruiser Karlsruhe.

Skagerrak Fight Still Rages.

Stockholm reported that the great battle of the Skagerrak raged throughout the night, with the rumble of cannon shaking houses on the Swedish shore while searchlights swept the skies until dawn dimmed them.

Fishermen from Goteborg, Sweden, set out to hunt survivors and to gather bodies.

British Air Scouts who flew over Bergen harbor yesterday reported that they saw no trace of a German cruiser which British planes had attacked previously.

A patch of oil about a mile long covered the site of the attack, they said.

"Bergen seemed a dead city," said the scouting plane's navigator. "We saw no movement except one or two tugs. No one seemed to take any notice of us. No anti-aircraft defense was encountered."

Naval observers emphasized the achievement of British warships in sweeping through new-laid German minefields in the Skagerrak to reach the narrow Kittegat pathway to the Baltic Sea.

This is a direct blow at Germany's lifeline for re-enforcements of her invading troops, and mastery of the strait by Britain might well mean the salvation of Norway.

A British communique said that two long-range British planes Wednesday afternoon made a diving attack on a Norwegian airport, destroying one German plane, damaging two others and burning a fuel tank. Returning home, the same planes sighted and silenced a larger German bomber, it said.

British Landing Reported

LONDON, Friday, April 12 (AP)—The Reuters (British) news service, quoting "authoritative" Norwegian circles in Stockholm, said early today that "British forces are understood to have effected a landing a short distance south of Narvik and are endeavoring to join up with Norwegian forces."

The same sources, said Reuters, reported the British and Norwegians were "in d[illegible] contact near Bergen." An earlier report from Uddevalla, Sweden, also carried by Reuters, said British warships had been seen, "apparently landing troops" from the coast of outer Oslo Fjord.

These reports lacked independent confirmation and were taken with reserve by neutral observers.

German Flying Boat Downed in North Sea

LONDON, Apr. 11 (AP).—A German Dornier flying boat was reported shot down in the North Sea today by Royal Air Force planes.

A British account said the Dornier plunged into the sea after an attack by a Hudson reconnaissance aircraft.

BRITISH FIGHT TO SINK EVERY NAZI WARSHIP

Push North Sea Battle As Churchill Demands End Of Enemy Navy

18 German Vessels Destroyed With Loss Of 5,000, First Lord Says

By DREW MIDDLETON

Associated Press Correspondent

London, April 11—The somber shapes

of Britain's fleet, acclaimed already as the destroyers of more than eighteen Nazi vessels and perhaps upward of 5,000 Nazi lives, tossed and fought in prolonged battle tonight, charged by Winston Churchill with the task of sinking every German ship in the gateways to the Baltic.

The "first crunch of war," set off by German invasion of Denmark and Norway, raged on in the stormy northern seas, and the royal navy was bidding for total destruction of Hitler's sea power.

On Road To Victory

To Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty and director of strategy of all the British armed services, the navy's feats of the last two days "are worthy of any in our history" and have put the Allies on the high road to victory. This he pugnaciously proclaimed to a wildly excited House of Commons today.

This rejoicing nation, comparing the heavy German sea losses with a total of four sunken British destroyers, was willing to believe him.

There were unconfirmed reports here that a naval battle between German and British fleet units was raging at Trondheim, Norway; that German transports forced aground during last night's battle in the Skagerrak were blazing fiercely; that 1,000 bodies were floating in the waters off Sweden, from as many as six sunken German transports.

Neutral naval sources said tonight that four Nazi cruisers alone would have carried 2,250 men, and estimated that total German casualties might well exceed 5,000.

On the other hand, British casualties were thought to be well below 1,000. When the Gurkha was sunk, for instance, all but fourteen men were rescued.

Highlights Of Speech

Churchill's hour-long statement, packed with proud accounts of British sea glories, among them the fight of the Renown and the Scharnhorst, also told the world:

That the mighty 35,900-ton Rodney, flagship of the home fleet, although hit by a heavy bomb, suffered but little loss and seven casualties and is in line of battle tonight. The Rodney has 6¼-inch deck armor.

That the navy has occupied the Faroe Islands, about 250 miles north of the British naval base of Scapa Flow, and will give them back to Denmark when the nation is freed from its "foul thraldom."

That "we shall take what we want" of Norway's coast when the fleet has accomplished its foremost object, total destruction of Nazi seapower.

That the fleet's own planes, "the fleet air arm," launching flying torpedoes, and planes of the R. A. F. have returned Nazi air offensives "blow for blow," after five German bomb attacks on the British battle fleet which Churchill admitted the Nazis pressed with courage.

That Norway's defenders are capable of "vigorous and prolonged resistance" to the Germans, although their country and Denmark have "drawn the unlucky numbers in this sinister lottery" of "long and elaborate" preparation by Hitler.

Planes Attack Cruiser

Twelve Royal Air Force planes, the First Lord said, attacked two German light cruisers in Bergen harbor, hit one and "we have not seen anything of her since."

A second foray, carried out by sixteen naval planes in Bergen roadstead, resulted in three hits on German war vessels and later, scout planes skimming over the scene of attack found only a long streak of oil on the surface.

Other fleet air arm units smashed at German warcraft in Trondheim harbor with aerial torpedoes.

Churchill's Statement

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 11—The partial text of the statement made in the House of Commons today by First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill follows:

I am sure I shall receive the indulgence of the House if there should by any chance be any minor error in fact or detail in the statement I am going to make, for it has not received that thorough and prolonged preparation which I have always endeavored to give to any observations I have ventured to address to the House.

We are working under very sharp pressure at the present time, but I have been most anxious to give the House the fullest possible information agreeable with the public interests.

The strained unnatural calm of the last few weeks was violently broken on Monday morning by the German invasion of Norway and Denmark which had been long and elaborately prepared and was actually set in motion in the last week of March.

For several months past we have received information of large numbers of German merchant ships being fitted as transports and numerous small vessels being assembled in various Baltic ports and also in the river mouths of the Elbe, but no one could tell when they would be used or against what possible enemies they would be used. Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden—all were as it seemed liable to a sudden, brutal, capricious and, in any case, unprovoked attack.

Rumors Flowed

Which would be selected as the first victim or where the blow would strike remained inevitably a matter of pure speculation. The Nazi German Government is accustomed to spread through all these channels a continuous flow of rumors.

These are put forth by all their agents in neutral countries, by hangers-on in the legations and embassies and other sympathizers and backers wherever they may be found.

My remarks have no particular personal applications, but all these countries had been threatened, and as the German Government are not restrained by lies and as they have an obvious preference for striking at the weak, rather than the strong, all the small countries on their borders were and still are in a high state of alarm.

Even those neutrals who have done the most to placate Germany and were the greatest aid to her could not feel any sense of security, that they would not be attacked without any reason and without any warning, and swiftly overrun and reduced to bondage and pillage of their property and especially of all eatables.

Unlucky Number

In all those most unfortunate countries not one of them could tell which would be the next to be captured.

In the small hours of Monday morning we learned that Norway and Denmark had drawn the unlucky numbers in this sinister lottery. Denmark, of course, had special reasons for apprehension not only because she was the nearest and weakest of Germany's neighbors but because she had recent treaties with Germany which guaranteed her from all molestation, and because she engaged in active commerce both with Germany and Great Britain, the continuance of which in time of war had been foreseen by Germany and guaranteed by special trade arrangements between the German and Danish governments.

This obviously placed her in a position of peculiar danger. The extraordinary configuration of the Norwegian western coast provides a kind of corridor or covered way, as everyone knows, through which neutral trade and German ships of all kinds—warships and others—could move to and fro through the Allied blockade into the territorial waters of Norway and Sweden until they came under the effective protection of the German home air forces in North Germany.

They could go to and fro along this route without molestation. Existence of this geographical and legal covered way has been the greatest disadvantage which we have suffered and the greatest advantage which Germany possessed in her efforts to frustrate the Allied blockade. Warships moved up and down it as they thought convenient. U-boats used it as they thought fit. Stray German liners and merchant ships trying to get back to Germany from outer seas followed this route, which is over 800 miles long and can be entered or quitted at any convenient point.

Watched Ships Pass

There has been no greater impediment to the blockade of Germany than this Norwegian corridor. It was so in the last war and has been so in this war. The British navy has been forced to watch an endless procession of German and neutral ships carrying contraband of all kinds to Germany which at any moment it could have stopped.

During the last war, when we were associated with the United States, the Allies felt themselves so deeply prejudiced by this covered way, then being chiefly used by U-boats setting out on their marauding expeditions, that the British, French and United States governments together induced the Norwegians to lay a mine field across their territorial waters and across the covered way in order to prevent the use by U-boats of this channel.

It was only natural that the Admiralty, since war began, should have brought this precedent . . . to the notice of the Government and should have urged that we be allowed to lay a mine field of our own in Norwegian territorial waters in order to compel this traffic, which was passing in and out to Germany, to go out into the open sea to take its chance of being brought under contraband control or captured as enemy prizes by our blockading squadrons and flotillas.

Placed Undue Burden

Gradually as this cruel, deadly war deepened and darkened, the feeling grew that it was placing an undue burden on the Allies to allow this traffic to continue. It was intolerable to watch week after week ships passing down this corridor carrying iron ore to make shells which will strike down the young men of France and Britain in the campaign of 1941.

It therefore was decided at last—and scruples have caused us injury at the same time as they do us honor—to interrupt this traffic and make it come out into the open seas. Every precaution was taken to avoid the slightest damage to neutral ships or any loss of life, even to enemy merchant ships, by the mine fields which were laid and declared Monday last at dawn.

I now address myself to the question I believe has been asked in some quarters—what is the navy doing?

When on Sunday night the news was received from our air reconnaissances over the whole of the North Sea that German battle cruisers with a number of other cruisers and vessels and destroyers were at sea and moving northward, the commander in chief put to sea to find them and bring them to action.

At the same time, independent of this, a strong British naval force was approaching Narvik in order to lay a mine field off the Norwegian coast. The mine field was laid according to plan at daylight on Monday night. The task of mine laying was accomplished and they withdrew in order to avoid the risk of any collision with Norwegian war vessels.

Saw Enemy Ships

One of the destroyers of this northern force that went to lay mines lost a man overboard on Sunday afternoon and stayed behind some time to pick him up. This destroyer, the Glowworm, was proceeding northward to rejoin its force when at 8 o'clock on Monday morning she saw first one and then two enemy destroyers, which she engaged. She then reported an unknown enemy ship before her to the northward.

These incidents came to us one by one at few-minute intervals as they occurred, but the last message ended abruptly and we can only conclude that the Glowworm has been sunk by greatly superior forces of the enemy which she had engaged. Since then fighting has been continued night and day without stop.

It is going on now—a widely dispersed but none the less general action between a large number of German ships and aircraft and such forces as we are able to have there.

During Monday morning it looked as if the enemy forces which sank the Glowworm would be caught between our forces, but they got away.

On Tuesday, the fleet was cruising to the south about the level of Bergen when during the afternoon it was attacked continuously by German aircraft.

British Ships Hit

Two cruisers were slightly damaged by air missiles but that did not interfere at all with their work and they are still with the fleet.

One very heavy bomb hit the flagship Rodney, but her very strong deck armor resisted the impact successfully. So far as the structure of our men-of-war is concerned, this must be considered satisfactory.

The cruiser Aurora which was joining the fleet was subjected to five diving bombing attacks which were pressed with courage, but which all failed. The destroyer Gurkha, which was escorting the Aurora, was hit. She listed very heavily and sank after four or five hours. But almost all of her crew were rescued.

The same afternoon the destroyer Zulu sank a German U-boat off the Orkneys.

Meanwhile, far to the north off Narvik at daybreak on Tuesday morning Renown, one of our battle cruisers, percelved Scharnhorst and a 10,000-ton Hipper-class cruiser, which had evidently gone up with the force the day before.

Cruiser Opened Fire

They were seen in the distance dimly amid snowstorms of a tempestuous day. The sea was running very high and gales were blowing furiously, but our battle cruiser opened fire at 18,000 yards and after three minutes the enemy replied. The enemy almost immediately turned away and, after nine minutes, the Renown observed hits forward of the superstructure of the German battle cruiser.

Thereafter her whole armory stopped firing but later, after having turned, she began firing under local control. The speed which the battle cruiser maintained was very great and Renown had to push to twenty-four knots through very heavy seas breaking over her forward gun turrets and after a further two minutes of firing a vertical column of smoke from what they called a possible second hit was observed in Scharnhorst, who then turned away and retired at high speed without hampering herself by further firing.

During this period a shell passed through our vessel about the waterline without bursting. . . . A second shell went through the foremast and carried away the main aerial. There were no casualties in Renown.

The 10,000-ton cruiser of the Hipper class now tried to cross Scharnhorst. Hipper threw a smoke screen to cover Scharnhorst and Renown opened fire upon Hipper, which turned away, and both ships retired at high speed, Hipper dodging the fire, which became intermittent.

You must imagine that all the time snowstorms were closing the view and the sea was running very high. In the end we must regret to have to say that they succeeded in leaving us.

Ordered To Narvik

Now still on Tuesday night we gave orders to our destroyers blockading West fjord, a great stretch of water sixty miles long leading up to Narvik, to attack the enemy which had got in there.

There were six destroyers and U-boats reported and, moreover, it was expected that the Germans had landed a certain number of guns during the time they had been there. They were very quick in landing there and making themselves fast.

Capt. Warburton Lee, with five destroyers, attacked six of the latest enemy destroyers and such guns as they could have landed on shore in the interval.

Coming to a fierce fight in Narvik fjord there were combatants knocked out on each side in fierce fighting worthy of any in records which are preserved and treated with respect in the long history of the navy.

What we aimed at was the destruction of store ships, as well as the crippling of the enemy forces. On the way back we are told two destroyers who were escorting their wounded comrade out of the fjord unpursued by the enemy met the Ravensfeld full of reserve ammunition with which, I suppose, it was intended to turn Narvik into a kind of Gibraltar. At any rate, this ship was blown up, and we must regard this as simplifying our task.

Aircraft Attack

Now I come to Wednesday. Here a very determined attack was made by three waves of the Royal Air Force who flew in every direction for reconnaissance for attack and for protection of the navy. Two waves of the R. A. F. of twelve planes each attacked two German cruisers in Bergen fjord which were covering German troops who were landed there. One of these light cruisers was hit and we have not seen anything of her since.

On Wednesday morning the fleet air arm came on to the scene for the first time in this war when sixteen aircraft, which are perhaps not of the latest pattern, flew from the Orkneys and attacked the remaining cruiser in Bergen which was moored alongside. They attacked in succession of threes, making low bombing dives and casting 500-pound bombs at the lowest point.

They scored three hits and out of sixteen, fifteen returned. A little later when reconnaissance aircraft were sent over, no cruiser was seen. Where this one had been lying a streak of oil about a mile long was seen on the surface of the harbor as if the result had been obtained.

30.24-1593

30.24—1593

Today at daybreak torpedo carrying aircraft of the fleet air arm, eighteen in number, have attacked enemy shipping in the harbor at Trondheim. We had hoped to catch a Hippen class cruiser which was reported to be there. She had, however, levanted in the night and all we could get was a destroyer which was hit by a torpedo.

Subs Not Asleep

Our submarines, by no means asleep, have taken a heavy toll of German transport and store ships crossing to Scandinavia.

We have given them the fullest liberty of action where humanity imposes no restraint.

All the German ships in the Skagerrak and Kattegat will be sunk, and by night all ships will be sunk as opportunity serves.

We are not going to allow the enemy to supply their armies across these waters with impunity.

The Germans already have ordered all merchant ships from this area.

In this respect our advice coincides with theirs.

We hope to take an increasing toll.

Up to the present nearly a dozen ships, some of large tonnage, have been sunk or captured either in the Kattegat or in other parts of the North Sea or in attempting to bring supplies to force-landed Narvik.

London, Friday, April 12 (AP)—The Reuters news service, quoting authoritative Norwegian circles in Stockholm, said early today that British forces are understood to have effected a landing a short distance south of Narvik and are endeavoring to join up with Norwegian forces.

The same sources, said Reuters, reported the British and Norwegians were "in close contact near Bergen."

Copenhagen, April 11 (AP)—The Danish Government will publish tomorrow the list of Danish casualties which resulted from the German entry into Denmark.

British Plane Carrier Reported Hit.

BERLIN, April 11 (A. P.).—German bombing planes badly damaged a British airplane carrier in the North Sea late this afternoon, DNB, official German news agency, reported. The agency said a bomb of heavy caliber struck the British ship squarely.

Nazis List Denmark Casualties.

COPENHAGEN, April 11 (A. P.).—The commander of German forces occupying Denmark told foreign correspondents tonight that the lightning occupation was accomplished at the cost of only one German soldier killed and ten wounded and ten Danish soldiers killed and several wounded.

Nazis Said to Plan Gibraltar.

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (A. P.).—The newspaper Tidningen reported from Berlin today that Germany had sent 3,000 laborers to Denmark and Norway to fortify newly occupied coastal positions. Germany, it said, intends to build a "Gibraltar" on the Danish coast and another on the Norwegian coast as keys to her control of the Kattegat and Skagerrak, the passageway between the Baltic and North seas.

Churchill Lists British Naval Losses

LONDON, April 11 (A. P.).—Naval losses as detailed by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, before Commons today follow:

BRITISH—Destroyer Glowworm, sunk by two German destroyers; destroyer Gurkha, sunk by aerial bombs; battleship Rodney, hit by bomb, seven men injured; battle cruiser Renown, pierced by two German shells; cruiser Aurora, damaged by bombs. He did not mention the destroyers Hunter and Hardy, lost in the battle of Narvik yesterday.

GERMAN—One submarine sunk by destroyer Zulu off the Orkneys; indicated damage to the battleship Scharnhorst; "four German cruisers and a number of German destroyers together with several more U-boats have been destroyed all since Sunday . . . nearly a dozen ships, some of large tonnage have been sunk or captured" in the Skagerrak, Kattegat, the North Sea or before Narvik.

BULLETINS

New York, April 11(AP)—Eric Sevaried, CBS correspondent in Paris, reported in a broadcast to the United States tonight that as he went on the air at 10.15 P. M. there was continued and heavy anti-aircraft fire around the French capital. He said he had heard no planes or bombs.

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-FOLLOWING ARE ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL ABSTRACTS FROM WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH, MAINLY CONCERNING HITLER'S "MISTAKE" IN INVADING SCANDINAVIA AND CHURCHILL'S SUMMARY OF BRITISH VICTORIES AT SEA: (EDITORS: SEE PARTIAL TEXT MOVED ON THIS WIRE IN DAY).

I CONSIDER HITLERS ACTION IN INVADING SCANDINAVIA AS GREAT A STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL ERROR AS THAT OF NAPOLEON WHEN HE INVADED SPAIN.

HITLER HAS VIOLATED THE SOIL OF VIRILE PEOPLES DWELLING IN EXTENSIVE COUNTRIES, CAPABLE OF MAINTAINING WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH AID PROLONGED RESISTANCE TO HIS SOLDIERS AND HIS GESTAPO.

HE HAS ALMOST DOUBLED THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

HE HAS MADE A WHOLE SERIES OF COMMITMENTS FOR WHICH HE WILL NOW HAVE TO FIGHT IF NECESSARY DURING THE WHOLE SUMMER AGAINST POWERS POSSESSING VASTLY SUPERIOR NAVAL FORCES AND WHICH ARE ABLE TRANSPORT THEIR FORCES MORE EASILY THAN HE CAN.

I CANNOT SEE ANY COUNTER-ADVANTAGE HE HAS GAINED EXCEPT THE SATISFACTION OF ANOTHER EXERCISE OF BRUTAL LUST, OF UNBRIDLED POWER.

GRIEVED AS WE ARE AT THE MISERY NOW EXTENDED TO WIDER AREAS, WE ARE GREATLY ADVANTAGED BY WHAT HAS OCCURRED, PROVIDED WE CAN, WITH UNCEASING AND INCREASING VIGOR, TURN TO THE UTMOST PROFIT THE STRATEGIC BLUNDER INTO WHICH OUR MORTAL ENEMY HAS BEEN PROVOKED.

EVERYONE MUST RECOGNIZE THE RECKLESS HANDLING WHICH HAS FLUNG THE WHOLE GERMAN FLEET OUT UPON THE SAVAGE SEAS OF WAR AS IF IT WERE A MERE COUNTER TO CAST AWAY FOR A PARTICULAR OPERATION.

WE AND THE FRENCH ARE FAR STRONGER THAN THE GERMAN NAVY.

WE HAVE ENOUGH FORCES TO MAINTAIN CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AT SAME TIME THAT WE CARRY ON OUR OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH SEA.

BUT IN THE VERY MUCH SMALLER FORCES OF GERMAN NAVY, THE MOST GRIEVOUS LOSSES HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUSTAINED.

NORWEGIAN BATTERIES HAVE TAKEN THEIR TOLL.

FOUR GERMAN CRUISERS, NEARLY HALF THEIR TOTAL STRENGTH, HAVE BEEN SUNK AND A NUMBER OF GERMAN DESTROYERS, WITH SEVERAL MORE U-BOATS, HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, ALL SINCE SUNDAY.

THE GERMAN NAVY MUST BE REGARDED AS DEEPLY MUTILATED IN RESPECT TO THIS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AND INDISPENSABLE CRUISER STRENGTH. XX

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LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS TODAY BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"WE HAVE GREATLY GAINED BY WHAT HAS OCCURRED IN SCANDINAVIA AND NORTHERN WATERS IN A STRATEGIC AND MILITARY SENSE."

"X X X NEARLY A DOZEN (GERMAN) SHIPS, SOME OF LARGE TONNAGE, HAVE BEEN SUNK OR CAPTURED EITHER IN THE SKAGERRAK OR THE KATTEGAT OR IN ATTEMPTING TO BRING SUPPLIES TO FORCES LANDED AT NARVIK."

"ALL GERMAN SHIPS IN THE SKAGERRAK AND THE KATTEGAT WILL BE SUNK;" X X X HITLER, BY INVADING NORWAY, "HAS DOUBLED THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ALLIED BLOCKADE."

GERMANY'S NORWEGIAN OCCUPATION WAS "AS GREAT A STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL ERROR AS THAT WHICH WAS COMMITTED BY NAPOLEON IN 1808 WHEN HE INVADED SPAIN."

"WE CERTAINLY FIND NO REASON TO DETER US FROM ENTERING ON ANY FURTHER PERILS THAT MIGHT LIE BEFORE US. WE ARE READY TO ENCOUNTER THE UTMOST MALICE OF THE ENEMY AND TO ACHIEVE A READY VICTORY IN WHAT IS A WORLD CAUSE."

"IT IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST USE BLAMING THE ALLIES FOR NOT BEING ABLE TO GIVE SUBSTANTIAL PROTECTION TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES WHEN WE ARE HELD AT ARM'S LENGTH BY THOSE COUNTRIES UNTIL THEY ARE ACTUALLY ATTACKED X X X."

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"WE HAVE THE MOST PROFOUND SYMPATHY WITH THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE, X X X THEIR FUTURE AND INDEPENDENCE ARE BOUND UP WITH THE VICTORY OF THE ALLIES."

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BRITISH CLAIM 19 NAZI PLANES

Report Heavy Damage Done to Scapa Flow Raiders.

LONDON, April 11 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that nineteen German aircraft have been destroyed by British warplanes since Sunday and that the Royal Air Force has lost only six in that period.

Britain officially announced that heavy damage was inflicted on German bombers which yesterday raided a convoy off Scotland and made the "most murderous" yet on oft-bombed Scapa Flow and other places in the Orkney Islands.

A joint communique by the Admiralty, Air and Home ministries said anti-aircraft batteries and pursuit planes brought down four of the Scapa Flow raiders and two of the others, and that three other planes in all were badly damaged.

Spectators said two towns in the Orkneys were machine-gunned as well as bombed, but the only listed casualty was one slightly wounded service man.

The many German bombs fell "miles wide" of warships but splashed near some trawlers, a witness said.

Operations Since Sunday.

Amplifying an earlier communique, the Air Ministry said seven of the German planes raiding the Orkneys and the convoy were shot down and two were so badly damaged that they probably failed to return home.

The communique said:

"Since the early morning of Sunday, April 7, all operational commands of the Royal Air Force have been intensively engaged in operations against the enemy.

"In addition to normal security

30.24—1595

and convoy protection patrols, reconnaissance aircraft have maintained close watch over the North Sea on the Norwegian coast and on German naval bases, with the result that much valuable information has been made available to our naval and air forces engaged with the enemy.

"On Sunday a bombing attack was launched against a strong enemy naval force off Horns Reef (a Danish promontory just north of Esbjerg).

"From dawn on Monday throughout the day extensive reconnaissances were carried out. In the evening an enemy attack on Scapa Flow was beaten off, five German bombers being shot down by our fighters.

"Throughout Tuesday our aircraft were engaged in locating and reporting the position of enemy warships in Norwegian waters, and in the evening a bomber attack in force was delivered on a German cruiser lying off Bergen.

"Subsequent reconnaissance indicates that this ship was sunk.

"On Wednesday, British long-range fighters reconnoitered Norwegian airdromes, which had been occupied by the enemy. In spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire, low-flying attacks were delivered, resulting in destruction of at least three aircraft.

"During the evening, repeated but abortive attacks on Scapa Flow and a convoy were successfully driven off. Four German bombers were shot down by our fighters and three by anti-aircraft gunfire while two more were so damaged as to make their return extremely doubtful.

"In the course of these operations we have lost two flying boats, one reconnaissance aircraft and three bombers. No fighters have been lost.

"During the same period, nineteen German aircraft are confirmed as having been destroyed."

Unofficially the British claim that a total of sixty-five German planes have been shot down in raids on Britain or off its coasts since the war started.

Chamberlain Reveals He's Still Running War

LONDON, April 11 (AP).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made it clear in the House of Commons today that he remained the supreme director of Great Britain's war effort.

He told the House he had agreed to be chairman of the Ministerial Committee of Military Co-ordination on exceptional occasions. First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill, as the senior service Minister, he said, would preside ordinarily.

Churchill Report Draws Crowds to Parliament

Entrances Jammed, House Scene Is Animated

LONDON, April 11 (AP).—There were animated scenes in the House of Commons today as members of Parliament assembled to hear First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill's statement on the war at sea. American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy was the first foreign diplomat to enter the visitors' gallery.

Hundreds massed outside the entrance to the Houses of Parliament cheered Churchill's arrival and the sound drifted into the sunlit House, where early questions to the government were inaudible because of the rumble of conversation in all parts of the hall.

Churchill Speaks Of 'Campaign of 1941'

LONDON, April 11 (A. P.).—From Winston Churchill's war report in the House of Commons today:

"It was intolerable to watch week after week (German) ships passing down this (Norwegian) corridor carrying iron ore to make shells which will strike down the young men of France and Britain in the campaign of 1941?"

Did this mean that the First Lord of the Admiralty had definite ideas as to how the allies would be waging war next year? Or had he in mind merely the fact that it takes most of a year to turn ore into shells?

PUBLIC WARNED OF POSSIBILITY OF NAZI BLOW

Paris Feels Attack May Be Feint Preceding Push Into Lowlands

Premier Reynaud Tells Deputies That Hopes For Victory Are High

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 11—France canceled all army leaves today after receiving information which led the Government to believe the Germans might be preparing to strike a major blow on the Western front.

The exact nature of this "very clear" information was not divulged, but it was given distinct credence in official French circles, and military authorities thought enough of it to warn the public against such a possibility.

May Mean Push Into Lowlands

To the French high command offensive in the west might, however, mean a German feint against their positions preceding a push into the Netherlands. French military men emphasized this possibility.

Despite such gloomy forebodings, the French found something to cheer about in Premier Paul Reynaud's declaration before a cheering Chamber of Deputies that Allied naval operations had sunk eighteen Nazi ships off Norway against a loss of only four British men-of-war and no French losses. Reynaud also disclosed that one Polish destroyer was fighting with the Allied forces.

Hope For Victory High

Hopes for an Allied victory are high, Reynaud said, because Germany while obtaining "tactical success" at the start made an "immense strategic error."

"There is no example in history to show," he told the Deputies, "that a war operation undertaken with a decisive marine inferiority would not be ended by defeat."

Reynaud said reports on the progress of the Norwegian naval action were "rare because the ships cannot use their radios."

Praise For Navies

The Premier spoke twenty minutes before a packed chamber, with many diplomatic representatives present. He ended with praise for the British and French navies, which was loudly applauded.

He began his statement by telling the Deputies and diplomats that "the battle of iron is continuing in Norway."

He termed Germany a "besieged nation" and he compared the Norwegian resistance to the Germans to the Belgian fight against the same invaders in 1914.

He assured the Chamber that all news from the Norwegian battlefields—good or bad—would be published.

Preparations For Attack

The semi-official French news agency, Havas, announced that "at various points preparations have been observed which could indicate that an attack is coming" on the Western front.

Nothing had developed yet, however, for the high command's evening communique reported only "to the west of the Vosges some enemy artillery fire which was vigorously returned by French artillery."

The Germans made three deep aerial reconnaissance flights over eastern and northern France today. Earlier this morning French authorities said their pursuit planes had shot down two German craft which were said to have attempted to approach Paris.

After seven months of war, several million French troops backed up by more than 200,000 British soldiers were massed before and behind the Maginot Line. Near the German borders advance troops were sheltered amid the ruins of villages pounded by German artillery.

Recent Nazi Activity

Recent French intelligence reports have told of considerable German activity not only on the one-hundred-mile land front between the Moselle and Rhine rivers, but also on the Luxembourg, Belgian and Dutch borders.

On the home front, former Premier Leon Blum's Socialist party joined former Premier Edouard Daladier's Radical-Socialists, the Republican Federation and the Socialist and Republican Union in approving postponement of today's scheduled Chamber debate on Reynaud's conduct of the war in order to give his Cabinet "full liberty of action."

The Premier tonight conferred with the French Ambassador to Turkey, R. L. D. Massigli, and Gen. Maxime Weygand, the French commander in the Near East, who previously had talked with Daladier.

—Western Front Vigil—

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 11—Formal advice to the French to be prepared for possible heavy fighting on the Western front was issued today by military authorities and circulated to newspapers by the semi-official Havas news agency.

"The events in north Europe should not lead us to forget our front between the Moselle and the Rhine," the statement said. "This front may blaze up from one day to the other. At various points preparations have been observed which could indicate that an attack is coming."

French Down Two Planes

French pursuit ships shot down two German scouting planes when they attempted to approach Paris early this morning, the high command announced.

An authorized commentator said the air fight took place near the capital. Paris radio broadcasts were cut off the air temporarily, the practice when belligerent planes approach, but there was no alarm.

Broadcasting was halted for a few minutes about noon for a second time, but the reason for this was not known.

The French command, following the course of Scandinavian fighting, which is chiefly between British and German naval forces, has continued full preparations for any German attack on the Western front, military sources said.

Meanwhile, scouting patrols on both sides of the front continued to feel out each other and seek information on troop placement.

Military quarters said that complete measures had been taken to throw the full force of the French Army against the Germans in case of attack.

"Full Liberty" For Reynaud

On the home front, Former Premier Leon Blum's Socialist party joined three others—Former Premier Edouard Daladier's Radical Socialists, the Republican Federation and the Socialist and Republican Union—in approving postponement of today's Chamber of Deputies' debate in order to give the Cabinet "full liberty of action."

Daladier, now National Defense Minister, received Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander in chief of French eastern Mediterranean forces, then conferred simultaneously with Air Minister Laurent Eynac, Gen. Maurice Gamelin, commander of Allied forces in France; Gen. Alphonse George and Air Marshal Gen. Joseph Vuillemin.

The French communique said:

"A calm night on the Alsace-Lorraine front.

"Two enemy scouting planes were shot down on the morning of April 11 by our fighter aircraft."

German Communique

Berlin, April 11 (AP)—The German communique today said:

"No special developments in the West.

"Air reconnaissance over central and northern France continued depite bad weather conditions and strong defense."

The public and the military especially were warned not to discuss military matters where such discussions might be overheard.

Holland has a small but active Dutch Nazi movement. Moreover, her authorities have recognized the existence, within the country, of many foreign espionage agents, and have sought since the start of the war to track them down.

Some observers believed a curb now would be placed on the activities of the Dutch Nazis.

In connection with the special defense precautions, the statement said the Netherlands is situated "in the storm corner of Europe."

"Therefore the Government must apply the strongest possible security measures," the statement added, "and cannot allow itself the luxury of taking any risks."

Holland Takes Steps To Meet Dangers Within

The Hague, *Friday*, April 12 (AP)—Official sources disclosed early today that the Netherlands Government is taking steps to secure the country against "dangers" from within as well as from outside the Netherlands in view of the fast-moving war developments in Europe.

The nature of the steps taken and planned to insure the security of the country was not announced.

A semi-official statement said the Government was "fully convinced of danger which might threaten internally."

Rumormongers Warned

Warning was given against the spreading of rumors, either with malicious intent or in thoughtlessly trying to predict events.

BERLIN CLAIMS SWEEP; OSLO OFF AIR, FATE HIDDEN

German Spokesmen Say Allies Haven't Even Obtained Foothold.

SCORN SKAGERRAK REPORTS

Insist No British Soldiers Have Been Landed and Tell of Seizing Danish Island.

BERLIN, April 11 (A. P.).—Nazi Germany is steadily tightening her fist of iron on Norway, authorized Germans contended today, and defying the allies to loosen her hold.

"German positions throughout Norway are so thoroughly consolidated," these sources asserted, "that there is not the remotest possibility they could be dislodged by English and French forces."

They pictured a steady stream of German soldiers being transported to the northern kingdom to strengthen the forces landed Tuesday at strategic points.

Authorized sources then made the most categorical denial of reports of an extensive sea battle.

"In only two places did the German air force have encounters with the British fleet (yesterday)," they said, "but reports of a clash of major forces of the navy are wholly unfounded.

"Our transports continued crossing the Skagerrak unmolested until the Norwegian situation was completely in control."

[Night long fighting between naval forces, however, was reported from Sweden to have taken place in the Skagerrak and four out of ten German troopships this morning were reported sunk, another was burning and a sixth was damaged seriously.]

The Gist of Nazi Claims.

High points of the official announcements issued here included:

1. DENMARK — The high command announced extension of Nazi control yesterday to the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm, 25 miles off the tip of Sweden.

2. NORWAY—German troops proceeded "on schedule" yesterday, occupying Elverum in the forenoon, consolidating positions at Oslo and along Oslo Fjord and destroying three British destroyers and severely damaging another in an attempt to take Narvik, Bergen and Drontheim (Trondheim) "are firmly in German hands."

[Stockholm advices said Norwegian troops had recaptured Hamar, sixty miles north of Oslo, and driven the Germans south from Elverum, twenty miles east.]

3. AIR—German war planes patrolling the North Sea hit a British destroyer with "heaviest caliber air bombs" and in a raid on the Scapa Flow region put out of commission one anti-aircraft and one searchlight battery. A British chaser was shot down and two German planes are missing. British planes carried the air war to Norway and attacked the airport of Stavanger, now occupied by German air forces, "without success."

4. DNB, official German news agency, in a special bulletin reported that the German army at Bergen had confiscated five British steamships loaded to capacity with cannon, machine-guns, munitions and other war materials. These seizures, it contended, showed that the British had planned to land expeditionary forces at Bergen and other points.

Not at War With Norway.

In their review of the situation in general, authorized Germans asserted the German Government was not at war with Norway.

[Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht on the contrary was quoted as saying that Norway was at war with Germany.]

They said there was confusion as to the precise status of the Norwegian Government.

"Most of the legal government, according to reports received in Berlin," it was said, "is somewhere on the Swedish border.

"This Government now seems to be somewhat in the position of the former Polish Government when it fled to the Rumanian border—that is, completely out of touch with the Norwegian people and State.

"At the same time discussions between the German Minister to Norway, Kurt Brauer, and King Haakon cannot be described as broken off.

"The best description is that up to now there have been discussions without positive result. There is a possibility they may be resumed."

Co-operation—Except in Oslo.

The Germans said that in Oslo and other occupied regions cooperation between the Germans and Norwegians was proceeding without incident.

They denied that the Norwegian army had been mobilized, stating "that would be foolish as under the most favorable circumstances the Norwegians would be outnumbered completely."

Norway's Minister remained in Berlin and German officials said he was maintaining normal contact with the German Government.

Only this morning, it was said, he asked the German Foreign Office to send coded dispatches to his Government because the usual communication lines were interrupted.

Quarters close to the German Government issued a series of vigorous denials of reports attributed to Stockholm, London and Paris.

hus it was denied that a major portion of the British fleet was in Kattegat leading from the North Sea to the Baltic.

[Reports from Stockholm and other points have indicated that British forces of sufficient strength to raid and partly destroy convoyed German troopships penetrated the Skagerrak, but there has been no suggestion that the forces constituted "a major portion" of the British fleet.]

"We know where it is," one source said, "but we aren't saying."

It also was denied that the battleship Gneisenau had been destroyed or damaged.

Germans also denied that any British effort to land troops in Norway has been in the slightest degree successful.

[British and other reports have not mentioned any attempts to land army troops. In unconfirmed reports of a second raid on Narvik yesterday, in which the British were reported to have been successful, marines were said to have been landed.]

"There are no British soldiers in Norway and there won't be any," an authorized source said, "because the German Army has anticipated every possibility of their landing.

"We don't know why our enemies disseminate such fantastic reports—but our suspicion is that it is a maneuver to distract attention of the world from the colossal strategic advantage attained by Germany in the lightning occupation of Denmark and Norway.

"It may be said that if England landed 100,000 men at any point on the Norwegian coast this afternoon there would not be 10,000 left this evening."

The High Command announced that German troops had occupied the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm without difficulty. The island lies about twenty-five miles off the southern tip of Sweden.

The occupation of Bornholm, which lies somewhat removed from the mainland peninsula and larger islands making up most of Denmark, was carried out yesterday, according to the High Command.

It also was reported that certain Norwegian coastal batteries had been taken over for defense of German-occupied [illegible] and that Norwegian defense forces—apparently those in the German-controlled zones—"readily agreed" to participate in air protection against the allies.

British fighting planes were said to have made a low attack on the airport at Stavanger yesterday afternoon, but without success. Stavanger is now a base for the German Air Force.

The Communique.

The text of the high command communique follows:

"No special developments in the west.

"Air reconnaissance over central and northern France continued despite bad weather conditions and strong defense.

"In the afternoon of April 10 German troops landed at Bornholm without incident. Otherwise the day passed quietly for army units stationed in Denmark.

"In Norway, on April 10, regions reached by German troops were safeguarded and expanded on schedule. Elverum, 25 kilometers east of Hamar, was occupied in the forenoon of April 10.

"Quiet is prevailing at Oslo. All fortifications in Oslo Fjord are occupied and in German hands and like other Norwegian coastal fortifications are put in shape for defense. Norwegian military authorities in Oslo declared their readiness to participate actively in air protection against English and French flyers.

"As previously reported, English naval forces attempted to enter Narvik harbor. In the course of a successful defense three enemy destroyers were destroyed, one destroyer severely damaged. Augmentation of German troops in Norway proceeded on schedule.

"Contrary to false English reports, Bergen and Drontheim (Drondheim) are firmly in German hands. Attempts to attack occurred nowhere. The air force on April 10 carried out in increased number reconnaissance over the entire North Sea and obtained important information about the status and movements of enemy naval forces.

'Fighting at Two Points.'

"Forces commissioned with the armed reconnaissance, because of bad visibility, made fighting contact with the enemy at only two points. One British destroyer was hit by the heaviest caliber air bombs. One anti-aircraft and one searchlight battery in the Scapa Flow region were put out of commission by bomb hits.

"British pursuit planes several times attacked German reconnaissance planes without success. One British chaser of the Hawker-Hurricane type was shot down off the Shetlands. Two of our own planes are missing.

"Units of (German) pursuit planes patrolled the Norwegian as well as the Danish west coast and safeguarded with strong forces the Norwegian coastal regions against enemy raids. Enemy plane entries were observed over the Norwegian west coast where the airport of Stavanger which is occupied by German air force troops was attacked by low-flying British fighting planes without success."

Nazi Plans in Norway.

Amid German celebration of "victory" over the British in protection of the Nazi foothold in Scandinavia there appeared a hint that newly occupied bases might be used for bombing attacks on England.

The Berlin newspaper Lokal Anzeiger declared that Germany, after having "successfully repulsed" the British destroyer attack on the Norwegian ore port of Narvik, "will not permit herself to be attacked continuously in Denmark and Norway."

The newspaper added that all the possibilities which these areas offer will be employed "for the defense of northern Europe and for the protection of the two occupied countries."

Meanwhile the accumulation of reports on Germany's far-flung Scandinavian operations filled in a startling picture of the Nazi swoop to put Denmark and Norway in a sort of "protective custody" at least so long as the war is on.

Evidence from quasi-official and authoritative sources indicates that the German movement on Norway and Denmark was not so much a suddenly conceived blow as a plan designed over several days to circumvent what was officially interpreted as a British intention to use the northland as a base for attack against the Reich.

The presence of German troops and ships distributed as far north as Narvik, hundreds of miles north of the nearest German port, so quickly on the heels of the first announcement of intent to swing a "protective arm" over Norway and Denmark was noted.

Movement Long Planned.

To observers this seemed to be solid evidence that the move was planned perhaps days—rather than hours—in advance. The actual occupation started about twenty-four hours after the British laid mines at three points in Norwegian territorial waters at dawn Monday.

It appears, however, that at least some of the first troops of occupation were transported to Norway by plane. At any rate, the German maneuver was so arranged that points lies many miles apart in the Scandinavian countries were taken almost simultaneously.

This morning's newspaper unanimously featured what they described as a German victory over the British Navy's attempts to land forces in Norway.

Adolf Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter carried the streamer: "English and French landing fleet destroyed."

The newspapers found support for their victory claim in an early morning High Command communique denying reports that the Norwegian cities of Trondheim and Bergen had been occupied by British forces.

In Oslo and Kristiansand crews of the destroyed cruisers Blucher and Karlsruhe are being used for this purpose.

Later in the day DNB said that German air force units had carried out reconnaissance and "protective" flights over the German, Norwegian and Danish coasts.

It said that anti-aircraft batteries had been established at all coastal points occupied by German troops and that already a British air attack on Trondheim had been repulsed.

BERLIN, Apr. 11 (AP).—DNB, official German news agency, reported today that German transports had landed large reinforcements at Oslo, Stavanger and Bergen.

Coastal batteries in occupied Norwegian cities are now manned for the most part by German troops and are ready to battle all attackers, DNB said.

30.24-1597

30.24—1597

German naval forces last night sank two more allied destroyers at the west fjord approach to Narvik, the official German news agency, DNB reported.

The agency said the newest sinkings brought to six the total of Allied destroyers sunk in the Narvik region.

(Britain has acknowledged losing four destroyers in naval warfare off Norway, two of them at Narvik.)

The agency did not say whether the newest losses had been inflicted by warships or coastal defense guns.

D. N. B. reported in a special bulletin that the German army at Bergen, Norway, has confiscated five British steamers loaded to capacity with cannon, machine guns, munitions and other war materials.

The agency said the seizures "finally clarified" British plans, which it said were the landing of British Expeditionary Forces at Bergen and other points.

These seized ships, it said, were sent to Bergen under the guise of "aid for Finland."

Later attempts to land British troops at Bergen after the German occupation were nipped in the bud by the German Air Force, D.N.B. said.

Occupy Baltic Island

The high command announced that German troops had occupied the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm without difficulty. The island lies about 25 miles off the southern tip of Sweden.

The high command reported that certain Norwegian coastal batteries had been taken over for defense of German-occupied areas and that Norwegian defense forces—apparently those in the German-controlled zones—"readily agreed" to participate in air protection against the Allies.

ALLIES DEFIED BY GERMANY ON GRIP ON NORTH

Nazis Declare Steady Flow Of Reinforcements Is Going To Norway

Assert They Forestalled British Plan To Do Same Thing

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, April 11—Germany thrust a protective arm into Scandinavia in "the nick of time" to forestall an alleged British plan to attack the Reich from Norway, Germans contended tonight.

They defied the Allies to break the German hold in the north, which they said was being consolidated with a steady, unbroken flow of reinforcements from Germany, and claimed new successes in the naval-air war.

DNB reported that two more British destroyers had been destroyed yesterday at Narvik, northern Norway.

Silent On Sea And Air War

Except for these reports Germans closed their lips tightly concerning naval and air actions in the Skagerrak, the Kattegat and the North Sea.

DNB reported in a special bulletin that the German army at Bergen, Norway, had captured five British ships loaded with war supplies, including cannon, machine-guns and munitions.

The German press and officialdom seized upon this report as evidence of a British plan to attack Germany from Norway and complete justification for Germany's thrust to the north.

Just "In Nick Of Time"

"If German troops had not gone up there in the nick of time and in imposing force," authorized sources said, "the English would be there now and Germany would be worrying about defense of her northern border."

The British ships were sent to Bergen ahead of time, DNB said, under the guise of "aid for Finland." The agency asserted the supplies were to have been used by a British expeditionary force which was supposed to occupy Bergen.

Germans also said that soldiers who occupied Oslo found fifty new American Curtiss planes which they said would be studied closely for any possible information on construction.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—American sources said between thirty and fifty Curtiss pursuit planes were shipped to Norway in the last few weeks for the Norwegian air force, but were of an old design.]

German silence on the air and sea war was attributed to the demands of military secrecy.

"To divulge all details now would, of course, be giving valuable information to the enemy," DNB observed.

However, the agency earlier said German naval forces Wednesday night sank two Allied destroyers at the West fjord approach to Narvik, bringing to six the total sunk there, and followed with the report that an aircraft carrier had been damaged in the North Sea.

Sending More Troops

Amid the reluctance to say much on actions at sea and in the skies, the Germans nevertheless declared that additional German soldiers were being transported to Norway in a movement they insisted was being carried out without hindrance by the enemy.

[Editor's Note—Swedish reports on the contrary said six or eight German transports had been sunk in the Skagerrak, and one had fled into a Swedish harbor but had been turned away.]

In the campaign to pacify Norway, DNB reported that several Norwegian battalions were disarmed in a sudden German attack on Elverum, where King Haakon previously had taken temporary refuge. The agency said the German drive started from Hamar.

"German positions throughout Norway are so thoroughly consolidated," authorized scources said today, "that there is not the remotest possibility they could be dislodged by English and French forces."

Following the report of the capture of British ships loaded with war materials in Bergen harbor, authorized quarters hinted there soon would be an expose of "full details of an English plan to convert Scandinavia into a theater of war."

The laying of mines in neutral Norwegian waters, it was charged, was undertaken with the knowledge of at least some Norwegian authorities.

A DNB dispatch under a Narvik dateline said that British rescued from destroyers sunk in a battle at Narvik yesterday said they were told on leaving England that they would be stationed on land in Norway to keep the British-laid mine fields in order.

To Leave Regime Alone

Germans in Berlin seemed inclined to keep their hands off Norwegian internal politics.

They said they understood the legal Norwegian Government was somewhere near the Swedish frontier and largely cut off from the country.

But several Ministers who returned to Oslo and are within grasp of the German occupation forces apparently are not being molested, German reports said.

The Germans are keeping at a distance from the so-called government organized by Vidkun Quisling at Oslo. It was pointed out that Quisling had not been commissioned by King Haakon, indicating that Germany recognized the authority of the monarch.

Norse People Seize Arms to Halt Invaders

Nazi Advance Is Believed Checked, Army Moving to Recover Trondheim

King and Son Elude Bombs by 3 Minutes

Flee Town Just Ahead of Raiders, Who Set Hamar and Elverum Aflame

By [illegible] Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—Norwegian minute men—many of them armed only with shotguns—joined the nation's determined little army of regulars tonight in dogged resistance to the German invaders, dislodging them, it was reported, from the strategic port of Bergen and throwing them back in an attack on Elverum, the temporary capital.

Overalled workers, peasants, rifle club members and military school cadets responded to the government's call to join the Anglo-French Allies against the Nazis. They took to the field with what weapons were at hand, hastily fortifying every possible defense point not in German hands.

The Norwegian Labor (government) party issued a proclamation urging the people to organize swiftly to fight Germany, because "the German dictatorship means the labor movement would be crushed and the whole people oppressed by barbaric tyranny."

A late afternoon radio report from the Norwegian commander at Bergen said his forces had retaken the city and were massing for an attempt to recapture Trondheim, farther up the west coast. Subsequent advices reaching Stockholm said that Bergen was in Norwegian hands but that the fortresses at the entrance of the harbor were still held by the Germans.

The Bergen commander reported the invaders were massing their forces around Trondheim. From the north Norwegian troops were advancing southward in the hope of cutting off the German troops operating between Trondheim and the Swedish border.

King Haakon VII of Norway and Crown Prince Olav fled from Nybergsund, Norwegian town near the Swedish border, today, only three minutes before German bombers raided the town, the Swedish news agency reported. Several persons were injured by the bombs.

The agency said the entire royal family was now safe at an undisclosed place . The King, his family and the Norwegian government had gone to Nybergsund from Elverum, thirty-five to the south.

The Norwegian government said Oslo's outer fortresses still were in Norwegian hands. This statement was borne out by reports of continued heavy firing against the Germans in Oslo Fjord, the waterway to the capital.

Minute Men Retake Bergen

The Norwegian minute men, it was reported, were the men who retook the port of Bergen. They also arrested the commander of the fortress of Kongsvinger, near the Swedish border, and deefated German forces before Elverum. The volunteers who arrested the Kongsvinger commander had just returned from Finland, where they fought against the Russians.

Late in the afternoon, there were few reports out of Norway, but Swedish observers expressed the view that the German invasion seemed stopped, at least at most points. The Norwegians were blocking all highways ahead of the Germans, and were reported methodically blasting bridges to make the German advance difficult and to cut off Nazi forces already in possession of Norwegian territory.

Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Storting (Parliament), announced here today that Norway's northern forces were co-operating fully with British forces against the German invasion. Hambro, who is in Stockholm on an undisclosed mission, made the announcement after communicating with the Norwegian government.

Hambro admitted that if the Germans intrenched themselves solidly in Norway it would be a difficult problem to eject them. He informed the Norwegian legations at Helsinki and Stockholm that offers of volunteers would be gratefully accepted and that instructions would be sent soon to speed their entry to Norway.

An announcement by the Norwegian government said the German troops which had tried to fight their way toward Elverum, where King Haakon VII and Premier Johan Nygaardsvold were in constant consultation, had been turned back at Eidsvold, about half-way up the rail line from Oslo.

Between Elverum and Hamar, which is seventy miles north of Oslo and to which the Norwegian government first fled, another contingent of German troops was repulsed by a civilian army manning machine guns at highway barricades.

Norwegians said the Germans who were under command of the former aviation attache of the German legation at Oslo, were bent on capturing members of Parliament and the Cabinet by surprise. Advices received here said that the German commander was killed, along with many of his troops, and that only two were wounded among the defenders.

Wanted to Capture King

A German soldier taken captive in the fighting south of Elverum said the German troops were ordered to take King Haakon and members of the government prisoners and bring them to Oslo. He said the Nazis had calculated they would have no opposition at Elverum, and the Norwegian fire so surprised them that many Germans were killed before they could take to cover.

King Haakon received today Kurt Brauer, German Minister to Norway, who made clear Berlin's demands before the King and Premier issued proclamations of defiance.

Brauer was said to have demanded that Vidkun Quisling's new and pro-Nazi regime be acknowledged as the government of Norway. King Haakon, however, rejected the demand after meeting with his Cabinet and declared his desire that Norway's rule should not change hands. Foreign Minister Koht delivered the King's answer to Brauer by telephone. This answer was said to have the approval of a committee of Koht and three members of the Storthing (Parliament), which had been named for eventual negotiations.

To Brauer's suggestion that Germany's proposals be accepted in order to avoid useless bloodshed and absolute warfare, Norway replied, Hambro declared here, that she was willing to open negotiations if Germany immediately halted all hostilities. When the German Minister answered that the Nezi action developed automatically, he said, no negotiations opened and Norway continued mobilizing.

Late last night, Hambro said, the German Minister asked to meet the Norwegian government and declared his willingness to go to Elverum. This, apparently, was the discussion which led to proclamations by the King and Premier declaring Norway's resolution to defend her soil.

Describing the government's escape from Oslo, Hambro said that a special train carrying the King, Cabinet and most of Parliament was bombed near a military airport but that no German troops had been seen en route. The Storthing met at Hamar, Hambro said, with only five of its 150 members absent.

In fleeing from Oslo, he said, the Norwegians managed to take away the gold reserves of the Bank of Norway, as well as stores of gasoline, oil and corn.

Sweden Mines 100-Mile Area

STOCKHOLM, Friday, April 12 (AP)—Swedish authorities today announced they were mining a 100-mile stretch of their west coast to guard Swedish neutrality from the actions of British and German fleets in the Kattegat. The mined waters extend north from Varberg, half way down the Kattegat, to half way between Lysekil and Stromstad, or within 30 miles of the Norwegian border near Oslo.

Norwegian minutemen, some of them armed with nothing but shotguns, rallied to the defense of the nation. They were reported to have retaken the port of Bergen, arrested the commander of the fortress of Kongsvinger, near the Swedish border, and defeated German forces before Elverum. The volunteers who arrested the Kongsvinger commander had just returned from Finland, where they fought the Russians.

Elverum was bombed several times yesterday. Two persons were killed, many hurt and numerous buildings were set afire by incendiary bombs. Three planes raided the town during the morning. In the afternoon, nine planes carried out attacks in several waves, dropping both explosive and incendiary bombs.

Kongsvinger also was bombed.

Both Elverum and Hamar, to which the government first fled after the German invasion Tuesday, early today were in flames. Many other Norwegian towns were reported bombed yesterday. Heavy columns of smoke were seen from the Norwegian-Swedish border south of Oslo, and cannonading could be heard.

German and Norwegian troops were fighting at several points west of Kongsvinger, and at Eidsvold, half way between Oslo and Hamar. The Germans, however, were masters of the major portion of the railway between Oslo and Kongsvinger. Heavy detonations were heard last night from the direction of Kongsvinger.

Twenty persons were hurt at Elverum, and the population still was fleeing early today. Norwegian sources said Elverum was an "open town" without fortresses.

Major Hoch-Nielsen, the commander of the Kongsvinger fortress, was seized by the Norwegian volunteers when he refused to give them arms. The volunteers then helped themselves to the equipment they needed. Major Hoch-Nielsen released the German prize crew taken last Autumn from the American steamer City of Flint upon orders from the German military command.

A late afternoon radio report from the Norwegian commander at Bergen said his forces had retaken the city from the invaders and were massing for an attempt to recapture Trondheim, further up the west coast. Subsequent advices reaching Stockholm said Bergen was in Norwegian hands but that the fortresses at the entrance of the harbor still were held by the Germans.

A Swedish traveler who drove a car from Hamar declared the railway station there was in flames and the town had been damaged severely.

Another traveler from Norway brought a report that the Germans had retired thirty miles south of Hamar. The inhabitants of Elverum, he said, expected the town would be bombed, since the German ultimatum delivered by the German envoy Wednesday evening was ignored.

Another report reaching here was that the police chief of Oslo, by the order of the German military commander, confiscated private automobiles and stocks of gasoline.

The afternoon newspaper Aftonbladet reported that German troops in Norway were reinforced by planes from new Danish bases.

PORT OF BERGEN RECAPTURED BY NORSE SOLDIERS

Troops Massing Now for Attempt to Win Back Town of Trondheim.

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (A. P.).—Norwegian forces have recaptured the port of Bergen from the German invaders, the Norwegian commander at the city reported today by wireless, and are massing for an attempt to wrest Trondheim, further up the west coast, from the enemy.

German troops are being concentrated around Trondheim in the expectation that the Norwegian attack will come shortly, he reported.

Norwegian troops were said to be advancing from the north in the hope of cutting off German troops operating between Trondheim and the Swedish border.

Following the commander's report on Bergen, other sources reported German planes had dropped light bombs as they circled the Kongsvinger Railway station.

[In London, Reuters, a British news agency, carried radio reports tonight that a naval battle between British and German units was in progress off Trondheim.

[Reuters attributed the reports to the Finnish radio which, in turn, quoted the Aalesund radio.

[It was added that British planes attacked German warships and German aircraft in Trondheim fjord.]

Reports pouring into Sweden said the Norwegians were blasting bridges to make German advances difficult and cut off German forces already in possession of Norwegian territory.

Norway, ordering her troops to co-operate with the British-French allies, was hastily fortifying every defense point and arming workers, members or rifle clubs and military school pupils to help defend the nation.

From southern Sweden came further reports of the British-German naval engagement fought off Paternoster Reefs at the eastern end of the Skagerrak yesterday, saying that six or eight German troop transports had been sunk. Part of those which escaped headed on north toward Norway and the others turned south.

Among the ships sunk was an ammunition supply ship, these reports said. One transport entered Marstrand, but left when ordered out by a Swedish warship.

Coastal reports said that about 160 Germans were lost when one troopship, the 2,503-ton Antares, which was torpoed yesterday. Thirty-four survivors were brought to shore, among them several cavalry and air force officers.

The Norwegian Government said German troops, trying to advance toward Elverum, the temporary seat of Government, had been repelled at Eidsvold, about half way up the railway line from Oslo.

The captured capital's outer fortresses still are in Norwegian hands, the Govenment reported, an assertion borne out by reports of continued firing against German forces in Oslo Fjord.

Between Elverum and Hamar another contingent of German troops, commanded by the former aviation attache of the German legation in Oslo, was turned back by hastily armed civilians who manned machine guns at barricades thrown up on the highway. Norwegians said the Nazis apparently intended to capture members of Parliament and the Government by surprise.

Germans Suffered Heavily.

The German commander was killed and severe losses inflicted on his forces, Norwegians said, adding that only two Norwegians were injured.

A Swedish newspaper reported Narvik recaptured by the British.

[Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, had declared, however, that "we have not reoccupied any Norwegian ports." His statement apparently did not cover any points which the Norwegians themselves might have regained.]

Mr. Hambro informed Norwegian legations in Helsinki and Stockholm that offers of volunteers would be gratefully accepted and that instructions would be sent soon to speed their entry to help against the German invasion.

Instructions to co-operate with the British were issued after the Norwegian northern commander, Col. Sundlo, had been ordered under arrest for co-operating with the Germans and Major Omdahl appointed to head the Norwegian forces in the Norvik region.

Taken by surprise, German troops attempting to advance along the railway east from Narvik were routed before they had time to form battle lines. Mr. Hambro declared the Germans retreated without firing a shot.

Sundlo a Friend of Quisling.

The displaced Norwegian commander was a close friend of Major Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi, who proclaimed himself head of a new government in Oslo after the German invasion.

Mr. Hambro said that German forces near Hamar, sixty miles north of Oslo, had been isolated from other contingents except for communication by air.

At Elverum, where King Haakon and Premier Johan Nygaardsvold told the German Minister of Norway's determination to resist the German invasion, all was quiet today after a German thrust into the region had been repulsed last night.

[The German High Command communique today, conflicting with this report, said that Elverum was captured yesterday.

[In London, Reuters, the British news agency, quoted the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter as reporting the Norwegian Government transferred from Elverum to Nybergsund, about fifteen miles from the Swedish border.

[This report, however, added that King Haakon was staying at Elverum, which is southwest of Nybergssund.]

British sea forces, attempting to keep the Germans from landing supplies or re-enforcements in Norway, were said meanwhile to have intercepted ten large troopships, sinking at least five, setting one afire, damaging at least one other and driving one into haven in Sweden.

Norway Refuses to Submit.

At Elverum, meanwhile, Premier Nygaardsvold issued a proclamation that Norway could not submit to German demands that she become a protectorate, and King Haakon, declaring his faith in his people's will to fight, concurred.

Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, asked how his Government considered Britain's declaration that Norway was now her ally, responded:

"We are at war with Germany, thereby in alliance with others at war with Germany. Besides that, we have concrete offers of assistance from England and France."

Koht said that Norway was determined to do everything to stay free of German rule.

Fort Bolaerne, in the outer part of Oslo Fjord, was said to be still in Norwegian hands and to have inflicted heavy damage on German troop transports attempting to reach Oslo.

Despite a German aerial bombardment and demands by Major Quisling, self-proclaimed head of a Norwegian Nazi Government, for surrender, the fort was reported still resisting.

Threaten to Shell Oslo.

The fortress at Horten, down the Fjord from Oslo, was reported to have surrendered, however. It was outside of Horten Tuesday that the 5,400-ton German cruiser Emden was sunk in a battle with the Olaf Tryggavson, largest of Norway's new warships, in which the Norwegian minesweeper Rauma also joined.

Three persons were said to have been killed and many others injured when residents of Oslo stampeded as about half the 250,000 population fled before the Nazis occupied the city.

Although the thunder of a sea battle was heard for four hours from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. yesterday, no British cruisers or destroyers were seen, leading to the conjecture here that the attack was made by submarines which slipped under mine barriers to challenge the Germans in the Skagerrak.

Observers on shore said that many Germans were rescued from sinking ships and that the bodies of many more were washed ashore. Both masts were shot from a Swedish trawler which chanced into the line of fire, but it remained at its task of picking up German survivors.

Tell of Nazi Flight.

In the action around Narvik, above the Arctic circle, newspaper reports here said that retreating German troops attempted to cross the frontier into Sweden aboard a train on the iron ore railway linking Swedish mines with the Norwegian port. Norwegians ripped the rails out at a point where a derailment would have plunged the Germans to death. The Germans abandoned the train and scattered through the countryside with Norwegian soldiers in pursuit.

Swedish travelers arriving here from Norway said that they happened into the thick of fighting on the highway between Hamar and Elverum.

About 200 Germans, supported by followers of Major Quisling, were firing from behind a barricade of overturned buses. Resisting, they said, were Norwegian soldiers, among whom were many still in civilian clothes and with no equipment except shotguns.

King Haakon received today Kurt Brauer, the German Minister to Norway, who made clear Berlin's demands before the King and the Premier issued their proclamations of defiance. Brauer was said to have demanded that Quisling's regime be acknowledged the Government of Norway.

King Haakon, however, rejected the demand after meeting with his Cabinet. Foreign Minister Koht delivered the King's answer to Brauer by telephone.

Swedes Are Volunteering.

From scattered parts of Norway, meanwhile, reports came of progressing Norwegian mobilization of troops with many civilians and Swedes volunteering.

Mr. Hambro told here of the Government's escape from Oslo. He said that a special train carrying the King, the Cabinet and most of Parliament, was bombed near a military airport but that no troops had been seen en route.

The Storting met at Hamar, Hambro said, with only five of its 150 members absent.

Fleeing from Oslo, he said, the Norwegians managed to take the gold reserves of the Bank of Norway as well as stores of gasoline, oil and corn.

Norwegian Planes Escape

He said 1,000 Germans were landed by airplane at the Oslo civil airport and that they later were reinforced.

Before the fight for Oslo was given up in order to avoid making the capital a battleground, Hambro said, four German airplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft batteries. Norwegian planes had left for the interior of the country before the Germans arrived.

About 5,000 Germans landed at Bergen, Hambro continued, but their progress stopped yesterday as Norwegian mobilization increased the defense forces' manpower.

To Brauer's suggestion that Germany's proposals be accepted to avoid useless bloodshed and absolute warfare, Hambro declared Norway replied she was willing to open negotiations if Germany immediately halted all hostilities.

NAZI GENERAL BOASTS DANES WERE OVERRUN

Commander Of Army Of Occupation Says One German Was Killed

King Christian Takes Daily Horseback Ride Through Copenhagen

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

Copenhagen, April 11—The German commander of the army of occupation in Denmark told me today that "considerably more" than an army corps (45,000 to 75,000 troops) carried out the invasion of this country with such precision that only one German soldier was killed and ten wounded.

The Danish casualties were ten killed and 20 wounded, he said.

After being flown here from Berlin in German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's private plane, I interviewed Gen. Leonhard Kaupisch, who made a name for himself in this war as commander of German forces in the Polish Corridor.

In Hotel England

I found him, smiling pleasantly and courtly, though determined looking, settled ironically enough in headquarters at the Hotel Angleterre (England), favorite hostelry of Englishmen in this country.

His red cheeks and clear blue eyes showed little effects of the seventy-two hours of toil in which his forces took possession of Denmark.

My first impression of Denmark as I arrived here was one of perfect peace.

At the airdrome there were a few German soldiers. Six military cars and half a dozen motorcycles passed my taxi on the way into the city.

"Simply Overran Country"

But I saw no other uniforms until I reached the Hotel Angleterre, where there were guards about the army headquarters.

General Kaupisch boasted that Germany's plans for occupation of the country were kept in such great secrecy that "the Danish Government and people were completely surprised. We simply overran the country before there was time to do anything.

"Such few deaths as occurred resulted from the fact that frontier guards quickly telephoned to several points near the frontier where officers alarmed their men before the non-resistance order from the capital could reach them."

Danes Retain Arms

"We are so convinced of the absolute loyalty of the Danish Government and people that we have left all arms, even the heaviest, in the hands of the Danish armed forces," he continued.

"The Danish army is demobilizing some reservists who had been called to the colors, but this was done without pressure on our part. Evidently these reservists are important for the economic life of the nation. We welcome their discharge, for additional barracks now become available."

The man who henceforth under German rule will be responsible for law, order and security in Denmark, said he just had come from an interview with King Christian, who, he said, "saw eye to eye" with him regarding the relations that should exist between the German authorities and the Danish Government and people.

King Rides Daily

The King took his daily horseback ride through the heart of the capital yesterday.

"We have come as friends, not to exploit or in any way put hardships on the Danish people, but to protect them," General Kaupisch said to me. "But, naturally, nothing must happen that is counter to German interests."

"That our lightning surprise maneuver succeeded was good for both sides for otherwise there would have been needless bloodshed. We have no desire to kill friends like the Danes."

The general's disclosure of the approximate size of the German force in

30.24-1599

30.24 - 1599

Denmark was in a remark he directed at Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the British Imperial Defense staff, who says the German army lacks experienced generals.

220 Miles In Day

General Kaupisch said he had been with the German general staff fifteen years, had experience in the World War, and "I also led a whole army corps in the past, and now I command considerably more than the usual strength of an army corps."

This force, Kaupisch told me, advanced into Jutland by motor and armored train and covered a distance of 220 miles the first day.

Kaupisch said the Gestapo (German secret police) had no agents in Denmark, and that no enemy civilians had been arrested.

Allied Diplomats To Leave

A decision on what to do with these civilians, he said, will be made soon. Other foreigners "who behave" will not be molested.

The French and British diplomatic missions will be allowed to depart, probably Saturday, it was indicated.

The Danish press will not be permitted to print anything calculated to harm German interests, Kaupisch declared, and an economic commission from Berlin is expected shortly to regulate the question of Danish trade, which no longer can go to Britain.

While may Danes took the occupation of their country imperturbably the war that has caught them up was brought home with full force by air raid restrictions which blacked out this once gay northern capital.

Police called for 250 auxiliaries to help during the blackout.

Evidence of the thoroughness of German preparations was seen in the sudden appearance of hundreds of shaded blackout street lamps similar to those used in Berlin.

Many restaurants shut long before their usual midnight closing time because their customers dwindled and, with the sale of alcohol prohibited, most nightspots were closed altogether.

Told Of Nearby Battles

Outwardly there were few indications of the presence of German troops although certain sections of Copenhagen were blocked off and, it was announced, two school houses had been requisitioned for barracks.

Peaceful resignation of the Danes to the situation and general quiet throughout the country contrasted strangely with the barrage of radio and press reports of violent sea and air battles in areas near this kingdom.

There were reports of a naval engagement between the British and Germans off northeast Jutland. German dispatches told of other engagements off the Norwegian coast.

Nazis Restrict Food Sale, Use Of Cars In Denmark

APR 12 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, April 11—Denmark, rich breadbasket of Scandinavia, felt the pinch of a nation on a wartime basis today as the German occupation brought mounting restrictions and signs of more to come.

With the sale of food restricted to four days' supply and all private automobiles banned from the roads after 7 o'clock at night, the Government party newspaper *Social Democrat* predicted:

"We will have to miss coal and gasoline and, still more, there will be a shortage of many others goods."

Danes Denied Their Beer

A regulation which hit beer-drinking Danes hard was that prohibiting alcoholic beverages. Its aim, apparently, was to help avoid any clashes between Danish citizens and German soldiers, for Denmark has plentiful supplies of beer.

Another prohibition stopped Denmark's streamlined, oil-burning train as an oil conservation measure.

Germans Warn Balkans Against Shifting Trade

APR 12 1940

Say Switch to Allies Would Be 'Unneutral'; Danube Guard Reported Agreed To

BUCHAREST, April 12 (Friday) (AP).—Germany has notified southeastern European nations that any country moving to switch trade from the Reich to the Allies will be considered "unneutral," it was reported reliably in southeastern capitals early today.

A German news bulletin issued in the same capitals also stated the Nazis had reached a full understanding with the Danubian nations, particularly Rumania, that "river shipping will be safeguarded with all means." The Reich has demanded the right to send gunboats down the river to protect transport of oil and wheat against "British sabotage."

The German notification concerning a switch in trade was given weight by the reported presence of more than 100,000 German "lightning" troops near the Hungarian frontier, and nearly 200,000 more at Cracow, in conquered Poland.

In addition it was reported here, without confirmation, that Russia had concentrated troops at Odessa, twenty-five miles from Rumania's eastern border.

Germans Slain in Bucharest

Adding to the accumulation of alarm along the Danube caused by these developments and the invasion of Scandinavia was the murder under Bucharest's Arch of Triumph of a German girl and a German munitions expert, reportedly by "the agent of another foreign power." It was feared interantional ramifications would increase Balkan tension.

Scattering of leaflets from speeding automobiles in the streets of Belgrade last night in which Yugoslavs were warned, "Do not resist Germany if you value your freedom," also contributed to the nervousness. Many persons were arrested, but released.

It was generally admitted that the presence of Nazi gunboats on the Danube in their territorial waters would be at least a technical violation of the little countries' neutrality, as well as a possible opening wedge for German land operations.

The trade warning was delivered verbally, it was reported, by Nazi representatives to trade leaders rather than to the governments themselves. It was understood the Nazis let it be understood that any country letting itself be "unneutral" would be inviting action which might extend to the military sphere.

Diplomats saw the reports of Soviet troop concentrations as indicataing Moscow and Berlin were working closely to tie Rumania in with any plans they might have. Bessarabia is the province Rumania won from Russia in the World War settlements, territory to which Russia never has renounced her claims.

Other reports said Rumania and Yugoslavia had agreed to place hundreds of river boatmen under military command, thus assuring Germany of neutral protection of her vital Danube traffic. It was also learned that Bulgaria was considering similar action, following a German request that she do so. The fear is widespread that Germany is ready to sieze the opportunity at the first sign of "non-co-operation" to occupy the Danube territories to the Black Sea.

Pay Bargeman Not to Work

It was reported that many pilots of barge crews in Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria had signed two-year contracts with a British company to stay off the river—some receiving the equivalent of $7,000 in a lump sum. The inactivity of these rivermen would cripple the scheduled transport of several millions of tons of oil, grain and other supplies to Germany, unless the Rumanian and Yugoslav governments should call the pilots for military service, thus voiding the contracts.

Allies Push Military Plans

Meanwhile, Allied military preparations were being pushed at top speed in the Near East as competent observers expressed the belief the war would spread in that direction.

The Allies apparently are determined to lose no time in bringing the Near Eastern army to adequate fighting strength. Heavy reinforcements of men and munitions have been asked of London and Paris.

Numerous British and French officials in the Near East have frankly admitted that Allied forces there are in no position at present to offer effective resistance. They contend that the British-French armies in the Levant are strong enough to defend that region, but are not yet ready to embark on a major expedition from their bases.

Preparations all point to the belief that there may be a sudden break of Nazi forces toward the southeast which the Allies, although still far from ready, must hastily prepare to meet.

The Allies' plans also vision the possibility of Italy's entrance into the war, which would completely alter the picture, making the Mediterranean and perhaps the Near East, itself, a battleground and seriously impair the communications of the Allied armies there with Britain and France.

Furthermore, a simultaneous conflict with Russia in the Caucasus must also be considered as a possibility.

confirmed on this side of the border.

(Russia lost Bessarabia to Rumania in the post-World War territorial changes, but has never renounced her claim to it.)

Rumania Masses Supplies

The advices pictured the Russian forces as veteran troops, many of whom had fought in Finland.

Meanwhile, the Rumanian Government issued a decree that all national defense factories must immediately store supplies for use in case of general mobilization. Supplies must be sufficient for fifteen days, the decree said.

At the same time an embargo was put on the export of sunflower seeds to Germany, which previously has bought almost the entire Rumanian crop to replace her deficiency in fats.

Germany And The Danube

The Government issued a formal denial of what it called "wild reports" that three German-bound Danube river freight boats had been sunk by explosives.

The Rumanian and Yugoslav governments were reported by usually reliable sources today to have agreed, at Germany's insistence, to call all their Danube river pilots for military service.

This action would void contracts which many Rumanian and Yugoslav rivermen signed with British and French agents and make them available for assignment to German Danube shipping by military command.

Protection Against Sabotage

The only official Rumanian comment was the statement that the Government was taking steps to protect Danube traffic from sabotage. The cargo of a British-chartered barge, which German reports said was carrying dynamite up the river, has been confiscated since its detention near the oil port of Giurgiu on April 6.

—BUCHAREST ACTS—

APR 12 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, April 11—Large numbers of Russian troop reinforcements were reported today to have moved into the Odessa region from the north. Odessa, on the Black Sea, lies about twenty-five miles from the Rumanian Bessarabia border.

The reports, reaching this capital from the frontier region, could not be confirmed on this side of the border.

The authoritative Belgrade newspaper *Pravda* declared the small neutral Danubian countries—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary—were arranging for international police control of the Danube.

Nazis Demand Control

Such control, which German circles said must necessarily be under Nazi leadership, was suggested by the semi-official Budapest newspaper *Pester Lloyd* yesterday as advisable "to prevent acts of sabotage."

(Commenting on reports abroad that Germany is determined to police the Danube, Germans today said discussions on this subject were under way with the Balkan countries, but it was denied that anything approaching "demands or an ultimatum" had been addressed to Rumania.

Allies' Weakness

("The problem of policing the Danube is recognized by Rumania as well as Germany and both countries are equally interested in seeing to it that the river does not become the scene of warlike actions," one German said.)

The freely expressed fear in the Balkans that Germany might move into southeastern Europe was heightened by the comments of numerous British and French officials in the Near East that Allied forces were unable—at present—to resist effectively.

Defense Force Only

These officials said the British-French armies in the Levant were strong enough to defend that area but were not yet prepared for any major expedition away from their bases.

They said the largest force which could be sent out of Palestine, Syria and Egypt was 200,000, small compared with the army Germany could place in the Balkans, and that transport facilities were insufficient. Allied air forces in the Near East are not large enough, they said.

REPUTED NAZI SPIES SLAIN IN BUCHAREST

German Man And Woman Found Murdered In Rumanian Capital

New International Complications In Balkans Are Feared Now

APR 12 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Friday, April 12—A German who identified himself as a military correspondent for Nazi newspapers was arrested by Turkish police today in a prohibited military area near Smyrna.

Police said he had in his possession photographs of various strategic points and oil depots.

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[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, April 11—The murder of a couple identified by police as a German girl and a German munitions expert under Bucharest's Arch of Triumph caused observers tonight to fear it would lead to international complications.

Police said they had evidence the couple were Nazi spies and had been murdered by "the agent of another foreign power."

The man, whose name, like the girl's, was kept secret by police, was said to be a former employe of the German munitions firm of Krupp. The girl was identified only as a 25-year-old blonde.

Berlin Denies Ultimatum.

BERLIN, April 11 (A. P.).—Commenting on reports abroad that Germany is determined to police the Danube, German spokesmen said today that discussions on this subject were under way with the Balkan countries, but it was denied that anything approaching "demands or an ultimatum" had been addressed to Rumania.

"The problem of policing the Danube is recognized by Rumania as well as Germany and both countries are equally interested in seeing to it that the river does not become the scene of warlike actions," one said.

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Turkey Acts Cautiously

ISTANBUL, April 11 (A. P.).—Turkey suddenly adopted a policy of greater caution toward Germany today as the authorities ordered the press to discontinue bitter attacks on the Reich.

Official quarters asserted that Turkey's basic policy of friendship toward Britain and France was unchanged, but they stressed that the alliance with the allies was designed to bring Turkey into the war only if its own security were threatened.

Officials admitted that the new policy of caution toward Germany was taken as a result of recent events in Scandinavia, where the Reich has demonstrated the speed with which it can move. It was said that Turkey wants to give Germany no possible pretext for action against her.

It is, however, believed here that

the European conflict quickly may spread to the Balkans even before the northern campaign long is under way. Up to now, it was pointed out, Turkey has waged a bitter press campaign against the Nazis.

Money Abroad

APR 12 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 11—The Stock Market today more than recovered losses of Wednesday as reports of German reverses in Scandinavia gave renewed confidence to investors. Prices moved up steadily and closed strong, although turnover was not heavy.

Bourse Gains Reduced

Paris, April 11 (AP)—Initial advances in the Bourse were cut to around one-half at the close of a session of wide fluctuations today. Reported Allied successes in Scandinavia brought sharp rises at the opening. Professionals later took profits when official news was not forthcoming. Rentes held net gains ranging from 10 to 70 centimes.

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Amsterdam Recovers Slightly

Amsterdam, April 11 (AP)—Domestic issues recovered in Bourse trading today, with net gains ranging to 5 points on the average. Sugar shares and Royal Dutch particularly were firm. American stocks were quiet, but the tone was favorable and finished with some improvement. Tin shares were weak. Netherlands loans were depressed in the Bond Market. British bonds were firm and French higher.

NEW U. S. PLANES SEIZED BY NAZIS

Berlin Says Troops Found 30 to 50 in Oslo.

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BERLIN, April 11 (AP)—Informed sources said today German troops who occupied Oslo found fifty new American Curtiss planes which had not been completely assembled.

They said they would be studied for any possible information or new construction details.

[Aviation experts said there were no secrets of design and that no military secrets could be involved because the airplanes could not have been sent to Norway had there been.]

The shipment of planes, informed quarters said, arrived in Oslo only a week ago and had not been completely assembled as yet.

The German informants who reported the plans capture did not disclose what models were taken. But Germans lately have made no secret of their curiosity as to what American aviation engineers might have up their sleeves.

Previously German technical experts have had opportunity to study American plane models from machines shot down on the western front (American made planes bought by the French or British) but so far as is known this is the first occasion on which numerous speciments of presumably new models came their way.

Nazis Take Their Own Butter to Denmark

BERLIN, April 11 (AP).—The German Army, among other things, took many tons of butter into Denmark.

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That hardly seemed necessary considering that Denmark has been piling up a bothersome butter surplus because of the wartime dislocation of transportation.

However, authorized German sources said that the German Army could not use Danish butter until the proper trade agreements had been made, and that the army in the field drew all its supplies from home.

Polish Army Will Aid In Defense of Norway

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 11—The Polish Government-in-exile announced tonight that the Polish Army in France is "burning" to get another crack at the Germans and will "take an active part on an extensive scale" in defending Norway.

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The Polish Information Service said:

"This is an announcement that units of the reconstituted army will for the first time take an active part on an extensive scale in military operations side by side with the Allies. As is already known, the Polish Government was prepared a few weeks ago to send its armed forces to aid Finland."

Nazis Plan Baltic 'Gibraltar'

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (AP).—The newspaper, "Tidningen," reported from Berlin today that Germany had sent 3,000 laborers to Denmark and Norway to fortify newly occupied coastal positions. Germany, it said, intends to build up a "Gibraltar" on the Danish coast and another on the Norwegian coast as keys to her control of the Kattegat and Skagerrak, passageways between the Baltic and North Seas.

Norse and Danish Ships Being Held at Hongkong

Cargoes of Latter Seized by British as Enemy Property

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HONGKONG, April 11 (AP).—British authorities here have detained eleven Norwegian and Danish merchantmen, three of which arrived today. Cargo aboard the Peter Maersk, 5,476 tons, and the other Danish vessels in the harbor have been seized as "enemy" property and the ships are under armed guard.

Despite Norway's entry into the war against Germany, Norwegian ships are still being refused clearance.

Reports from Singapore today said a number of Danish and Norwegian vessels were being held there by the British authorities.

Norwegian And Danish Ships Go To Hongkong

Hongkong, *Friday*, April 12 (AP)—All Norwegian and Danish ships engaged in the China coastal trade are reliably reported being assembled by British authorities at Hongkong. Eleven such ships now are here.

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Belgium's Precaution Keeps Her Out of War

BRUSSELS, Apr. 11 (AP).—Belgian's Defense Minister Henri Denis told a press conference today that it was thanks to its military precautions that Belgium had been able to stay out of the war.

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"For eight months," he said, "the army has been mobilized and considerable work has been done. So if any invader sought to try his chances and cross our territory he would find there only slim advantages to be gained."

Brussels Students Mass, Denounce Nazis

Brussels, April 11 (AP)—Several hundred Brussels University students carrying signs "Down With the Aggressor" engaged in sympathy demonstrations in front of the British and French Embassies today.

Police did not interefere but placed heavily armed guards around the German Embassy.

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Turkey Cautions on Reich

ISTANBUL, April 11 (AP).—Turkey suddenly adopted a policy of greater caution toward Germany today, as the authorities ordered the press to discontinue bitter attacks on the Reich.

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Official quarters asserted that Turkey's basic policy of friendship toward Great Britain and France was unchanged, but they stressed that the alliance with the Allies was designed to bring Turkey into the war only if her own security should be threatened.

Officials admitted that the new policy of caution toward Germany was taken as a result of recent events in Scandinavia, where the Reich had demonstrated the speed with which it could move.

It was said that Turkey did not want to give Germany any possible pretext for action.

Several Protestant Sects In Poland Unite

Preachers Trained In U. S. Now Traveling Through New Soviet Area, Moscow Newspaper Says

Moscow, April 11 (AP)—The newspaper *Bezhboznik*, organ of the "Godless" movement, discussing religious activity in Polish regions now under Soviet control, said today that about a score of preachers trained in the United States were traveling through Tarnopol province trying to persuade various religious sects that Soviet Russia persecutes religion.

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The newspaper said that a number of once mutually hostile Protestant sects had united following the establishment of the Soviet regime in eastern Poland.

These sects, the paper said, included among others the Evangelical Baptists.

Yugoslavians Warned By Leaflets Against Resisting Germany

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, April 11—Leaflets warning Yugoslavians, "Do not resist Germany if you value your freedom," showered into the streets of Belgrade tonight.

Police said the leaflets were thrown from speeding automobiles.

Many persons were arrested but all were released when they were able to show they had only picked up the leaflets.

Later the police said they had no clue concerning the identity of the distributors.

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The leaflets were headed, "Whose Turn Is It Now?"

"England, France first 'protected' Czecho-Slovakia, and look what happened to her," the leaflet began. "Neutrals! Do not be tempted by the promises of England and France. Recognize the power of Germany before it is too late. Without the friendship of Germany there is no peace for anybody."

U. S. Is Assured Canada Won't Try to Meddle

Mackenzie King, Planning Visit Here, Bars Attempt to Gain Support in War

OTTAWA, April 11 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King issued tonight a formal statement declaring "the Canadian government has no thought of attempting to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the affairs or policies of the United States."

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Mackenzie King said he issued the statement because, "in view of recent public statements, I wish to make clear the position of the Canadian government on the question of the attitude of the United States in the present war."

(It is to be assumed that the Prime Minister referred, among other things, to a speech on April 3 by Gordon Conant, the Ontario Provincial Attorney General, who said it was Canada's duty to do everything in its power to obtain the active participation of the United States on the side of the Allies.

The Prime Minister issued his statement during a press conference at which he told of his plans to visit Virginia, possibly this week end, with a stopover in Washington and probable calls on President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

His statement follows:

"In view of recent public statements, I wish to make clear the position of the Canadian government on the attitude of the United States in the present war. Canada has voluntarily entered the struggle which her Parliament and people considered vital for the maintenance of democracy and freedom.

"Our primary task and duty is to make as effective as possible our own contribution to the successful outcome of that struggle.

"The ruthless and treacherous attack which Germany has made this week on two countries, small in population and military resources, but great in their contribution to a progressive civilization and a peaceful way of life, has strengthened Canada's conviction as to the rightness and necessity of the action we have taken and our belief in the inevitable overthrow of the piratical and predatory regime which threatens the liberties of all freedom-loving nations.

"We are convinced that cause has the sympathy of all the free peoples of the world. At the same time we realize that it is for every country to decide for itself its policy toward the conflict.

"The Canadian government particularly has no thought of attempting to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the affairs or policies of the United States. Any other course would be as harmful as it would be unwarranted, and would show a disregard of the friendly understanding we have for years received from the people and government of a good neighbor."

BRANDY BULLETS

APR 12 1940

Bucharest, April 11 (AP)—Should Russians march into Bessarabia, Rumania plans to use brandy as well as bullets to repulse them.

In the last war, when Russians were in Rumania as allies, Rumanians say they guzzled all the liquor they could get their hands on and that their drunkenness resulted in several defeats.

As a strategic move, a reliable informant said, the general staff has moved big stocks of cheap brandy and vodka into the frontier region, to make liquor easily available to the Russians if they enter.

SWISS AGAIN MINING COAL

Lausanne, April 11 (AP)—Switzerland's wartime coal mines are being worked again for the first time in twenty years.

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A century ago the Swiss discovered small coal deposits in the Valais canton near Lausanne, but they are worth operation only when wars in Europe raise the price of coal. Three such mines have been opened recently.

COAL DUMPING

APR 12 1940

Berlin, April 11 (AP)—Dumping coal on the sidewalks, a peacetime offense against a police ordinance, has become a virtue for the duration of the war.

With so many Germans at the front, coal dealers cannot spare men to carry the coal from trucks into the basements. Now they may lump their load on the sidewalk and let the customer himself get the coal under his roof.

U. S. to Take Americans From North

State Dept. Authorizes Removal of All Seeking to Leave Scandinavia

APR 12 1940

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11 (AP).—The State Dept. announced today it had authorized the removal from Norway, Sweden and Denmark of all Americans wishing to return to the U. S.

The department decided to remove those wishing to go on an overland route through Germany to Genoa, for embarkation there, on U. S. ships. U. S. shipowners have assured their co-operation.

The department is communicating with the German government to obtain transit permission.

The State Dept. listed 1,067 Americans in Norway, 1,752 in Sweden and 552 in Denmark—a total of 3,371—as of Jan. 1.

Instructions to Envoys

Instructions went from Washington to U. S. diplomatic representatives in the three countries on the removal.

Those who can offord to will be expected to pay their passage. Funds will be advanced on notes for those who cannot.

30.24 - 1601

30.24 - 1601

Oslo Envoy Safe

U. S. Legation Ends Silence

APR 12 1940

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11 (AP). —The American Legation at Oslo has broken through the wall of silence separating it from the State Dept. for nearly two days and announced that all Americans there were well as far as was known.

The department reported today that Raymond E. Cox, first secretary of the legation at Oslo, arranged for the departure last night of members of the British Legation and consulate staff, including their families, totaling 18 persons, and one member of the French legation staff. They went by rail to Stockholm.

Last night's contact was made at 9 p. m. (EST). The previous telegram from Cox had been received at the State Dept. at 11 a. m. Tuesday. It was interrupted when the telegraph operator signaled that an air raid had begun and he had to run.

Mrs. Harriman Safe

The State Dept. also has heard from the American Minister to Norway, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who was at an unnamed point in the interior. Mrs. Harriman informed Washington, through telephone to the American legation in Stockholm, that she had accompanied the Norwegian government when the government evacuated Oslo and later Hamar and that she was remaining near the government.

From Denmark American Minister Ray Atherton cabled that Copenhagen continued calm and all American citizens were safe.

Atherton said he had assumed charge of British and French interests in Denmark.

SHIPS OF SEIZED NATIONS MAY BE SHIFTED TO U. S.

Norway and Denmark Have 6,800,000 Tons of Merchant Craft.

CAN'T TOUCH AT BARRED ZONE

Morgenthau Clarifies Decrees Impounding Danish and Norse Funds Here

APR 12 1940

WASHINGTON, April 11 (A. P.). —A large portion of the huge Norwegian and Danish merchant fleets may be transfererd to American registry to escape being taken over by Germany or Great Britain.

Discussions already have started, it was learned today, between Danish shipping interests and American officials. One Danish company, with a branch office in New York, is ready to place its whole fleet of sixty modern ships under American registry.

Norway and Denmark are among the largest merchant marine nations. Norway ranks fourth with a tonnage of 4,800,000. Denmark has a merchant marine of about 2,000,000 tons.

Vessels of the two countries have been ordered to seek safety in neutral harbors for the time being.

Nothing exists in the American ship registry act to prevent their transfer or registry. But when the vessels fly the American flag they automatically will be barred from the European combat area proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

Ships Ply Many Routes.

Norwegian and Danish merchant fleets ply many routes, however, far removed from their own waters. For example, they handle a sizable proportion of the trade between the United States and the Far East.

Officials here generally felt no opposition to the proposed transfer. Some of them believed that by placing more vessels in the American carrying trade, the action would ease the demands of war on American ships.

American authorities are suddenly finding themselves in a position reversed to the one of last year, when the transfer of American-owned ships to Panamanian registry was being sought by the United States Lines. The project was abandoned.

Three ships headed for Norway were called back from mid-ocean, and simultaneous efforts were instituted to get three others out of the perilous Scandinavian ports where the Blitzkrieg trapped them.

Morgenthau Takes Stand.

Secretary Morgenthau promised today to facilitate "legitimate business transactions" involving Norway or Denmark, whose funds in the United States were impounded yesterday by executive order of President Roosevelt. Secretary Morgenthau, authorized by the President to license the export of Danish or Norwegian funds, said that a "rule of reason" would guide him in granting licenses. At the time he spoke to a press conference, however, no formal requests for such licenses had been made.

The Treasury head advised any persons or firms who might be contemplating transactions which could run up against the embargo on export of Scandinavian funds to get in touch with their local banks. The Secretary said that the banks would be in the best position to advise them, because of contacts with the twelve regional Federal Reserve banks, which either would have the answers to problems as they arise or would be able to get answers quickly from Washington.

For the first few days, Secretary Morgenthau continued, he and Under-Secretary Daniel W. Bell will handle personally any requests for licenses to transfer Danish or Norwegian funds. Later, general rules to determine what kinds of transactions would or would not be licensed are to be developed for automatic application by the Federal Reserve banks.

First Instance Related.

Mr. Morgenthau said that he and Mr. Bell were willing to put in long hours to prevent delays in any "legitimate business transactions." As an instance, he explained, a few hours before the President's decree a Danish or Norwegian subject having funds in New York asked permission to transfer money to Canada to pay for some grain being loaded for shipment across the Atlantic.

Though the President had not yet acted, the New York bank referred the question to the Treasury and got quick approval for the transfer of funds. Asked whether suspicion that a Danish or Norwegian claim on funds in this country was made "under duress" would prevent licensing the export of the funds, Mr. Morgenthau answered "that's a legal question."

The Secretary said that the procedure for the action was worked out jointly by the State, Treasury, and Justice departments, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Representatives of the Senate and House. Asked if postal money orders to Norway and Denmark also were restricted, the Secretary said they were.

The exact value of the holdings was not known, but New York financial circles estimated that the Scandinavian countries, Sweden included, had several hundred million dollars to their credit in readily transferable assets. Earmarked gold and short-term balances were said to account for most of it.

These authorities said that the frozen assets might produce complicated questions of ownership. Special interest centered on Swedish funds, which were not covered by the President's order. Success of German arms in Scandinavia, experts believed, would force Sweden into the Reich's economic orbit and create contention over legal title to Swedish investments here.

NAVY IS CONVINCED BATTLESHIPS RULE

Despite Air Forays in Europe, Experts Voice to Senators Reliance on Capital Craft

APR 12 1940

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 11 — The European war has convinced the navy more than ever before that in spite of the advances in air power the battleship rules the sea.

This was the gist of testimony given by Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, chief of the Navy's Construction Bureau, before a Senate appropriations subcommittee considering the Naval Appropriations Bill and made public by the committee today. The bill carries funds to start construction of two new 45,000-ton dreadnaughts.

In response to questions as to the efficacy of the large battleships, Admiral Robinson told the committee that it was the navy's opinion that Great Britain controlled the seas because of her preponderance over Germany in such craft.

"You have one country today that has a preponderance of battleships, and that country controls the sea," Admiral Robinson testified. "You have another country which has a preponderance of submarines and aircraft, and it is a totally blockaded country.

"Now, the point is that the United States wants to be in the position of England on the seas and not in the position of Germany—that is the whole story."

As for aircraft, he indicated that if only one side had planes, they might play a decisive role in a conflict.

"However," he added, "the other fellow has aircraft, too, and the result is that when the smoke of battle clears away most of the aircraft are destroyed and you have left your capital ships in control of the sea."

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, testified that most United States harbors were vulnerable to attack by submarines or torpedo-carrying motorboats because the navy has no funds to buy and lay the latest type of defense nets.

He urged that the committee restore $8,120,900 for net-laying operations to the pending $967,414,878 naval bill. But the committee failed to do so and it also denied funds for improvement of the harbor at Guam, the American possession nearest Japan in the Pacific.

Senator Byrnes of South Carolina mentioned the possibility that if funds were made available nets would be laid in harbors at San Francisco, San Diego, Boston, New York and Charleston, S. C. Rear Admiral William R. Furlong indicated that the navy planned to lay nets on the east side of the Panama Canal, at Cristobal, in Narragansett Bay, and in Los Angeles Harbor and Puget Sound.

COMMUNICATIONS REOPEN

Traffic Between U. S. And Norway Is Resumed

APR 12 1940

New York, April 11 (AP)—Western Union announced today that traffic with Norway was resumed early this morning and that normal working conditions prevailed on connections with all Scandinavian countries.

RCA, which advised NBC that the Oslo radio station ceased transmission early this morning, said later that it had reestablished contact.

New York, April 11 (AP)—The official German radio, in a broadcast picked up by CBS, said tonight that a "good understanding" had been reached with the Norwegian commandant at Oslo and that the commandant had stated he would use Oslo's anti-aircraft guns against Allied planes if they should attack the city.

"Calm prevails in Norway," said the announcement.

CURB FLOW TO REICH

Woll Wants Labor to Halt Export to Neighbors.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (A. P.). —Matthew Woll, an American Federation of Labor vice-president, declared today that organized labor might consider using its economic strength to halt the export of American materials—useful in war—to Germany's neighbors.

He asserted that such materials were finding their way to the Reich.

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DISCUSS ICELAND

Danish Envoy and Roosevelt Take Up Iceland Issue.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (A. P.). —Henrik De Kauffmann, Danish Minister to the United States, said today after a visit to President Roosevelt that he and the President had discussed Iceland, which is an independent nation, although the king of Denmark has also been its king. Now that Iceland has decided not to rely any longer on Danish diplomats to represent it abroad, the Minister said, probably Icelandic interests in this country will be handled by Vilhialmar Thor, a trade representative in New York.

Secretary Hull said earlier today that he had not yet considered the question of whether the Monroe Doctrine embraces Iceland and Greenland, which geographically lie within the western hemisphere. Greenland is a Danish possession.

City of Flint to Go to Sea Again in Coastal Service

Baltimore, April 11 (AP)—The farfamed American freighter City of Flint, which once figured in an international incident in Scandinavian waters where Allied and German forces now are battling, is going back to sea again.

This time the 4,963-ton ship will ply between West Coast ports and the East Coast of South America, having been chartered at $9,297.40 monthly to Moore - McCormack Lines by the U. S. Maritime Commission. The line also will get four other vessels.

APR 12 1940

Barbara's Millions Safe From Denmark Invasion

Countess Haugwitz - Reventlow, Technically Citizen, Has No Holdings In Country

New York, April 11 (AP)—The millions of Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow, the former Barbara Hutton, are unaffected by the Danish invasion, one of her representatives said today, because she has no investments or holdings in Denmark.

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She is technically a Danish citizen as her divorce from the Count is still pending in the Danish courts.

Writes Brother Danes Knew About Impending Invasion Weeks Before

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Tucson, Ariz., April 11 (AP)—Germany's advance into Denmark was forecast in a letter written from Copenhagen April 2 by Holger Hjortenberg Hansen, architect, to his brother, Johannes.

The letter, which arrive dtoday via Atlantic Clipper, predicted that Germany would "invade and absorb all Denmark before April 15 and that Sweden would be taken over within the following thirty days."

On April 1 Danes in Copenhagen gave parties and "spent their money before Hitler could arrive to take it," he letter said, adding that there were "many English in Danish hotels and they are well informed concerning the impending German move."

LONDON, APRIL 12-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAD MADE TWO ATTACKS LAST EVENING ON GERMANS WHO ARI IN OCCUPATION OF THE STAVANGER AIRDROME IN NORWAY.

APR 12 1940

WE806.30PES

LONDON--FIRST ADD STAVANGER RAIDS XXX IN NORWAY.

BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND MUCH DAMAGE WAS SEEN TO HAVE BEEN DONE, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE.

"ONE OF OUR PLANES FAILED TO RETURN," IT ADDED.

WE807.30PES

LONDON--SECOND ADD STAVANGER RAIDS XXX ADDED.

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TEXT OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT:

"TWO ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT YESTERDAY EVENING BY AIRCRAFT OF THE R.A.F. AGAINST THE ENEMY, WHO HAVE OCCUPIED STAVANGER AIRDROME.

"ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT HAS FAILED TO RETURN.

"IN THE FIRST, THE ENEMY AIRDROME WAS SUBJECTED TO A VERY HEAVY ATTACK BY A FORMATION OF BOMBERS.

"OUR AIRCRAFT WERE MET WITH STRONG ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT DROPPED THEIR BOMBS WITH ACCURACY AND IN ADDITION TO DOING OTHER DAMAGE, SET FIRE TO A PETROL (GASOLINE) DUMP.

"IN THE SECOND CASE, ANOTHER FORMATION OF OUR AIRCRAFT CARRIED OUT A LOW FLYING ATTACK AND RAKED WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE A LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT WHICH WERE DRAWN UP ON THE LANDING GROUND. MUCH DAMAGE WAS SEEN TO HAVE BEEN DONE."

WE815PES

LONDON, APRIL 12-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-SURVIVORS OF THE BRITISH DESTROYER GURKHA, SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA BY POWER-DIVING GERMAN BOMBERS, WERE LANDED YESTERDAY IN A NORTH SCOTTISH PORT. FOURTEEN OF THE CREW WENT DOWN WITH THE SHIP.

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THE RESCUED CREWMEN SAID THEIR GUNNERS KEPT FIRING AT WAVE UPON WAVE OF THE GERMAN ATTACKERS UNTIL THE DECKS OF THE SHIP WERE AWASH.

SEVENTY GERMAN PRISONERS ALSO WERE LANDED UNDER STRONG GUARD.

WE914PES

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)--BRITAIN'S NAVY WAS ENTRUSTED TODAY WITH THE TASK ON WHICH DEPENDS THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE ALLIED BID TO RECAPTURE NORWAY FROM INVADING GERMANS--A TASK INVOLVING GRAVE STRATEGIC PROBLEMS.

THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ALLIED BATTLE FLEETS WERE FIGHTING THE GERMAN NAVY IN THE GREATEST SEA AND AIR ACTION IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY WAS ACCEPTED BY NEUTRAL NAVAL EXPERTS STUDYING THE FLOW OF REPORTS FROM NORTHERN WATERS.

(JUTLAND WAS PRIMARILY A NAVAL BATTLE, PLANES PLAYING LITTLE PART.)

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THESE EXPERTS OUTLINED THE BRITISH NAVAL TASK THUS:

1. DRIVE GERMAN NAVAL FORCES OUT OF THE SKAGERRAK.
2. OCCUPY WATERS ADJOINING NORWEGIAN HARBORS SUCH AS OSLO, TRONDHEIM, BERGEN AND NARVIK.
3. PROTECT THE LANDING OF AN ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
4. SAFEGUARD THAT FORCE'S COMMUNICATION LINES.
5. CUT GERMAN SUPPLY LINES TO HER TROOPS IN NORWAY.
6. CREATE A DIVERSION SOUTHEASTWARD, TOWARD THE KATTEGAT AND

30.24-1603

30.24-1603

DENMARK, WHICH WOULD CAUSE THE GERMAN FLEET TO CONCENTRATE THERE.

THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE NAVY MIGHT ATTEMPT TO FORCE ITS WAY INTO THE BALTIC WAS WIDELY DISCUSSED.

ALTHOUGH THE ACTION CARRIES MANIFOLD DANGERS, IT ALSO PROMISES A RICH REWARD--COMMAND OF GERMANY'S LAST SEA ROAD TO THE NORTHERN NATIONS, ATTACKS ON STETTIN AND KIEL, AND EVEN THE LANDING OF TROOPS IN NORTHERN GERMANY.

THERE ARE TWO SEA ROUTES TO THE BALTIC. ONE IS THE NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN DENMARK AND SWEDEN. SHIPS MOVING IN SINGLE FILE WOULD BE A PERFECT TARGET FROM THE AIR AND FROM SHORE ARTILLERY.

FARTHER WEST THE GREAT BELT OFFERS A BETTER ROUTE, BETWEEN ZEALAND AND THE DANISH MAINLAND, WITH A CHANNEL LARGE ENOUGH FOR SHIPS OF THE BREMEN SIZE. IT IS EASILY MINED, HOWEVER, AND REMAINING GERMAN WARSHIPS COULD CONCENTRATE FOR A STAND INSIDE THE CHANNEL.

THE GERMANS ARE REPORTED MINING DENMARK'S TWO MAIN WATERWAYS TO PREVENT THE OLD NIGHTMARE OF GERMAN STRATEGISTS--A BRITISH GIBRALTAR IN THE BALTIC.

MILITARY SOURCES HAVE LITTLE TO SAY ON PLANS FOR A NORTHERN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, BUT WHEN AID WAS OFFERED FINLAND A MONTH AGO IT WAS LEARNED THE ALLIES COULD READILY SPARE MORE THAN THE 100,000 MEN MENTIONED THEN.

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PRESUMABLY THE ALLIES WOULD DRAW ON FORCES IN TRAINING IN ENGLAND AND SUPPORTING TROOPS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT, LEAVING THE PRESENT WESTERN TROOPS TO GARRISON THE FORTIFICATIONS FROM SWITZERLAND TO THE SEA.

SUCH AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WOULD HAVE ONE PRIMARY AIM--OF PREVENTING GERMANY FROM ESTABLISHING SUBMARINE AND AIR BASES TO ADD NEW THREATS TO ENGLAND.

JG923AES

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE NORWEGIANS HAVE RECAPTURED HAMAR, THE FIRST SEAT TO WHICH THEIR GOVERNMENT FLED AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF OSLO, ACCORDING TO THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER, REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY.

APR 12 1940

FH337AES

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM GOTEBORG, SWEDEN, TONIGHT SAID THAT GERMAN TRANSPORTS DRIVEN AGROUND IN LAST NIGHT'S BATTLE OFF THE SWEDISH COAST WERE BLAZING FIERCELY AND THAT 1,000 BODIES WERE REPORTED FLOATING ON THE WATER.

APR 12 1940

AS MANY AS SIX OF TEN GERMAN TRANSPORTS WERE REPORTED SUNK BY THE BRITISH IN THIS ACTION.

WF318PES

BERLIN, APRIL 11-(AP)-A DNB (GERMAN NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH CARRYING A NARVIK DATELINE TODAY STATED THAT BRITISH PRISONERS RESCUED FROM DESTROYERS SUNK IN A BATTLE AT NARVIK YESTERDAY SAID THEY WERE TOLD ON LEAVING ENGLAND THAT THEY WOULD BE STATIONED ON LAND IN NORWAY TO KEEP BRITISH LAID MINE FIELDS IN ORDER.

(THE BRITISH ADMITTED THEY LOST TWO DESTROYERS AT NARVIK YESTERDAY; THE GERMANS SAID THEY LOST THREE.)

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THE GERMAN AGENCY, REPLYING TO A BRITISH ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE, DENIED THAT GERMAN FLIERS YESTERDAY BOMBED KIRKWALL, STROMNESS OR

OTHER BRITISH CITIES. THE AGENCY SAID GERMAN BOMBINGS HAD BEEN CONFINED TO THE ORKNEY ISLAND COASTAL DEFENSES, PARTICULARLY SEARCHLIGHT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

JE1156AES

BERLIN, APRIL 11-(AP)-"SEVERAL" NORWEGIAN BATTALIONS, INCLUDING SO OFFICERS, WERE DISARMED AND 300 RIFLES AND FOUR CANNON WERE TAKEN AS BOOTY IN A SUDDEN GERMAN ATTACK ON ELVERUM, TEMPORARY REFUGE OF NORWAY'S KING HAAKON, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, D.N.B., SAID TODAY.

THE AGENCY SAID THE GERMAN DRIVE STARTED FROM HAMAR, PROVISIONAL SEAT OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT AFTER THE LOSS OF OSLO IN THE NIGHT OF APRIL 9-10. IT ASSERTED THAT THE NORWEGIAN FORCES WERE NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR TO THE GERMANS.

APR 12 1940

THE REPORT DID NOT GIVE FURTHER DETAILS AND DID NOT SAY WHETHER THE GERMAN FORCES HAD REMAINED OR ATTEMPTED TO REMAIN NEAR ELVERUM AFTER THE SURPRISE ATTACK.

NORWEGIAN QUARTERS HAVE SINCE CLAIMED THE RECAPTURE OF HAMAR.

JE1153AES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 11-(AP)-GERMAN AIR RAIDERS TODAY BOMBED THE NORWEGIAN ARMY'S HEADQUARTERS, CAUSING TWO CASUALTIES, ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED HERE. THE LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS WAS NOT GIVEN.

APR 12 1940

WE729PES

PARIS, APRIL 11-(AP)-A BRITISH PURSUIT PLANE TODAY CRIPPLED A GERMAN HEINKEL WHICH IT INTERCEPTED AT A HIGH ALTITUDE OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL NEAR CAP GRIS NEZ, SAID A BRITISH AIR GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE.

APR 12 1940

HF928AES

PARIS, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE FRENCH ADMIRALTY DENIED TONIGHT A REPORT ATTRIBUTED TO THE GERMAN RADIO TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FRENCH WARSHIP DUNKERQUE WAS DAMAGED AND THE FOCH SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA.

P519PPES

APR 12 1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE BY CBS, ASSERTED TODAY THAT RELIABLE SWEDISH SOURCES HAD REPORTED "SENSATIONAL LOSSES" TO THE FRENCH NAVY, ADDING:

"THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP OF THE 10,000-TON CLASS, FOCH, WAS SUNK WHEN TRYING TO FORCE AN ENTRANCE INTO THE SKAGERRAK. SWEDISH PAPERS ALSO REPORT THAT THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP DUNKERQUE HAS BEEN BADLY DAMAGED."

P437PES

APR 12 1940

NOTE TO EDITORS:

APR 12 1940

PARIS --THE FRENCH ADMIRALTY HAS DENIED A REPORT ATTRIBUTED TO THE GERMAN RADIO TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FRENCH WARSHIPS [redacted] DUNKERQUE AND FOCH HAVE BEEN SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA.

THE A.P.

APR 12 1940

BY WES GALLAGHER

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 11-(AP)-BRITISH THREAT [redacted] TO BOMBARD OSLO UNLESS THE GERMANS SURRENDERED IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY A YOUNG DANE WHO ARRIVED

30.24-1605

30.24-1605

FROM THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL [redacted] AND RELATED A [redacted]
PANIC AMONG THE [redacted]

"THERE WAS AN AIR RAID ALARM TUESDAY ABOUT NOON WHEN TWO PLANES APPEARED HIGH IN THE SKY," THE DANE SAID. "GERMAN PLANES STARTED FIRING ON THE CRAFT WHICH APPARENTLY DROPPED NO BOMBS BUT THREW THE CITY INTO PANIC.

APR 12 1940

"PEOPLE STARTED SHOUTING ON THE STREETS THAT BRITISH WARSHIPS ATTEMPTING TO FORCE OSLO FJORD HAD GIVEN THE GERMANS AN ULTIMATUM AND THAT THE CITY WOULD BE BOMBARDED.

"I SAW WOMEN BURST INTO TEARS; OTHERS RAN TERRIFIED INTO THEIR HOMES, GRABBED A FEW PRECIOUS POSSESSIONS AND STARTED FLEEING IN ALL DIRECTIONS---TO WHERE THEY DID NOT KNOW THEMSELVES.

APR 12 1940

"SOME CARRIED BED CLOTHES, SOME A FEW STICKS OF FURNITURE AND ALL MANNER OF THINGS. SOME OF THOSE FLEEING ON FOOT PACED OTHERS PEDALLING FURIOUSLY ASTRIDE BICYCLES. A FEW MOTOR CARS WERE IN THE WILD PROCESSION.

YESTERDAY THERE WAS ANOTHER NOON AIR RAID ALARM, THE DANE ASSERTED, AND THIS TIME THE [redacted] PANIC WAS WORSE.

"MANY PEOPLE APPEARED PARALYZED WITH FEAR," HE WENT ON. "AGAIN NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED AS FAR AS I COULD SEE, BUT PEOPLE POURED OUT OF OSLO IN A [redacted] SEEMLINGLY UNENDING FLOOD.

APR 12 1940

"STORES HAD OPENED FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS DURING THE MORNING BUT WERE SLAMMED SHUT AGAIN AND [redacted] WERE NOT REOPENED UNTIL THE ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL CAME SOME TIME LATER.

"EVEN THEN MANY OF THOSE WHO FLED REFUSED TO RETURN, PREFERRING TO STAY IN THE SHELTER OF THE WOODS IN HASTILY PITCHED CAMPS."

APR 12 1940

"THERE WAS ANOTHER BRIEF ALARM YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. I LEFT THE CITY AT 9 P. M. LAST NIGHT BY TRAIN. THE GERMAN SOLDIERS THERE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO STOP [redacted] ANYONE SO FAR AS I COULD SEE. AT HAELSINGBORG, SWEDEN, I BOARDED A DANISH FISHING BOAT AND MADE THE DANGEROUS TRIP ACROSS [redacted] THE

OSLO TO GET HOME TO DENMARK."

THE YOUTH SAID HE ARRIVED IN OSLO ABOARD A SKI TRAIN AT 11 A. M. TUESDAY INITIAL AT ABOUT THE TIME THE GERMAN INVADERS WERE POURING INTO THE CITY. HE ESTIMATED THAT "ONLY 500" NAZI TROOPS SUCCEEDED IN TAKING OSLO WITHOUT RUNNING INTO RESISTANCE.

"THE GERMANS DID NOT HONEST OSLO'S CITIZENS," HE SAID, "BUT ALL STORES CLOSED IMMEDIATELY AND THE CITY CAME TO A STANDSTILL.

APR 12 1940

"TUESDAY NIGHT PASSED WITHOUT ANY IMPORTANT INCIDENT, ALTHOUGH I HEARD LATER THAT SOME BARRACKS AND ONE HOUSE ON THE OUTSKIRTS HAD BEEN BOMBED." AC 2C

MOSCOW, APRIL 11-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE ACCUSED TODAY BY IZVESTIA, SOVIET RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, OF HAVING "FORCED" GERMANY'S INVASION OF SCANDINAVIA.

APR 12 1940

ALTHOUGH THE NEWSPAPER SAID EVENTS WERE "DEVELOPING" AND "HAVE NOT YET REACHED THEIR LOGICAL CONCLUSION," IT DECLARED GERMANY HAD BENEFITTED AND THE ALLIES HAD LOST BY THE NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

"UNDOUBTEDLY THE ACTION OF GERMAN TROOPS IN NORWAY WAS PROVOKED BY THE PREVIOUS ACTIONS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE, NAMELY, THE VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, THE MINING OF NEUTRAL NORWEGIAN WATERS, THE BANNING OF EXPORT OF ORE AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FROM SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES TO GERMANY, THE POLICY TO TRANSFER HOSTILITIES TO SCANDINAVIA AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THE POLICY OF PENETRATION TROOPS FROM THE REAR," SAID THE PAPER.

"BRITAIN AND FRANCE WANTED TO UNDERMINE THE GERMANS' STRATEGIC POSITION AND SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVE THEIR OWN POSITIONS. NOT DESIRING TO BE IN A WORSE SITUATION, GERMANY WAS FORCED TO TAKE COUNTERMEASURES.

"THERE IS NO DOUBT, FURTHER, THAT BY STRENGTHENING HER POSITION IN DENMARK AND NORWAY, GERMANY SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED HER STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC POSITIONS AND, JUST AS SUBSTANTIALLY, UNDERMINED THE POSITIONS OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN IN THE PRESENT WAR."

FH319AES

ANOTHER "INTERESTING DEDUCTION," IZVESTIA SAID, WAS THAT THE ALLIES' READINESS TO AID FINLAND WAS, IN REALITY, A RUSE TO GET BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES INTO SCANDINAVIA.

APR 12 1940

"UNDOUBTEDLY THESE MUCH-ADVERTISED 'CORPS,' IF THEY WERE MEANT TO REACH FINLAND WHICH IS PERMISSIBLE TO DOUBT," THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED, "COULD NOT IN REALITY HAVE REACHED FINLAND BEFORE TWO OR THREE MONTHS WHEN THE FINNISH WHITE GUARDS WOULD HAVE BEEN FINALLY ROUTED BY SOVIET TROOPS.

"THUS, THESE 'CORPS' WOULD INEVITABLY GET STUCK IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN. WHAT FOR? IN ORDER TO OCCUPY CERTAIN STRATEGIC POINTS IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY AND DRAW THESE COUNTRIES INTO THE WAR TO CREATE A NEW FRONT AGAINST GERMANY."

FH348AES

30,24-1607

AS THE VARIOUS REPORTS SHAPE UP, THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF GERMANY'S SCANDINAVIAN STROKE:

-DENMARK-

AT 5:15 A.M., TUESDAY, GERMAN MOTORIZED UNITS CROSSED THE DANISH BORDER AT FLENSBURG AND TONDERN. ONE COLUMN QUICKLY REACHED ESBJERG ON THE NORTH SEA WHILE ANOTHER WENT TO APENRADE ON THE BALTIC SIDE OF THE DANISH MAINLAND.

SIMULTANEOUSLY TROOPS LANDED FROM SHIPS AT COPENHAGEN DOCKS AND AT FERRY TERMINALS AND BRIDGES CONNECTING COPENHAGEN WITH THE MAINLAND OF DENMARK.

QUICKLY GERMAN OFFICIALS GRABBED THE COPENHAGEN RADIO AND ALL OTHER COMMUNICATIONS. BOMBERS SWARMED OVER COPENHAGEN, DEMONSTRATING THE FUTILITY OF RESISTANCE.

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-NORWAY-

IN THE SAME HOURS THAT DENMARK WAS BEING OCCUPIED, GERMAN FORCES BACKED BY WARSHIPS AND PLANES SEIZED CONTROL OF MAJOR NORWEGIAN PORTS ON THE SOUTHERN AND WEST COASTS, AS WELL AS OSLO. GERMANS INSIST THEY BEAT A BRITISH PLAN TO LAND FORCES IN NORWAY BY ONLY 10 HOURS.

IN NORWAY, SEEMINGLY UNEXPECTED RESISTANCE COUPLED WITH AID LENT BY BRITISH AIR AND NAVAL FORCES COMPLICATED THE MANEUVER AND A FAR-FLUNG ENGAGEMENT DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE RIVAL SEA AND AIR FORCES.

NOW THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAS ANNOUNCED THAT BOMBERS SHATTERED A BRITISH NAVAL FORCE, INCLUDING BATTLESHIPS AND TROOP SHIPS, EVIDENTLY MOVING NORTHWARD TO WREST STRATEGIC NORWEGIAN POINTS FROM GERMAN HANDS.

JH423AES

30,24-1607

NEW YORK, APRIL 11-(AP)-CROWN PRINCESS MARTHA OF NORWAY HAS CROSSED INTO SWEDEN, THE OFFICIAL BRITISH WIRELESS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A NEWS PROGRAM RECEIVED AT THE CBS LISTENING STATION.

WF906AES

APR 12 1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 10-(AP)-ONE OF THE GREATEST FLEETS OF MERCHANT VESSELS--MORE THAN 4,000 NORWEGIAN AND DANISH SHIPS AGGREGATING APPROXIMATELY 6,000,000 GROSS TONS--WAS DRIVEN OUT OF ACTIVE COMMERCE WHEN WAR'S ARENA SUDDENLY SHIFTED TO SCANDINAVIA.

THIS DEVELOPED TONIGHT AS ORDERS WENT OUT TO THE VESSELS TO SEEK SAFETY IN NEUTRAL HARBORS THE WORLD OVER.

SHIP LINE OFFICERS AND CONSULAR AGENTS IN NEW YORK AND OTHER SHIPPING CENTERS DISPATCHED THE ORDERS.

NEW YORK SHIPPING OPERATORS FORESAW A SHORTAGE OF SHIPPING FACILITIES AS THE RESULT AND ALSO AN INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

APR 12 1940

NORWAY'S MERCHANT FLEET WAS THE FOURTH LARGEST IN THE WORLD--ALMOST 2,000 SHIPS OF NEARLY 5,000,000 TONS. DENMARK'S FLEET HAD MORE THAN 2,000 VESSELS, WITH THE TONNAGE ABOUT 1,200,000.

FH1242AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 11-(AP)-REPORTS RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS INDICATE THAT SCANDINAVIAN DEVELOPMENTS MAY HAVE GIVEN IMPETUS TO A BUDDING BUSINESS UPTURN, SOME TRADE SOURCES SAID TODAY.

APR 12 1940

GEORGE A. RENARD, EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY-TREASURER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PURCHASING AGENTS, AID THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

ABROAD HAVE INCREASED INVENTORY BUYING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ON A BASIS COMPARABLE TO, BUT STILL SMALLER THAN, LAST SEPTEMBER.

THERE HAD BEEN INCREASINGS SIGNS OF A BUSINESS UPTURN IN RECENT WEEKS, HE SAID, AND AS BUSINESS BETTERED, INVENTORY POSITIONS IN MANY LINES WERE FOUND TO BE NOT TOO AMPLE.

CAUTIOUS INVENTORY BUYING WAS WIDESPREAD EVEN TWO WEEKS AGO, RENARD SAID.

WITHIN THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS, THIS TREND HAS ACCELERATED MARKEDLY, HE SAID, DUE TO THE SPREAD OF WAR TO NEW SCANDINAVIAN SECTIONS.

WHILE COMPARATIVELY FEW LINES, SUCH AS SOME TYPES OF WOOD PULPS, FACE ACTUAL TEMPORARY SHORTAGE CONDITIONS DISRUPTION OF WORLD SHIPPING AS A RESULT OF NORWAY'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR, MAY HAVE FAR-REACHING RESULTS.

APR 12 1940

EZ1035AES

UNDATED NAVAL WARFARE BOX SCORE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING TABULATION OF NAVAL LOSSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK REPRESENTS OFFICIAL CLAIMS BY BELLIGERENTS, OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF THEIR OWN LOSSES, AND UNOFFICIAL REPORTS STILL LACKING CONFIRMATION. EVIDENT DUPLICATIONS IN THE UNOFFICIAL REPORTS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED.

APR 12 1940

--LOSSES ACKNOWLEDGED--

GERMAN--HEAVY CRUISER BLUECHER, 10,000 TONS; CRUISER KARLSRUHE, 6,000 TONS, BOTH SUNK.

BRITISH--DESTROYERS HUNTER, SUNK, AND HARDY, WRECKED; DESTROYERS HOSTILE AND HOTSPUR, DAMAGED; TWO UNIDENTIFIED CRUISERS DAMAGED BY AIR BOMB SPLINTERS.

--SUCCESSES OFFICIALLY CLAIMED--

BY GERMANY--(SUNK)--THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS; ONE BRITISH DESTROYER ON MONDAY.

BY GERMANY--(DAMAGED)--FOUR BRITISH BATTLESHIPS; TWO BATTLE CRUISERS; TWO HEAVY CRUISERS; ONE CRUISER; TWO TRANSPORTS; TWO DESTROYERS; TWO UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS.

4-1

BY BRITAIN--(SUNK)--ONE GERMAN DESTROYER; SEVEN SUPPLY SHIPS.

BY BRITAIN--(DAMAGED)--THREE GERMAN CRUISERS; THREE DESTROYERS.

--UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED--

GERMAN SHIPS SUNK--TWO CRUISERS; CRUISER EMDEN, 5,400 TONS; BATTLESHIP GNEISENAU, 26,000 TONS; TRANSPORT RIO DE JANEIRO, 5,261 TONS; TRANSPORT ANTARES, 2,500 TONS; MERCHANT SHIP AMASIS, 7,000 TONS; FIVE BIG TRANSPORTS; THREE UNIDENTIFIED SHIPS; ONE SUBMARINE; LINER BREMEN (RUMOR ONLY).

APR 12 1940

GERMAN SHIPS DAMAGED--TWO TRANSPORTS.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK--ONE SUBMARINE; ONE UNIDENTIFIED SURFACE VESSEL.

NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK--CRUISERS NORGE AND EIDSVOLD; DESTROYER AEGER; TWO SUBMARINES.

FH646AES

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN UNDATED NAVAL WARFARE BOX SCORE- - -

UNDER LOSSES ACKNOWLEDGED, ADD THE BRITISH DESTROYERS GLOWORM AND GURKHA.

APR 12 1940

UNDER SUCCESSES OFFICIALLY CLAIMED BY BRITAIN, ADDD 18 SHIPS, INCLUDING FOUR CRUISERS AND TEN TRANSPORTS.

UNDER UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED, BRITISH SHIPS SUNK, ADD TWO DESTROYERS.

(THE AP)

30.24-1607

30.24-1609

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN UNDATED NAVAL WARFARE BOX SCORE--

UNDER SUCCESSES OFFICIALLY CLAIMED BY BRITAIN, MAKE READ 18 SHIPS, INCLUDING FOUR CRUISERS AND TEN TROOP TRANSPORTS. (IN ANNOUNCING THESE FIGURES CHURCHILL DID NOT DISCLOSE WHETHER PREVIOUS BRITISH CLAIMS WERE INCLUDED.)

DELETE ONE GERMAN DESTROYER AND SEVEN SUPPLY SHIPS.

(CORRECT PREVIOUS INSERT)

(THE AP)

APR 12 1940

NIGHT LEAD SEA WARFARE BOX SCORE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING IS A RECAPITULATION OF ALLIED AND GERMAN WARSHIP LOSSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE NAZI INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, AS REPORTED FROM BOTH SIDES:

BRITISH LOSSES OFFICIALLY ADMITTED:

APR 12 1940

SUNK: DESTROYER GURKHA (BY AERIAL BOMBS); DESTROYERS HUNTER AND HARDY, LOST IN BATTLE OF NARVIK WEDNESDAY, AND DESTROYER GLOWWORM.

DAMAGED: BATTLESHIP RODNEY, BATTLECRUISER RENOWN, CRUISER AURORA, AND AT LEAST TWO DESTROYERS.

BRITISH CLAIMS OF GERMAN LOSSES:

FOUR CRUISERS (PRESUMABLY INCLUDING THE BLUECHER AND KARLSRUHE, SUNK BY NORWEGIAN GUNS AND MINES), AND TWO HIT BY AIR BOMBS.

A NUMBER OF DESTROYERS (ONE IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TORPEDOED AT NARVIK.)

SEVERAL U-BOATS (ONE, DESTROYED BY H.M.S.ZULU, MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY).

NEARLY A DOZEN TROOP AND SUPPLY SHIPS, SUNK OR CAPTURED IN THE SKAGERRAK AND KATTEGAT, IN THE NORTH SEA OR AT NARVIK.

DAMAGED: BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST;

ONE DESTROYER HIT BY TORPEDO AT TRONDHEIM.

GERMAN LOSSES OFFICIALLY ADMITTED:

HEAVY CRUISER BLUECHER AND CRUISER KARLSRUHE.

GERMAN CLAIMS OF BRITISH LOSSES:

SUNK: SIX DESTROYERS.

DAMAGED: ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, FOUR BATTLESHIPS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, THREE CRUISERS, TWO TRANSPORTS, TWO DESTROYERS, TWO UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS.

CAPTURED: FIVE MERCHANT SHIPS REPORTED CAPTURED BY GERMAN SOLDIERS AT BERGEN.

NORWEGIAN FLEET LOSSES:

APR 12 1940

SUNK: CRUISERS NORGE AND EIDSVOLD TORPEDOED BY GERMANS AT NARVIK; DESTROYER AEGER; TWO SUBMARINES.

JH-FH1202AES

UNDATED--FIRST ADD UNDATED SEA BATTLES AT A GLANCE XXX POINT MONDAY.

APR 12 1940

THE 2,593-TON GERMAN TROOPSHIP ANTARES WAS REPORTED LOST OFF THE WEST COAST OF SWEDEN. A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORT SAID 34 SURVIVORS LANDED AT LYSEKIL AND SAID THE SHIP HAD HIT A MINE.

FH203AES

11

UNDATED SEA WARFARE BOX SCORE

BYVHE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED AND ACKNOWLEDGED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 6:

NATION	-----SUNK BY--- SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	4	0	0	6,030	0	0
GERMANY	1	0	2	21,261	300	0
NORWAY	3	0	0	10,450	552	0
GREECE	0	1	0	4,843	0	1
TOTALS	8	1	2	42,584	852	1
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	VWPEO					
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED						
TOTALS	8	1	2	42,584	852	1
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	203	143	157	1,678,874	2,770	1,548
GRAND TOTAL U						
GRAND TOTAL	211	144	159	1,721,458	3,622	1,549

(EDITORS' NOTE: FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE CLAIMS MADE BY ONE SIDE AND NOT ACKNOWLEDGED BY OTHER SIDE.)

DB1209PES

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 8--GURKHA (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,870 DISPLACEMENTONS; SUNK BY GERMANS DURING SEA BATTLE OFF NORWAY; CREW RESCUED.

APRIL 8--GLOWWORM (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,335 DISPLACEMENT TONS; APPARENTLY LOST IN BATTLE OFF NORWEGIAN COAST; FATE OF COMPLEMENT (NORNALLY 145) UNKNOWN.

APRIL 10--HUNTER (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,340 DISPLACEMENT TONS; SUNK IN BATTLE WITH GERMANS OFF NORWAY; FATE OF COMPLEMENT (NORMALLY 175) UNKNOWN.

APRIL 10--HARDY (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,485 DISPLACEMENT TONS; DAMAGED SO SEVERELY IN BATTLE OFF NORWAY THAT SHE RAN ASHORE AND WAS WRECKED; FATE OF COMPLEMENT (NORMALLY ABOUT 150) UNKNOWN.

APRIL 10--BLUECHER (GERMAN) HEAVY CRUISER, 10,000 TONS; SUNK BY MINES AND COASTAL BATTERIES IN OPERATIONS AGAINST NORWAY; NO ANNOUNCEMENT ON FATE OF COMPLEMENT, SIZE OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN.

APRIL 10--KARLSRUHE (GERMAN) CRUISER; 6,000 TONS; SUNK BY MINES AND COASTAL BATTERIES DURING OPERATIONS AGAINST NORWAY; FATE OF COMPLEMENT (NORMALLY 571) UNKNOWN.

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APRIL 9--NORGE (NORWEGIAN) WARSHIP, 4,166 DISPLACEMENT TONS; TORPEDOED AND SUNK DURING GERMAN INVASION OF NARVIK.

APRIL 9--EIDSVOLD (NORWEGIAN) WARSHIP, 4,166 DISPLACEMENT TONS; TORPEDOED AND SUNK DURING GERMAN INVASION OF NARVIK; 540 MEN KILLED OR LOST ON EIDSVOLD AND NORGE.

HF1227PES

MISSING

30.24-1611

30.24-1611

UNDATED SCANDINAVIAN PERSONALITIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THREE AGED SCANDINAVIAN MONARCHS, WHO KEPT THEIR NATIONS NEUTRAL DURING THE VICISSITUDES OF THE WORLD WAR, NOW ARE FACE TO FACE WITH THE GRIM REALITIES OF WAR DESPITE CONSTANT EFFORTS TO AVOID BEING DRAWN INTO THE MAELSTROM.

KING GUSTAV V OF SWEDEN, THE OLDEST OF THE TRIO, NOW NEARLY 82 YEARS OLD, HAS BEEN ON THE THRONE NEARLY 33 YEARS; KING CHRISTIAN X OF DENMARK, NEARLY 70 YEARS OLD, HAS RULED FOR 28 YEARS AND KING HAAKON, VII OF NORWAY, 68, HAS REIGNED 34 YEARS.

CHRISTIAN AND HAAKON ARE BROTHERS, SONS OF KING FREDERICK VIII OF DENMARK.

KING GUSTAV BECAME ONE OF THE MOST DEMOCRATIC MONARCHS OF EUROPE DURING AND AFTER THE WORLD WAR. WHEN HE WAS CROWNED KING OF SWEDEN HE REFUSED TO ENDURE ANY OF THE POMP WITH WHICH THE ASCENSION IS USUAL LY ATTENDED.

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HE ONCE DID A DAY'S WORK AS A STEVEDORE DURING A STRIKE AT STOCKHOLM. DURING HIS FRIENDLY PATRONAGE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES HE PERSONALLY BESTOWED HONORS ON THE WINNING ATHLETES. EVEN IN LATE YEARS, HE WAS NOTED AS AN EXCELLENT TENNIS PLAYER.

WHEN GUSTAV ASSUMED THE THRONE IN DECEMBER, 1907, THE UNION OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN HAD BEEN DISSOLVED. THE EFFECT OF THE CRISIS WAS STILL BEING FELT IN BOTH COUNTRIES. HE WAS WELL-TRAINED FOR THE SITUATION FOR, AS CROWN PRINCE OF BOTH SWEDEN AND NORWAY, HE HAD GROWN UP IN BOTH COUNTRIES.

GUSTAV IS OF THE BERNADOTTE LINE--SO-CALLED FROM ONE OF NAPOLEON'S GENERALS--THE RULING HOUSE OF SWEDEN WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1818. IN 1881 GUSTAV MARRIED PRINCESS VICTORIA OF BADEN, A GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF ONE OF THE LAST VASA KINGS, AND A COUSIN OF THE FORMER KAISER, WILHELM. SHE DIED IN 1930.

KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK, AS WORLD WAR SOVEREIGN, ESTABLISHED THE POLICY WHICH KEPT HIS LITTLE COUNTRY NEUTRAL. HE MIXES FREELY WITH HIS SUBJECTS, WITHOUT RETINUE OR BODY GUARD. HIS TALL, SPARE COURTLY FIGURE, ON HORSEBACK IS A FREQUENT SIGHT AMONG THE CROWDS.

HIS FAMILY NAME IS SONDERBORG BECK. WHEN HE ASCENDED THE THRONE, FOLLOWING DANISH TRADITION, HE CHOSE THE NAME OF CHRISTIAN, FOR ALL DANISH KINGS ALTERNATELY BEAR THE NAME OF CHRISTIAN AND FREDERIK.

HE IS ADMIRED BY HIS SUBJECTS AS THE FIRST DANISH PRINCE TO QUALIFY FULLY IN THE COUNTRY'S SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. POLITICALLY, HE GAVE WOMEN ELECTORAL RIGHTS AND BECAME THE NATION'S FOREMOST GOOD-WILL ENVOY ABROAD.

IN ADDITION TO HORSEBACK RIDING HE IS A NOTED ICE YACHTSMAN. HE WAS MARRIED, APRIL 26, 1898, TO PRINCESS ALEXANDRINE OF MECKLENBURG.

KING HAAKON IS THE FIRST INDEPENDENT MONARCH OF NORWAY IN MORE THAN 450 YEARS. BEFORE HE BECAME KING HIS REALM HAD BEEN RULED BY JOINT KINGS, WITH DENMARK FROM 1452 TO 1814 AND WITH SWEDEN FROM 1814 TO 1905.

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IN TAKING THE NAME HAAKON HE REVIVED A ROYAL NAME THAT HAD BEEN DORMANT FOR MORE THAN 500 YEARS. HE MARRIED, JULY 22, 1896, PRINCESS MAUD, THIRD DAUGHTER OF THE LATE KING EDWARD VII OF GREAT BRITAIN. SHE DIED NOV. 30, 1938.

IN KEEPING WITH THE FOUNDING OF A FRESH NORWEGIAN DYNASTY THE NAME

OF THE CAPITAL WAS CHANGED FROM CHRISTIANA TO OSLO. HIS REIGN HAS BEEN MARKED BY PLACIDITY, INTERNALLY.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HAS ALWAYS LIVED SIMPLY. THE KING PREFERS A QUIET GAME OF BRIDGE TO ANYTHING ELSE, ALTHOUGH HE IS FOND OF SKIING AND SKATING.

FH&HERSOAFS

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

APR 12 1940

THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD HAS SERVED ITS CAUSE RIGHT WELL THUS FAR IN THE BATTLE OF THE NORWEGIAN MAIN.

THE SPIRIT OF NELSON SURELY WAS ABROAD AMONG THE ENGLISH SHIPS AS THEY MANEUVERED AGAINST THE ENEMY ON THE GREEN WAVES OF THE STORM-LASHED NORTH SEA AND DROVE THEIR STEEL NOSES FEARLESSLY INTO HOSTILE WATERS.

WITH THE ACTION STILL CONTINUING IT IS TOO EARLY TO TALK OF FINAL RESULTS, BUT WE CAN SAY THAT THE ALLIES ALREADY HAVE WON A FAR-REACHING MORAL VICTORY.

FEW THINGS COULD DO MORE TO RAISE BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESTIGE AMONG THE NEUTRALS AT A CRITICAL MOMENT WHEN SOME OF THEM HAD BEGUN TO BELIEVE THAT THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS WERE INDEED, AS THEIR OWN PEOPLE CHARGED, LACKING IN INITIATIVE AGAINST THE BLITZKRIEG METHODS OF HERR HITLER.

AND SO I FEEL CONSTRAINED TO ASK THE READER TO MEET ONCE MORE BRITAIN'S FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, WINSTON CHURCHILL -- THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN IN THIS DEMONSTRATION OF NAVAL MIGHT AND PROWESS AGAINST THE NAZI INVASION OF SCANDINAVIA.

MR. CHURCHILL, YOU WILL RECALL, WAS THE POLITICAL LONE WOLF WHO THE OTHER DAY WAS ELEVATED THROUGH PUBLIC INSISTENCE TO THE DIRECTORSHIP OF WAR OPERATIONS FOR HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY. THE PUBLIC DEMANDED GREATER INITIATIVE, AND FIGURED THAT THIS MANY SIDED GENIUS WAS THE ONE TO GIVE IT TO THEM.

HE WAS, AND HE IS. HE PERSONALLY HAS BEEN KEEPING SLEEPLESS VIGIL OVER THE GREAT MAPS AT THE ADMIRALTY. WIN, DRAW OR LOSE, THE ENGLISH NAVY UNDER HIS DIRECTION AND ELECTRIC INSPIRATION HAS DURING THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS UPHELD THE CENTURIES' OLD TRADITION OF VALOR AND SUPERB EFFICIENCY.

THIS EXHIBITION OF INITIATIVE--BY FAR THE GREATEST OF ITS KIND SHOWN UP TO NOW BY THE ALLIES--WOULD SEEM TO JUSTIFY THAT BACK-HANDED BUT QUITE ATTRACTIVE BOAST OF THE BRITON, INVARIABLY RUNNING SOMETHING LIKE THIS:

"WE ARE SUCH A BUNGLING PEOPLE AS A WHOLE THAT IT'S REALLY MOST EXTRAWD'NARY HOW WE SURVIVE--BUT SOMEWAY WE ALWAYS MANAGE TO MUDDLE THROUGH."

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IT ALSO AFFORDS SOME GROUNDS FOR THE DECLARATION YESTERDAY BY BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER LORD HALIFAX THAT THE MIGHT ALLIED WAR-MACHINE IN HIS "HUMBLE JUDGMENT MUST IN THE END PROVE IRRESISTABLE."

THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF SCANDINAVIA HAS STRWN POWDER-TRAILS THROUGHOUT EUROPE. IT SEEMS ALMOST INEVITABLE THAT THE CONFLICT SHOULD SPREAD.

SWEDEN IS IN MOMENTARY DANGER OF INVASION BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR EFFORT TO GET TROOPS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT INTO NORWAY TO OPPOSE THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT.

IF THE ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK BLOCKS NAZI ATTEMPTS TO TRANSPORT FORCES DIRECT TO NORWAY BY SEA, HERR HITLER IS QUITE LIKELY TTO TRY TO TAKE OVER SWEDEN TO PROVIDE A QUICK AND MORE PROTECTED ROUTE.

30.24-1613

CERTAIN THE LATEST EVENTS PROVE THERE ISN'T THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT THE NAZI LEADER WILL INVADE WITHOUT HESITATION ANY NEUTRAL COUNTRY IF IT SEEMS TO SERVE HIS PURPOSE.

HITLER HAVING TAKEN THE DRASTIC STEP OF OCCUPYING HIS NEIGHBORS' LANDS NO LONGER FEELS THE RESTRAINT WHICH HIS HOPE FOR PEACE FORMERLY IMPOSED ON HIM. EUROPE EXPECTS HIM TO "GO ALL OUT" NOW IN HIS EFFORT TO ESCAPE THE ECONOMIC STRANGULATION PLANNED FOR HIM BY THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

WATCH THE BALKANS! AN UPHEAVAL MAY COME THERE AT ANY MOMENT.

THE SUPPLIES OF THIS RICH AREA, ESPECIALLY RUMANIA'S OIL ARE ABSOLUTELY VITAL TO GERMANY. MOST OBSERVERS EXPECT THAT HITLER WILL EITHER ASSURE HIMSELF CONTROL OF RUMANIA AND HER OIL WELLS IMMEDIATELY OR, FAILING THAT, OCCUPY THAT COUNTRY.

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS REMAIN OBSCURE, BUT SHE IS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BROUGHT FRESH SENSATION TO THE TENSE BALKANS.

BOLSHEVIST TROOPS REINFORCEMENTS ARE SAID TO BE CONCENTRATING OPPOSITE RUMANIAN BESSARABIA, THE TERRITORY WHICH RUSSIA LOST TO RUMANIA IN TERRITORIAL CHANGES AFTER THEWORLD WAR.

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THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DECREED THAT ALL NATIONAL DEFENSE FACTORIES STORE SUPPLIES FOR USE IN CASE OF EVENTUALITY.

THERE IS NO INDICATION WHETHER THIS REPORTED RED MOVE IS IN SUPPORT OF GERMANY OR A MATTER OF PRIVATE INITIATIVE IN PREPARATION FOR TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS. THE ALLIES THEMSELVES HAVE BEEN UNCERTAIN OF MOSCOW'S INTENTIONS AND HAVE BEEN WATCHING THE POSITION CLOSELY. LORD HALIFAX YESTERDAY SAID IN LONDON:

"THE FUTURE OF OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA MUST DEPEND MORE THAN

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ANYTHING ELSE UPON THE DEGREE OF EFFECTIVE HELP THAT SHE MAY FOR WHATEVER REASON WISH TO GIVE TO GERMANY."

WITH THE SCANDINAVIAN DEVELOPMENT THE MUSCOVITES ARE KEEPING A CAREFUL LOOKOUT ON THEIR NORTHERN BORDERS NEXT TO FINLAND AND NORWAY. UNHAPPY, WEE FINLAND, STILL NURSING HER WOUNDS FROM THE BOLSHEVIST INVASION, FEARS FOR HER FURTHER SAFETY.

AR4MT932AES

Britain Bottles Skagerrak; 16 Planes Down

APR 13 1940

By EDWIN STOUT.

LONDON, April 12 (AP).---Britain corked the Skagerrak and Kattegat today with mines designed to cut the lifeline of Germany's expeditionary force in Norway and British planes pounded the cork tight despite withering fire from German warships, planes and anti-aircraft defenses. In air fighting, a possible total of 10 British bombing planes and 6 Nazi fighters was lost.

The Air Ministry said the Royal Air Force lost eight planes in the day's engagements while searching Danish and Norwegian waters for units of the German fleet returning to theirhome bases. Earlier the Ministry had said that five bombers, included in the day's total were downed in a single engagement with two warships in Kristiansund Fjord. Another air battle was fought near Stavanger. Two British planes alighted on the sea. Their fate was not disclosed.

The British also reported that four Messerschmitt fighters were shot down, two more German fighters were believed destroyed and others were damaged.

Another line of ships was bombed further north and blvd damaged, it was reported, though the darkness prevented observation of the full effect of the bombs. The announcement added:

"This attack was met by anti-aircraft fire from the ship or shore batteries, w which was ineffective."

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(For one of the first times in the war, the claims of belligerents agreed. DNB, the official German news agency, said eight British bombers were downed.)

The British announced at least two German supply ships felt the blows of their aerial attack. An 8,000-ton ammunition ship went up in a thunderous explosion under the bombs of British night raiders while a 5,000-ton supply ship was "probably damaged by two large bombs seen to burst close to her stern."

British fliers roved last night over a wide area "extending from Oslo Fjord to the Baltic coast of Germany," attacking ships and bombing a German seaplane base on the Baltic.

With the Skagerrak and the Kattegat mined and the navy keeping watch on German North Sea bases, the British are seeking to halt the flow of food and munitions to Norway's Nazi invaders while the Norwegians strike from the hills at German garrisons.

Four areas were mined in the North Sea, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, the Admiralty announced, touching the Norwegian, Danish and German coasts and also territorial waters of Sweden and the Netherlands.

The well-informed press association said the field was the largest ever laid, extending 420 miles northward at its westernmost limit to a point 60 miles northeast of Bergen.

Experts compared it with that laid between the Orkneys and Norwegian territorial waters by Britain and the United States in the World War, the greatest field of that conflict. It covered a distance of 233 miles, and 71,000 mines were used.

At certain places the British said they left channels for certain traffic to move.

All but fourteen of the crew of the destroyer Gurkha, sunk Wednesday by German warplanes, were rescued and landed today on British soil.

Tanker Torpedoed

The torpedoing of the 9,076-ton Swedish tanker Sveaborg, bound from the United States to Sweden with a cargo of gasoline, was sunk off the Scottish coast.

The 247-ton German trawler Friesland, captured off Norway, reached a Scottish port.

Survivors of Wednesday's British-German fight in far northern Norway before Narvik said about fifty men of the British destroyer Hardy, which was wrecked and run aground in that battle, landed under German fire, but their fate was unknown.

British meanwhile were silent on events along the Norwegian coast and in Norway except to say there was no major naval engagement in the Kattegat today despite Swedish reports of heavy detonations heard in those waters.

A naval official said the explosions may have been due to depth charges since the Germans doubtless have worked diligently to locate British submarines which have been active there.

The British announcement of bombing attacks on German supply vessels carried on during the night said the destroyed ammunition ship was one of a formation of eight found steaming at high speed to the north through the Great Belt, narrow channel between two islands of Denmark.

R. A. F. PLANES INVADE FJORD; 5 SHOT DOWN

APR 13 1940

Berlin Version Puts Foe's Loss at 8 in Attack on Nazi Warships.

KRISTIANSAND SCENE OF FIGHT

English Mine and Bomb Enemy's Sea Lanes---Blow Up Big Ammunition Carrier.

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—British bombers attacked two German warships today in a daring penetration of Kristiansand fjord, on the southern coast of Norway, the Air Ministry announced tonight, with the loss of five planes downed by heavy anti-aircraft fire and German warplanes.

German losses were not fully known, it said, but "at least two enemy fighters were shot down in flames and others were seen to be seriously damaged."

The British raid was a part of widespread aerial activity, during which Royal Air Force planes also scouted over the North Sea and the Skagerrak in search of German naval forces.

[The German version was that eight of Great Britain's most modern bombers had been shot down by German fighters in an attempted raid on Nazi bases on the Norwegian coast tonight.]

Text of British Communique.

A British communique said:

"The Air Ministry announces extensive reconnaissances by R. A. F. aircraft have been carried out over the North Sea and the Skagerrak today in search of German naval forces.

"Reports so far received indicate that one formation of bombers penetrated into Kristiansand fjord and attacked two German warships.

"Our aircraft encountered heavy anti-aircraft and fighter opposition and in the course of the engagement five of them were brought down.

"The full extent of the enemy losses is not known, but at least two enemy fighters were shot down in flames and others were seen to be seriously damaged."

Germans Bombed at Stavanger.

Meanwhile British planes were reported to have wrecked numerous German aircraft and killed or wounded a number of Germans in last night's raid on German-occupied Stavanger, on the southwest coast of Norway.

An amplified statement on the raid said:

"Numerous German fighter and bomber airplanes were wrecked by machine-gun fire and many of the staff and aircraft personnel were killed.

"The raid was carried out by Wellington bombers, accompanied by long-range fighters.

"Three Junkers bombers were seriously damaged and it is estimated twenty of the personnel were killed or injured."

[A German communique said that British air raids on Trondheim and Stavanger had been beaten off and that one British bomber had been shot down.]

British Mine Foe's Lanes.

Amid reports of war raging at sea along the farflung Scandinavian front, Great Britain bulwarked her aerial and naval resistance to a German conquest of Norway with vast mine fields in waters vital to the Reich's campaign.

British flyers ranging during the night over the sea lanes from Germany's Baltic coast to Norway's Oslo fjord were announced officially to have blown up a large ship, described as apparently an ammunition ship of about 8,000 tons, in the Great Belt of Denmark, while further north they were believed to have damaged a 5,000-ton supply ship.

[Stockholm dispatches reported that the sinking of a vessel of considerable tonnage in flames in the Skagerrak had been witnessed today from Stroemstad, a Swedish coastal town near the Norwegian border, and that heavy cannonading, which the Swedes considered might indicate that a naval battle was in progress, had been heard last night from the direction of the mouth of Oslo Fjord. The unidentified ship was shrouded in heavy clouds of smoke billowing up from burning oil or gasoline after heavy detonations.]

Baltic Base Also Bombed.

The ammunition ship was one of a line of eight to ten vessels, and the official announcement said it "was blown up with such force that the attacking aircraft were rocked by the force of the explosion." Darkness, it said, kept the flyers from learning the true effect of the attack on the supply ship intercepted farther north.

Besides attacking German ammunition and supply vessels, British airmen also were announced to have bombed a German seaplane base on the Baltic coast.

The Admiralty gave notice of the mining of four areas in the North Sea, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat. This step was interpreted as a move to block German traffic between the North Sea and the Baltic except through the Kiel Canal.

A Two-Edged Weapon.

The mines were seen as a two-edged weapon against Germany—aimed at damming the sea-borne flow of men and munitions to Norway and at preventing the German fleet now in Norwegian waters from returning to Germany.

The mined area touches the Norwegian, Danish and German coasts and also territorial waters of Sweden and the Netherlands, it was announced, but no mines are to be laid in channels extending ten miles on both sides of certain points.

Naval sources explained that the fields covered the entire entrances to the Skagerrak and Kattegat and extend as far as the middle of the latter, the seaway between Sweden and Denmark.

The British Press Association said that the field was the largest ever laid, extending 420 miles northward at its westernmost limit.

Experts compared it with that laid between the Orkneys and Norwegian territorial waters by Great Britain and the United States in the world war, the greatest field of that conflict. It covered a distance of 233 miles and 71,000 mines were used.

Nazis Chasing Submarines.

An authoritative British source said that there had been no major naval engagement in the Kattegat today.

Reports of heavy detonations heard in those waters, a naval official said, may have been due to depth charge explosions, since there is no doubt that the Germans have searched vigorously there for British submarines.

It was understood that British submersibles had been very active on the German supply ship routes between Germany and Norway.

Official sources repeated today yesterday's statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, that British forces have made no landings along the Norwegian coast.

Mr. Churchill assured the House of Commons that Great Britain was mistress of the seas and that the navy was well able to maintain lines of supply and to cover landings of expeditionary forces.

"We shall take what we want" on Norway's coast, he said, when the fleet has reached its primary goal—entire destruction of Germany's sea power.

Speculation on Trondheim.

The Norwegian port of Trondheim, in whose deep fjord a naval battle was reported in progress, was picked by neutral experts as the most likely base for allied and Norwegian operations to drive the Germans from Norway.

Four other ports besides Trondheim were seen as possible British military bases, because they are on railroads. They are Namsos, north of Trondheim; Aandalsnes, on Romsbals Fjord to the South; Narvik, in the Arctic, and Bergen, in the southwest.

Trondheim, however, with railroads leading north, south and east, and situated on a wide inlet that slashes nearly across Norway, was described as the best jump-off point as military strategists and British War Office "brains" pored over maps to visualize a land campaign which must follow the present wide-open sea warfare between the British and German fleets.

Although Mr. Churchill said at that time the allies had seized no points on the Norwegian coast, Swedish reports of such actions persisted.

Reuters reported the naval fighting in Trondheim Fjord, with British and German aircraft also engaged, but there were no details.

That the British already were harrying the Nazis on the Norwegian coast was confirmed by the Air Ministry, which announced two attacks on Germans at Stavanger Airdrome, Southwest Norway.

One British plane was lost, it said, but the Germans suffered much damage, including destruction of gasoline supplies.

Once landings are effected, the allies' task is to push inland, ousting German garrisons as they go, before the Germans can solidify their positions.

Norwegian topography and communications to aid greatly in isolating the German units, for in that rugged country rail communications can be cut or roads ruined in a single night by a few men with sufficient dynamite.

The Norwegian valleys, ancient routes of invaders, are densely wooded and would offer concealment for expeditionary forces striking southward from Trondheim toward the most populous parts of Norway.

Neutral experts expressed belief that the allies could cut the country in two from Trondheim to the Swedish border, then shove a line southward on a country-wide front.

Mountain Troops Needed.

Norwegian riflemen and possibly the mountain-trained French chasseurs d 'Alpine were regarded as necessary aids to such a movement.

The experts pointed out that Narvik was too far North to be used as a primary base, although they said the Norwegian Army, reported fighting East of there, should be able to recapture it, possibly with aid of naval units.

Bergen, on the south, is considered a necessary naval port. but there are indications that the allies do not regard it as a good base for land operations.

30.24-1615

30.24-1615

All Britain was engaged today in street-corner and dinner-table discussion of the sudden vigorous phase of the war.

There was many a penciled tablecloth as diners in homes and cafes drew diagrams.

There were many plans offered, gratis, for the best ways of pushing the Nazis out of Norway, but in the Army-Navy Club, lair of retired officers, white-mustached generals outlined the campaign that seemed the most popular—they pounded their canes and bellowed: "Hit them hard, sir, hit them hard!"

"OUR LOSSES IN THE DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS WERE EIGHT AIRCRAFT. TWO OTHERS CAME DOWN ON THE SEA ON THEIR WAY HOME."

FD807PES

Five British Bombers Shot Down Attacking German Battleships

APR 13 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, April 13—The Air Ministry announced early today that four German Messerschmitt fighting planes were shot down in Scandinavian air fights Friday and that two more were believed to have been destroyed.

Against this, the Ministry placed British losses Friday at eight planes. Two other British planes, it said, alighted on the sea en route home.

R. A. F. RAIDS VESSELS OVER WIDE SEA AREA

London Says an 8000-ton Munition Ship Was Blown Up—Skagerrak and Kattegat Mined by English

APR 13 1940

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—A German ammunition ship was blown up and a supply ship was believed damaged in raids last night in which British bombers attacked enemy ships over a wide area extending from Oslo Fjord to the Baltic coast of Germany, a British announcement said today.

"One large vessel, apparently an ammunition ship, was hit by a heavy bomb and blown up," it said.

"A line of eight to ten vessels was attacked in the narrow waters of the Great Belt (connecting the Kattegat with the Baltic).

"A 5,000-ton supply ship was believed to have been damaged and a bombing attack also made on a German seaplane base on the Baltic coast."

An earlier announcement said that the ammunition ship was a ship of about 8,000 tons.

The ammunition ship was one of a formation of eight vessels seen steaming at high speed to the north through the great belt.

"A direct hit was registered on the ammunition ship, which was blown up with such force that the attacking aircraft were rocked by the force of the explosion," the British announced.

Farther north, another line of ships was bombed, but the results could not be observed in the darkness, it was said.

"A 5,000-ton supply ship intercepted off the southern point of Langesland shortly before midnight," the announcement continued, "was attacked and probably damaged by two large bombs seen to burst close to her stern.

"This attack was met by anti-aircraft fire from the ship or shore batteries, which was ineffective."

The earlier Air Ministry communique said:

"During last night Royal Air Force bomber aircraft carried out atacks in force on enemy transport and supply vessels in the Kattegat and Great and Little Belts to the south.

"Preliminary reports indicate that among the objectives attacked was a vessel of about 8,000 tons which blew up with a violent explosion and must have been carrying ammunition."

LONDON--FIRST ADD AIR MINISTRY X X X EN ROUTE HOME.

ADD-APRIL 13—

THE COMMUNIQUE TEXT:

APR 13 1940

"THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) A SERIES OF STRONG FORMATIONS OF ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS SEARCHED NORWEGIAN AND DANISH WATERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING AND ATTACKING UNITS OF THE GERMAN FLEET RETURNING TO THEIR HOME BASES.

"AS ALREADY REPORTED, ONE FORMATION PENETRATED INTO KRISTIANSAND FJORD, ATTACKED GERMAN WARSHIPS AND MET WITH STRONG OPPOSITION.

"ANOTHER FORMATION PROCEEDING NORTH TOWARD THE STAVANGER AREA WAS MET BY A LARGE ENEMY FIGHTER FORCE.

"IN THE DAY'S HARD-FOUGHT ACTIONS, FOUR MESSERSCHMIDT FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN. TWO MORE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND OTHERS WERE DAMAGED.

Wrecked Hardy Landed Men

Crew of Destroyer Fought Way Ashore at Narvik—Survivors Tell of Gurkha's Sinking.

APR 13 1940

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—Great Britain received today the story of what is believed to have been the only landing yet made by any British fighting men on the Norwegian coast.

Returning survivors of Wednesday's blazing battle at Narvik said that about fifty men of the British destroyer Hardy, which was wrecked and run aground in that battle, had made a landing under fire of the German shore batteries, apparently determined to continue the fight. Witnesses aboard the destroyers Hotspur, Hostile and Havock, which managed to withdraw from the fight, said that their comrades aboard the Hardy, when last seen, were landing with rifles and ammunition.

Fate of Survivors Not Known.

The fate of the Hardy's survivors, however, is not known. They have not been reported since the battle, except for German accounts of having captured prisoners at Narvik, one port above the arctic circle.

The British admit that another destroyer, the Hunter was sunk at Narvik.

Survivors of another of the series of fights which made up this week's battle of the Norwegian coast returned today to tell of what they saw—the last hours of the destroyer Gurkha.

Gunner Jack Squires said that about half a dozen German warplanes attacked the Gurkha about 3 P. M. Wednesday afternoon.

"When the vessel began to sink, we closed the bulkheads and managed to keep afloat nearly four hours," he said. "We kept firing and brought down a couple of German planes—one of them the blighter that got us."

Officers Save Commander.

Other members of the crew asserted the Gurkha's commander stuck to his post while his ship sank under him, but was saved from death by two subordinate officers who almost hurled him into a rescue boat.

The commander is Capt. A. W. Buzzard, 37 years old, a son of Sir Farquhar Buzzard, who was physician in ordinary to King George V.

One survivor reported that while another British warship was rescuing the survivors, German planes swooped down again, dropping more bombs—all of which missed their marks.

"We were not sinking fast enough to suit them and they determined to finish us off," he said.

All but fourteen of the Gurkha's crew were rescued and landed today.

BRITISH IMPEDED BY NORSE TERRAIN

APR 13 1940

Any Attack On German Bases In Norway Regarded As Suicidal

Rough Coast Forces English Navy To Play Cat-And-Mouse Game

DWIGHT PITKIN

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, April 13—The tortuous contours of the Norwegian coasts are forcing the mighty British fleet to play the role of cat-after-the-mice in its effort to drive the German invaders from Norway.

Naval and military experts here express the opinion that a frontal attack against the Germans' newly won bases on the Norwegian coast would be nothing less than suicidal.

That Allied strategists hold the same opinion is indicated by their planting of a 420-mile mine field off the southern coast of Norway to cut off the supplies for the Nazi expeditionary force and eventually to trap them with a land attack aided by the fleet and air arm.

Watch For Enemy Sortie

Meanwhile, the world's heaviest naval units will watch like cats in the North Sea for the enemy to make a sortie when hard pressed by the Norwegians, who are mobilizing their forces on the land.

Even the fleet's "ferrets"—the submarines—in the opinion of naval experts, would risk destruction should they try to penetrate the Norwegian fjords to attack the invaders.

These picturesque fjords—inlets of the sea banked by natural rock fortifications—extend as far as one hundred miles inland and are very narrow in places.

Guns Could Destroy Ships

Even a small warship trying to enter them could be blasted out of the water by coastal artillery and underwater torpedo tubes operated from the coast.

The invading Germans seized fortifications erected by the Norwegians and probably have strengthened them greatly already.

The effectiveness of these fortifications was proved Tuesday when Norwegian coastal batteries off Oslo and Kristiansand sank the German cruiser Blücher and Karlsruhe.

Moreover, even before the Germans could establish themselves fully in Narvik, five British destroyers in a daring raid attacked superior forces in Narvik Fjord and failed to break through. Two British destroyers were lost.

Damage Justifies Raid

But from the British viewpoint the damage inflicted on the enemy—the destruction of six supply ships—justified the raid.

The British fleet learned during the World War, at Gallipoli, that land batteries can fire with greater accuracy than floating guns.

The fleet in the North Sea, however, is in a position to help land forces by long range bombardment of the invaders' lines of communication. If German-held coastal batteries are silenced by Norwegian land forces, warships can destroy enemy ships trapped in the fjords.

REICH CAN'T DEAL WITH KING HAAKON

APR 13 1940

Abandons Reaching Accord For Puppet Regime In Norway

Nazis Threaten Retaliation For British Bombing Of Rail Station

2/12/40 STEINKOPF

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 12—Germany admitted tonight she was making little headway in her efforts to fashion a protected kingdom out of Norway through the existing Norwegian Government.

Authorized sources said the German Government virtually had abandoned hope of being able to come to any agreement with Premier Johan Nygaardvold's Ministry for a "friction-less" administration under Germany's wing.

ADD BERLIN-APRIL 12-XXX WING.

TWO MAIN DEVELOPMENTS MARKED THE WAR IN THE AIR:

1. DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED EIGHT OF BRITAIN'S MOST MODERN BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN FIGHTERS IN AN ATTEMPTED RAID ON GERMAN BASES ON THE NORWEGIAN COAST TONIGHT.

(THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAID FIVE BOMBERS WERE LOST AND AT LEAST TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN IN A BRITISH ATTACK ON TWO GERMAN WARSHIPS IN KRISTIANSAND FJORD.)

2. GERMANS CHARGED BRITISH PLANES BOMBED AN UNNAMED RAILWAY STATION IN EASTERN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, IN GERMANY SOUTH OF THE BORDER WITH DENMARK.

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WELL INFORMED GERMANS ADDED GRIMLY THAT ENGLAND MIGHT EXPECT REPRISALS IF THIS IS A "NEW BRITISH AIR POLICY." THE BRITISH BOMBS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST TO FALL ON A GERMAN RAIL LINE DISTANT FROM THE FRONT.

(BRITISH SOURCES IN LONDON, HOWEVER, DENIED ANY SUCH RAID.)

IN THEIR COMMENT ON THE FAINT POSSIBILITY OF ANY AGREEMENT WITH THE EXISTING NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT, GERMANS TURNED THUMBS DOWN ON ANY REGIME IN ANY DEGREE INFLUENCED BY CARL [redacted] HAMBRO, PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT.

(HAMBRO IS DISLIKED BY THE GERMANS BECAUSE HE IS A MEMBER OF THE NORWEGIAN BRANCH OF THE JEWISH FAMILY WHICH FOUNDED HAMBROS BANK IN LONDON A CENTURY AGO.)

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WITH KING HAAKON, HOWEVER, WOULD BE CONTINUED, DESPITE THE LACK OF HEADWAY TO DATE.

THE GERMANS WERE ESPECIALLY BITTER AGAINST HAMBRO, WHO FLED TO STOCKHOLM AT THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES. THEY CHARGED HIM WITH SPREADING FALSE REPORTS ABOUT SEA BATTLES AND BRITISH LANDINGS ON THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

HIS POSITION WAS SUMMED UP BY A GERMAN SOURCE THIS WAY: "THE FUTURE HOLDS ONE OF TWO THINGS--EITHER SOLITARY OBLIVION OR HE MIGHT FALL INTO OUR HANDS."

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THE GERMANS HAVE SAID THAT SOME OF THE MINISTERS IN OSLO ARE SHOWING A SUFFICIENTLY "REALISTIC" GRASP OF THE SITUATION, BUT FOR THE MOST PART, THEY COMPLAINED, THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT MOVES FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE, OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE AND THE STATE.

THE AUTHORITY OF KING HAAKON IS STILL RECOGNIZED IN BERLIN BUT GERMANS ARE QUICK TO CONTEND HE WOULD FORFEIT THIS RECOGNITION IF HE LEFT NORWEGIAN SOIL.

30-24-1617

30.24-1617

HE LEFT NORWEGIAN SOIL.

THE OCCUPATION OF NORWAY WAS DESCRIBED AS PROGRESSING "ACCORDING TO A SYSTEMATIC SCHEDULE."

OFFICIALS SAID THEY EXPECTED NO TROUBLE IN ABSORBING THE EXPORT TRADE OF BOTH NORWAY AND DENMARK. GERMANY CAN PROVIDE NORWAY WITH COAL, CHEMICALS AND MACHINERY, BUT ECONOMISTS FORESAW "A DIFFICULT PROBLEM" IN KEEPING THE HUGE NORWEGIAN MERCHANT FLEET BUSY.

WM&W514PES

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BERLIN CHARGES BRITISH BOMB RAILWAY DEPOT

Threatens Reprisals in Case Raids on Transport System Are Repeated.

HINTS AT NEW WAR PHASE

London Denies Air Attack on Schleswig-Holstein — Reich Reports Gains in Norway.

BERLIN, April 12 (A. P.).—DNB, German official news agency, reported today that British warplanes had bombed a German railway station in Schleswig-Holstein and intimated that reprisals might be expected if such bombings were repeated. The agency said the raid had given "a new aspect to the war."

The identity of the town was not disclosed, but DNB said that the tracks had been broken in one place and that the station was slightly damaged.

The news agency called the raid the first allied attempt since the beginning of the war to damage transportation outside the active combat area.

Schleswig-Holstein is located in the northern part of Germany near the Danish border, across which German troops marched earlier in the week.

"If a repetition of this act should show it is part of a systematic new policy on the part of the British," DNB said, "the German air force will face the new situation."

The intimation was that the Germans would revise their own air tactics in retaliation.

[A high official at the Air Ministry in London denied that British planes had bombed a railway station in Schleswig-Holstein.]

Announcement of the British air raid was made as Nazi military commanders boasted of new successes against allied naval and sea forces attempting to shake loose Germany's tightening grip on Norway.

Authorized sources said today that Germany virtually had abandoned hope of being able to come to any agreement with the existing Norwegian Government for frictionless administration of Norway under German protection.

Under no circumstances, it was stated, would Germany tolerate any government in any degree under the influence of Carl Johan Hambro, president of the Norwegian Parliament, who left Norway for Stockholm soon after the German invasion.

The authorized sources said Hambro had connections with a London banking firm (Hambros Bank, Ltd., is a well known London House.)

"Some Ministers who are in Oslo are manifesting a sufficiently realistic grasp of the situation, but for the most part, the Norwegian Government moves from village to village and is out of touch with the people and the State," said an authorized source.

Nazi Envoy to See Haakon.

It was emphasized, however, that German negotiations with King Haakon are "not broken off" and the German Minister to Norway had been instructed to continue discussions with the King this evening.

A German communique asserted that German warplanes had severely damaged a British aircraft carrier and a cruiser 125 miles off the Norwegian coast and said that light units of the British Navy had been repulsed while attempting to enter Trondheim Fjord.

British air raids on Trondheim and Stavanger likewise were beaten off and one Vickers Wellington bomber was shot down, the communique asserted.

Meanwhile the military occupation of Norway was said to be proceeding "according to systematic schedule."

The German-occupied area at Narvik, the northern Norwegian iron ore port, was "expanded" inland to Elveness without resistance, the high command reported, and DNB added that a number of Norwegian troops had been disarmed in the advance.

German troops also were reported to have reached Drammen, about twenty-five miles east of Oslo, and Eidsvold, about forty miles northeast of Oslo.

"From hour to hour the German positions in Norway and Denmark are becoming stronger and they already are so consolidated that the possibility of successful British counter action has disappeared completely," authorized sources said.

Occasional clashes with Norwegian military forces were acknowledged, but they were described as of no military significance, and authorities in Oslo were said to be co-operating with German military officials.

The situation with regard to the Norwegian Government was characterized as still "very confusing."

The Germans said they were withholding recognition from the government of Major Vikdun Quisling, who had announced that he had assumed the Norwegian premiership, because he lacked authority from the King.

Efforts were being made, spokesmen said, to have King Haakon clarify the situation, but they added that whatever officials are finally designated as the responsible heads of the Government "must be aware of the realities of the present situation and German interests in the north."

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King Still Recognized.

Authorized sources said the authority of King Haakon still was recognized in Berlin, but that he would forfeit this recognition if he left Norwegian soil.

The bombing attacks on a British aircraft carrier and a cruiser were executed by Nazi planes apparently operating from new-won bases in Norway.

The Nazi raiders, according to DNB, official German news agency, scored direct hits on both vessels, and when last seen the aircraft carrier was belching smoke and the cruiser was listing heavily.

Though met with terrific anti-aircraft fire and fiercely attacked by British pursuit planes, the Germans were said to have escaped unscathed in the encounter 125 miles northwest of the Norwegian port of Trondheim, now in Nazi hands.

In addition to this success, two more British destroyers were reported to have been destroyed yesterday at Narvik, ore port in northern Norway, bringing to six the number the Germans say were sunk there. No details were given.

Authorized sources, meanwhile, predicted that far-reaching economic advantages would accrue to the Reich as a result of the Scandinavian coup. Chief results, they said, would be:

1. Suspension of the operation of Norwegian and Danish merchant vessels which have been carrying vital supplies to England from the ports of the world.
2. Paralysis of English imports from the entire northern area of Europe through German control of access to the Atlantic.
3. Shifting of the bulk of northern European trade to Germany for the duration of the war.

To demonstrate what it means to the Reich to have control of northern shipping lanes, Germans said that Great Britain had obtained through these trade routes 37 per cent of her egg imports and 60 per cent of her pork imports.

In addition to these commodities, Britain also obtained large supplies of ore, whale oil, fish, hides and fur from Norway.

"There is no doubt that the German market will be able to absorb without trouble all the supplies which Denmark and Norway formerly sold to Britain," the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland declared.

To Co-ordinate Two Economies.

The same commentary also made clear that Germany intends to mesh Scandinavian economy as closely as possible with her own.

"There is no doubt that Germany assumes not only military but economic obligations toward both countries," it declared.

Spokesmen said that the details of economic relations had not yet been worked out, but it was expected that a trade commission would depart soon for Copenhagen to study the situation with reference to Denmark.

While the Germans were confident of their ability to absorb the export trade of Norway and Denmark, they recognized that both countries are heavy importers and acknowledged that the Reich cannot supply all their demands.

Informed sources said that Germany could supply Norway with coal, chemicals and machinery. For other imports, such as textiles, foodstuffs and minerals, these sources said, Norway "will of course remain dependent on the supplies she is able to import outside the British sea war zone and mine blockade."

Denmark is virtually in the same boat as regards imports, but it was pointed out that she should be assured of cattle feed and other grains because of Germany's access to the Balkans.

Dienst aus Deutschland observed that under the new situation it will be "a difficult problem" to keep busy the Norwegian merchant fleet, one of the largest in the world.

Official sources remained tight-lipped on the actual progress of military operations in Norway, asserting that to "divulge all details would be to give information to the enemy."

They reiterated, however, that Germany had thrust a protective arm into Scandinavia "in the nick of time" to forestall a British invasion, and defied the allies to break the German hold in the north, which they said was being tightened steadily with military re-enforcements.

BRITISH DENY BOMBING GERMAN RAIL STATION

Berlin Said 'Raid Lent New Aspect to War'

APR 13 1940

London, April 12—(AP)—An official at the Air Ministry denied that British planes had bombed a railway station in Schleswig-Holstein, as reported today by DNB, official German news agency.

TRONDHEIM RAIDS FAIL, NAZIS CLAIM

Berlin Says British Naval Forces Repulsed, Planes Turned Back.

Berlin, April 12.—(AP)—The German high command announced today that raids on Trondheim by British planes and light naval forces had been repulsed, and that German Army occupation of northern Norway was continuing.

The communique said:

"The day passed quietly in Denmark.

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"Patrol flights of the Air Force along the Danish west coast disclosed no enemy there.

"In Norway, the German-occupied region was expanded from Narvik. Elveness was occupied. No fighting occurred there. An attack by British planes in the Trondheim region was successfully repulsed.

"In the afternoon, light English naval forces made unsuccessful attempts to enter into Trondheim Fjord. A raid of British torpedo planes at the same time remained without effect.

"Further Norwegian coastal batteries, taken over near Trondheim, were put into shape for defence.

"The day passed quietly in occupied regions around Bergen, Stavanger and Christiansand. Attempted attacks did not occur with the exception of an unsuccessful British air raid on Stavanger. One Vickers-Wellington plane there was shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

"German troops in the Oslo region expanded their occupation in all directions on schedule.

"The Navy continued operations April 11. As previously reported, two English destroyers were sunk off Narvik.

"Units of the Air Force supported German troops in Norway through numerous reconnaissance and patrol flights.

"In newly-established air and naval bases, numerous anti-aircraft batteries have been ready for action since noon April 10.

"Reconnaissance planes patrolled the sea regions of the Norwegian coast and advanced far into the northern North Sea, watching movements of enemy naval forces.

Attack on Ships

"On the basis of reconnaisance results, a fighting plane unit in the evening hours attacked enemy warships 200 kilometers (about 125 miles) northwest of Trondheim. One airplane carrier was severely damaged by square hits with heavy calibre air bombs. One heavy cruiser was struck by two bombs and incapacitated.

"In the West, no special events. Air reconnaissance over north and central France April 11 extended as far as Paris. Two of our planes failed to return."

DANES HONOR NAZI VICTIMS

APR 13 1940

Bury 12 Who Were Killed Resisting Invasion.

THEIR LIFE PATTERN CHANGES

Rationing and New Economic System Goes in Effect.

ELMER PETERSON

COPENHAGEN, April 12 (A. P.).—Denmark today buried with military honors her men who died in scattered resistance to Germany's occupation, and set her face stolidly to make the adjustments forced by the pinch of war.

With reserve stocks depleted, rationing and other new restrictions were regarded as inevitable in the suddenly altered economic life of the nation.

Negotiations over details of the German occupation continued while the Defense Ministry, in a lengthy announcement, recounted how the Germans were met with scattered resistance at the outset of their entry into Denmark.

"According to general directions issued by the Government," the announcement said, "Danish troops resisted against the entry of German troops on Tuesday morning, April 9, at 4:30 o'clock.

"Consequently there was some fighting in south Jutland, at Soegaard, Aabenraa, Toender, Gee and Haderslev, and in the capital at Amalienborg Square. Vaerloese Airport was fired upon from the air and one Danish plane was downed.

Nazis Said 10 Were Killed.

"After it was decided at a conference at Amalienborg about 6 A. M. that resistance should cease, orders were issued that fighting should be stopped.

"The loss of Danish troops in this fighting has been placed at twelve killed and twenty-nine wounded. The final loss will surely not deviate much from this estimate."

Gen. Leonhard Kaupisch, commander of the German Army of Occupation, last night said Danish casualties were only ten killed and several wounded while one German soldier was killed and ten were wounded.

The Copenhagen press concentrated editorial interest on Denmark's future economically under the new situation, with certain imports now impossible.

It was expected that the question of national economy would be among the first questions taken up between the German and Danish authorities.

Few Reminders Left.

Otherwise, there were few reminders of the week's lightning events in Scandinavia. Denmark has accepted German occupation placidly.

The Danes merely have gone back to work. This is the full expression of their deeply peaceful attitude and their conviction that, anyway, there was no choice but to accept if a major power invaded Denmark.

The sight of German army trucks rolling through Danish streets brings only brief stares now. The major interest has turned to the effects occupation will have on Denmark's commerce—therefore on employment.

There is sorrow over what has happened. There is curiosity, worry and, to some extent, fear. But there also is a tone of acceptance of something regarded as beyond control.

Nazi Efficiency Amazes.

In these respects, the occupation of Denmark must be regarded not only as amazing in its efficiency and speed but also as extraordinary emotionally.

The scattered resistance which did occur was only incidental when "considerably more" than an army corps—45,000 to 75,000 men—poured into Denmark Tuesday.

The Danes' years of belief that they were not a fighting nation, and could not be a fighting nation, had their effect. The result was an almost flawless shift compared with other circumstances in which the German Army has taken over.

This was evident from the moment when breathless telephone calls told for the first time that "the Germans have crossed the frontier" and that Denmark had been drawn into the war's vortex.

It was evident when the first bombers roared low over Copenhagen's rooftops, their motors thundering a warning against resistance and their crews flooding the city with green leaflets announcing that Nazi occupation was a fact.

Everything Taken Complacently.

It was evident in the very lack of panic among the civilian population. Early risers on their way to shops and factories did not run at sight of the bombers. They merely stood and watched, shrugging their shoulders as if to say, "Well, here it is."

There had been no weeks of "white war," no stirring of deep antagonism to send them running for cover.

As a result, machine guns which appeared in Copenhagen were more curiosities than anything else and bombers overhead were things of speed and power rather than potential bearers of death and destruction.

The Danes as a people cannot in their hearts believe that any one would want to drop bombs on them.

Today in Copenhagen German soldiers stand unarmed around trucks with Danish bystanders grouped around them. From the beginning, German officers have moved freely about the streets.

Danes find consolation in the thought that they are not at war. Sorrow over what has happened runs deep into their pride and affection for Denmark, for their freedom and independence.

But the Danish press says, "We must look to the future," and reminds Denmark of German assurances that her territorial integrity and political freedom will live—that the Danish flag still flies over Denmark and that King Christian's prayer still is, "God save Denmark."

Estimates of the number of Americans in Denmark vary between 700 and 1,500. There are many more in Norway and Sweden. So far, no one has been permitted to leave the country, and traffic with the outside world has stopped except for that of German military officials.

As yet the only rationing is a general order that only a four-day supply of foodstuffs may be purchased. Most Danes, however, expect regulations more nearly approaching those in Germany.

The German occupation went forward steadily today. Troops from the Reich were seen among the crowds on streets and in restaurants. The Danes seemed to be accepting the soldiers as a part of the street scene, but still displayed great curiosity when motorized equipment passed.

Afternoon newspapers warned the citizenry against spreading rumors, and declared the one most frequently heard was that an air attack on the city was expected. The papers said this apparently arose from a false air alarm last night when a siren became short-circuited.

Disregarding its own suggestion about rumors, one paper, however, printed one to the effect that beer might be restored by Saturday. Since the German occupation began no alcoholic liquors of any kind have been sold. As a result, most of the night clubs of the city, among the gayest in northern Europe, have been closed.

Each Danish policeman now is accompanied by a young German soldier.

Trade Experts Arrive

A group of German commercial trade experts arrived in Copenhagen today to negotiate with the Danish Government about disturbances caused by German occupation of the country.

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Danish police authorities tonight forbade all public meetings of any kind. No reason was given for the ruling.

Early tonight Denmark resumed telegraphic communication with neutral countries via Germany after a three-day shut-down.

Dane Resigned To Food Rations On Nazi Basis

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Butchering, Churning Halt; Fodder Shortage Feared; Americans Jam Consulate

COPENHAGEN, April 12 (AP).—Americans crowded the American Consulate here today, seeking validation of passports for a trip home by way of Germany and Italy, as the Danes hardened themselves to the rigors of a war-time blackout and the prospect of food rationing.

King Christian gave the people his own idea of how to act under German occupation by taking to his horse for his usual morning canter.

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Britain Is Likely to Turn To Canada for Food Now

Heretofore She Has Relied on Norse for Bason and Fish

LONDON, April 12 (CP).—Food Ministry officials, reviewing the situation following the Nazi invasion of Denmark and Norway, were reported ready tonight to ask Canada to help replenish the British larder. A well informed source said Britain soon would be looking to the dominion for her main supplies of bacon and fish and for help with supplies of butter and eggs.

It is generally conceded that the German booty in Denmark is "pretty big," but the Ministry of Food, pointing to the present ample stocks, is confident that when they dwindle, other sources of supply will be functioning.

Before her seizure by Germany, Denmark supplied half of Britain's bacon imports, a third of the eggs, and a quarter of the butter imports, as well as a good amount of oils and fats for manufacturing purposes. Norway is not yet completely shut off as a source of supply for oils, fats and fish, but the probable interruption of the flow of goods would be inoconvenient for Britain.

Finland and Sweden together have hitherto supplied about two-thirds of Britain's woodpulp and pulpwood imports, and, although Finland still has an ice-free port in the Arctic, Sweden appears to be bottled up almost entirely.

Nazi Says British Eye A Refuge in Canada

BERLIN, April 12 (A. P.).—Discussing reports that Britain had occupied Denmark's Faroe Islands, a German commentator said today: "The real purpose is to have a mid-Atlantic base to facilitate the flight of the British Government to Canada."

Noting the effect of this remark, the German added:

"You smile, my good American friend, but some one in England is seeing the shadow of coming events."

The commentator asserted: "It would not be surprising if the British seize Iceland on the pretext that we want it—which we don't."

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Seven German Warships Reported Bottled Up in Harbor As Norwegian Troops Draw Iron Ring Around Capital

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Invaders Still Hold Four Ports--Mass Fleet for Trondheim Battle.

POCKET BATTLESHIP AT SPOT

King Haakon Just Escapes Bombs --Reich Reported Landing Additional Forces.

DAWKINS

STOCKHOLM, April 12 (A. P.).—Seven German warships were reported in Norwegian advices today to be bottled up in Oslo's harbor and the Norwegians, trying to encircle their conquered capital with an iron ring, expected important action at any moment.

Norwegian advices were incomplete, but assertions that Norwegian forces held positions along Oslo fjord, the narrow waterway leading to Oslo, indicated that they felt capable of making traffic difficult or dangerous.

The Norwegian Government announced by radio that the Germans elsewhere were masters of Kristiansand, on the south coast; Stavanger, on the southeast coast; Bergen, on the west coast, and Narvik, on the northern coast. The situation at Trondheim remained hidden under military secrecy.

Five Warships in Fleet.

Five German warships, including a pocket battleship, were reported today off Trondheim, where the British were said to have attacked by air and sea.

The Norwegians believed that the warships hid in the narrow, deep bays of Trondheim fjord yesterday, for a Norwegian expedition sent to locate them reported that no vessels were visible.

To the north, British naval activity continued as Namsos, north of Trondheim, reported that two British destroyers this morning had steamed along the coast outside the harbor of Folde fjord.

Norse Troops Block Roads.

All highways to the east and northeast of Oslo were blocked by Norwegian defense forces, according to advices reaching here, and an effort was being made to weld a solid ring around the fallen capital.

A semi-circle already has been established running from Moss, thirty-five miles south of Oslo, to the east and thence north through Halden, Kongsvinger, Elverum and Gjovk, the latter sixty miles north of Oslo. To the northwest, strong formations were reported concentrated in valleys.

Elverum was destroyed by German air bombs last night, but the number of killed was relatively small as the civilian population had been ordered earlier to withdraw.

Home guard forces meanwhile were being organized and women were called to serve as laborers.

Nazis Mine Trondheim Spans.

Advices reaching Stockholm, said that the Germans occupying Trondheim had mined all bridges, apparently to forestall any assault by a British landing force.

The Germans were believed to have about 1,200 men in all at Trondheim.

The Norwegian radio at Olesund reported a naval battle between British and German sea forces, and British war planes were said to have bombed German warships in Trondheim Fjord.

The pocket battleship was identified tentatively as the Luetzow, formerly the Deutschland, sister ship of the scuttled Admiral Graf Spee.

Stories of Landing.

She and the Admiral Scheer are the only two fighters in that 10,000-ton class left in the Nazi fleet.

[Although official British sources still issued no word of landings in Norway to challenge the German occupation, reports persisted that British troops were preparing to fight for several strategic coastal points.

[Reuters, the British News Agency, said that authoritative Norwegian information in Stockholm was that a British landing force, ashore a short distance south of Narvik, was trying to join Norwegian troops to retake that iron port from the Germans.

[Norwegian informants also said that British soldiers were in close contact with Norweigans near Bergen, which is reported retaken by the Norweigans, and from Uddevall, Sweden, reports came that British warships were observed apparently landing troops in Outer Oslo Fjord.

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[The British Air Ministry said that German gasoline reserves and many German planes were destroyed in two British air attacks on a flying field at Stavanger.]

Nazi Hold Tightening.

The Germans, apparently strengthened by re-enforcements reaching Norway despite the British effort to isolate the army of occupation from home bases, broadened their hold on Norway with land and aerial thrusts.

Swedish authorities, meanwhile, looking to this country's own security, mined more than 100 miles of Sweden's west coast from within thirty miles of the Norwegian frontier near Oslo south to Varberg, about midway down the Kattegat opposite the coast of Denmark.

No steps have been taken yet, however, to bring home about 6,000 Swedes, mostly laborers and craftsmen, who were in Norway when Germany struck on Tuesday.

Six German planes were said to have bombed Fredrikstad, north of Oslo, where British planes also were observed.

King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav were said to have ducked to cover with only three minutes leeway yesterday before a German air squadron bombed Bybergsund, near the Swedish frontier, apparently now a headquarters of Norway's army.

This headquarters is believed to have been shifted again since the air attack by five German planes which dropped bombs and dived on the village with machine-guns spitting.

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Royalty Must Quick Get Away.

The whole Norwegian administration was said to have been concentrated there in crowded quarters, using chairs and the floor for beds and sharing a common table.

The King, Prince Olav and Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold were eating when the first of three alarms sounded. They dashed immediately to automobiles outside.

Three minutes later the first bombs set the village school aflame. The whole population of about 100 scurried to the woods. Small children were hidden under sheets in the deep snow to conceal them from the raiders.

A second wave of three planes dropped to less than 400 feet above the woods and peppered the villagers with machine-gun fire.

When the raiders left, an hour and a half later, the King and Crown Prince jumped from their cars and ran to the woods where Olav helped with first aid. Several persons were injured.

Both Elverum, 35 miles to the south, and Hamar, where the Government first fled from Oslo, were in flames early today and many Norwegian towns were reported bombed.

Two persons were killed, many were hurt and numerous buildings set afire at Elverum, raided twice yesterday.

Kongsvinger, about 125 miles northeast of Oslo, also was bombed. German and Norwegian troops were fighting at several points west of Kongsvinger and at Eidsvold, half way between Oslo and Hamar.

Swedish correspondents in Norway emphasized the envelopment tactics of the hastily mobilized Norwegian forces.

Minute Men Quickly Mustered.

They said that the Germans at Elverum were trapped "in a sack" with bridges burned behind them, and that it was only a question of hours before they would be wiped out.

Near Kongsvinger, too, they said, the Germans were caught in a bottleneck and a pitched battle was believed imminent. Among the Germans fighting there was the prize crew taken last fall from the American steamship City of Flint. They had been released from internment on orders from the German command.

The Norwegian minute men, some of them untrained peasants and men who had time only to shoulder a shotgun and join the colors, were reported methodically blasting bridges to obstruct the Germans, and fortifying every possible defense point not in Nazi hands.

Indications of how completely Norway was surprised by the German action included a report that when mobilization was ordered Tuesday, Norwegian officers and soldiers could not reach concentration centers before several had been occupied by Germans.

A clew to how it was done was seen here in a dispatch reporting a conversation yesterday with an officer in Oslo. He spoke fluent Norwegian, wore a Norwegian uniform and was German.

When German re-enforcements landed at Moss, on Oslo Fjord below the Norwegian capital, they commandeered buses and private automobiles for the overland trip to Oslo.

One report said they drove through Norwegian guard lines, the guards never suspecting that the invaders would arrive in interurban buses and private cars with Norwegian license plates.

Although the reported landing at Moss indicated that Germans still were reaching Norway by water, Swedish newspapers said that the army of occupation was being augmented by ariel transports operating from new Danish bases.

7 Nazi Ships Are Reported In Oslo Trap

British Block Fjord Exit as Norse Army Throws Steel Ring Around City

English Sink Every Vessel at Gothenburg

Defenders Declare They Sank Gneisenau; Guns Heard Off Gothenburg

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Saturday, April 13 (AP).—Struggling against both time and the invader, Norway's fighting men tried last night to complete an impenetrable ring of steel around Oslo, their German-conquered capital.

With their forces clinging to positions along Oslo Fjord, narrow waterway leading to Oslo, the Norwegian defenders were disclosed last night to be holding a defense semi-circle running from Moss, on Oslo Fjord, north to Halen, thence east to Mysen, northward east of the River Glommen and Lake Oieren, to Romerike, thence southwestward to Tyrifjord and Vikersund, which is about thirty miles due west of Oslo.

To back up the ring, fortifications were being thrown up in the alleys to the northwest.

Nazis Try Guerrilla Tacti

Elsewhere, the Norwegian Government conceded that the Germans in control of Kristiansand, on south coast; Stavanger, on the southeast coast; Bergen, on the west coast, and Narvik, on the northern coast.

German invaders in Norway were reported today to be copying the guerrilla tactics used effectively by the Finns against their Russian conquerors.

Advices reaching Stockholm said the Nazis had divided their troops into small units of about thirty men each, equipped with automatic weapons, to stalk their Norwegian foes.

Military secrecy hid the situation at Trondheim, above Bergen. Fragmentary reports from that port said five German warships, including a pocket battleship, were observed off shore and that the British had concentrated a fierce naval and air attack there.

A Norwegian Army communique, issued today, listed these German naval losses: "The battleship Gneisenau at Oslo Fjord; the cruiser Emden and several smaller ships sunk also; at Kristiansand, the cruiser Karlsruhe; at Stavanger, the (Norwegian) destroyer Aeger sank a big German warship; at Bergen one German cruiser was sunk. Several of our own warships were sunk."

The sinking of a large vessel of undetermined nationality in the Skagerrak was witnessed during the morning from Strc mstad, Swedish coastal town near the Norwegian border. For hours before the ship went down in flames, heavy cannonading was heard from the direction of the Oslo fjord entrance. There was an unconfirmed report at London that the 26,000-ton Gneisenau had been sunk in the fjord.)

To the north of Trondheim British naval activity continued at Namsos, where two British destroyers were seen steaming along the coast, just outside Folde Fjord. The Stockholm newspaper "Allehanda" said that in addition to the two destroyers, these other ships were believd to be in the vicinity of Namsos: two British battleships, four cruisers and two destroyers, together with large numbers of aircraft. No German warships were seen.

The Norwegians sent out an expedition to look for five German warships reported off Trondheim, in the belief that they had hidden in the shelter of the deep, narrow bays nearby, but there was no trace of them. Advices reaching Stockholm—now the only Scandinavian capital free of German control—said the Germans occupying Trondheim had mined all bridges, apparently to forestall any assault by a British landing force. The Germans were believed to have about 1,200 men in all at Trondheim.

Highways to Oslo Barred

The Norwegian communique gave the defense line as extending through Mysen, Glomma, Oeieren, Romerike, Hitedal, Tyri Fjord and Vikersund. All highways east and northeast of Oslo were barricaded by Norwegian troops, to cut off possible German approaches to the capital over those strategic routes.

Elverum, which served for a time as the temporary seat of the Norwegian government, lay in ruins following severe German bombardments. Casualties were relatively small, since the civilian population had been moved from the town, twenty miles from the Swedish border.

To supplement the little Norwegian Army, home guards are being swiftly organized and women called to labor duty.

Swedish correspondents in Norway emphasized the envelopment tactics of the hastily mobilized Norwegian forces. They said the Germans at Elverum were trapped "in a sack" with bridges burned behind them and that it was only a question of hours before they would be destroyed.

Flint Prize Crew in Action

Near Kongsvinger, too, they said, the Germans were caught in a bottleneck and a pitched battle was believed imminent. Among the Germans fighting there was the prize crew taken last fall from the American steamer City of Flint. They had been released from internment on orders from the German command.

The Norwegian newspaper "Tidenstegn" published a communique of the Nazi-sponsored government of Vidkun Quisling, at Oslo, branding continued resistance of Norwegians, "a crime and completely useless waste of lives." Advices from Oslo said the German commander there ordered the arrest and trial before German military court of all persons distributing false rumors.

At Trondheim, the German commander was reported to have decreed death for any one found guilty of sabotage. Additional advices from Trondheim said the Nazi commander had barred any departure of the civilian population and advised the people that there is no fighting in the Trondheim district.

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Taking to the radio to advise his people of their precarious predicament, Premier Pehr Albin Hansson of Sweden tonight reaffirmed Sweden's determination to defend her neutrality at all costs, and declared flatly that any demand by the warring powers to use her territory would be rejected.

Hansson said no such demand had yet been received. He asserted firmly that Sweden would continue to follow a strict hands off policy in what "perhaps is the most trying moment in over 100 years."

Ready to Defend Neutrality.

He added: "To maintain our neutrality means that, if necessary, we must defend it.

"Since the war has been brought to Sweden's door, she must even intensify her military preparations. This explains why the Swedish Government during the past days has taken certain additional measures.

"Sweden retains the right to independence and to independent actions. It is irreconcilable with strict neutrality that Swedish territory be used to advantage by any belligerent nation.

"It is therefore satisfying that no demand of such a nature has been addressed to Sweden. If such a demand should ever be made, Sweden would have to refuse to comply with it."

Hambro Says Norway 'Shows No Signs of Surrendering'

Mobilization Proceeds And Volunteers Stream Into Legations, He Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 12.—Carl Johan Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, said in a statement issued today through the British Ministry of Information that "nowhere does one see any signs of (Norway's) surrendering (to Germany)."

Hambro left Norway shortly after the German invasion began and is now at Stockholm.

Asserting that all parties were consolidated in making a "united people," Hambro said: "Through the Norwegian Legation in Finland offers have come from Danish, English and French ambulance corps to proceed to Norway, where their services may be of the greatest importance."

Mobilization Proceeding.

"A report too has come through from military chiefs in Norway telling of the determination which fills both them and their troops. Despite all the immense difficulties—and they should in no way be underestimated—mobilization is proceeding."

Hambro added, "With every hour greater strength and co-ordination is attained by the leaders of the country and throughout the Norwegian Legations there is ceaseless activity."

"Nowhere does one see any signs of surrendering the country."

"Until the government succeeds in re-establishing the nation-wide broadcasting system, news from Norway and statements by authorities will, so far as is possible, be sent out in Norwegian and English by British wireless."

Volunteers Stream In.

"All possible help will be given to our country and is already being organized on all fronts. Overwhelming streams of volunteers are rushing to report at many Norwegian Legations, especially in Finland, where the young veterans of the heroic Finnish defense are willing to fight once more for the liberty of peoples and national independence.

"The Norwegian people has begun its days of trial—but however long this trial lasts, it will be short by comparison with the life of the people."

Apparently attempting to cheer his own people, Hambro said: "The country sends greetings to one and all—a united, strong people groping its way through darkness and distress, trusting implicity in the day to come when right shall prevail and all people shall be free."

Stockholm tonight lost all telegraphic communication with Oslo.

At the same time, the entire Swedish south and west coasts were ordered blacked out tonight and tomorrow night to test the nation's anti-aircraft preparations.

Say Norwegians Sank Ships

STOCKHOLM, April 12 (AP).—The newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" reported today that Norwegian official circles here had received information that all German warships in Narvik harbor were sunk by Norwegian forces last night. There was no confirmation of this report from any other source.

[The newspaper said the ships sunk included four destroyers. The British previously reported that one German destroyer sunk and three others damaged at Narvik in battle Tuesday.]

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Nazis Halted North of Oslo

LONDON, April 12 (AP).—A communique of the Norwegian high command received from Stockholm by the British radio summed up the military situation tonight:

"The Germans have occupied Oslo and its immediate neighborhood.

"Norwegian troops are holding a line north and northeast of Oslo.

"German forces are in control of Kristiansand and Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and two other coastal points in southern Norway. The rest of southern Norway is held by the Norwegians.

"Germans have occupied Narvik but otherwise the Norwegians hold the entire north.

"Recent attempts to advance from Narvik by German motorized units were repulsed. Norwegian troops suffered only a few casualties.

"Mobilization is proceeding. The influx of conscripts and volunteers is overwhelming."

The communique also reported the bombing by Germans of eight towns in southern Norway and said a number of houses were set on fire but there were few casualties.

SWEDEN BARS USE OF ITS TERRITORY

Ready to Fight to Defend Its Neutrality.

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STOCKHOLM, April 12 (A. P.).—Reaffirming Sweden's determination to defend her neutrality, Premier Peter Alvin Hansson declared tonight that his Government would refuse to comply with any demands by Europe's belligerents to use her territory.

While denying that any such demands had been made, the Premier declared that Sweden would continue to follow a course of strictest neutrality and that "the maintenance of our neutrality means that we will have to defend it."

Addressing the nation by radio, Premier Hansson told his people that they therefore "must remain fully prepared during this time of war."

"Since war now has been brought to Sweden's door, she must even intensify her military preparations," he went on. "This explains why the Swedish Government during the last days has taken certain additional measures."

He said it was unnecessary to stress Sweden's friendly feelings toward Norway and added:

"If Sweden decided to follow a course of strict neutrality, this means that Sweden retains the right to independence and to independent actions."

Large Burning Vessel Sinks in Skagerrak

Stockholm, April 12—(AP)—The sinking of a vessel of considera[illegible] tonnage in flames in the Skagerrak was witnessed today from Stroemstad, Swedish coastal town near the Norwegian border.

Heavy cannonading, which Swedes considered might indicate that a naval battle was in progress, was heard last night from the direction of the mouth of Oslo Fjord.

This was followed this morning by heavy detonations and a ship was seen in flames with heavy clouds of smoke billowing up from burning oil or gasoline. The ship sank in an hour.

There was no immediate clue as to her identity.

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SWEDISH TANKER IS REPORTED SUNK

London, April 12.—(AP)—Sinking of the 9076-ton Swedish tanker Sveaborg off the Scottish coast was announced today by the London representatives of her owners, who said they understood the vessel had been torpedoed.

The entire crew of the Sveaborg, homeward bound from the United States with a cargo of gasoline for Sweden, was believed saved.

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London, April 12.—(AP)—A German trawler, the 247-ton Firefly, captured off the Norwegian coast, was taken into a northeast Scottish port today.

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—Admiral Sir Charles Norton Forbes, Commander-in-Chief of the British home fleet, stood out today as the directing head of the British Navy's far-flung operations along Scandinavia's coasts.

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Experience has [illegible] the sixty-year-old Admiral for just this assignment, for he was flag commander on the Iron Duke, Admiral Jellicoe's flagship, in the battle of Jutland, fought in these same waters nearly twenty-four years ago.

His command today includes five capital ship veterans of Jutland—the Valiant, Malaya, Barham, Revenge and Respite.

Nazi Generals Swim Ashore

Berlin Reports Admiral Joined Them in Water as Cruiser Went Down.

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BERLIN, April 12 (A. P.).—Two German generals, an admiral, a naval captain and a military photographer completed their journey to Norway by swimming the last 200 yards through icy water covered by oil so hot that it burned their bodies.

The five, according to a report reaching here today through military channels, were on a German cruiser which was sunk Tuesday by Norwegian shore batteries.

Holding on to four pistols, some money and a water-tight can of exposed film, they managed to reach the rocky shore, where several Norwegian soldiers demanded that they surrender. The Germans refused and the soldiers withdrew to get help, they said.

Then the bedraggled high-ranking officers held a "staff conference," at which they decided to destroy the films because the photographer had pictured events which would interest the enemy.

They reported that in a few minutes the Norwegian soldiers returned, but were in a more friendly mood. Supplied with dry clothing by the Norwegians, the Germans went to Oslo by taxicab, spending their time en route in consoling the photographer over destruction of his pictures.

Since the world war he has been deputy director of the staff college, director of naval ordnance, commander of Mediterranian destroyers. Two years ago he hoisted his flag as commander of the Home Fleet, the Empire's deadliest weapon.

Sir Charles was born in Ceylon of Scotch parents. Reserved by nature, he believes in a supremely silent service. Even his mother, as well as his second wife, Marie Louise Berndston, a Swedish woman he met while on a Baltic mission, complain that he never tells them anything.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Gilleleje, Denmark (on the Kattegat), April 11—Real naval war hasn't yet come to the folk who live along the Danish shores of the Kattegat.

Although British warships and planes have edged toward the Kattegat (and, according to Swedish reports, destroyed an undetermined number of German troopships there Wednesday, near Swedish shores close to where the Skagerral: joins with the Kattegat), the Danish shore police, fishermen, machinists and ordinary people don't know anything about any major battle within the Kattegat itself.

[Editor's Note—Reports of heavy naval fighting, from Swedish, Norwegian and English sources, were that these engagements took place in the Skagerrak, not in the Kattegat.]

Neither at Helsingor (Elsinore), famed from Shakespeare's "Hamlet," nor at this near-by spa of Gilleleje at the lower end of the Kattegat, nor at Skagen, 135 miles away at the upper end, could I find anyone who knew of a big and thunderous battle.

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I talked to Danes all along the route but nobody had heard any cannonading. One airplane had been seen by one machinist. Nobody had seen any debris of smashed or sunken vessels, nor had anybody on the Danish coast discovered corpses.

The skipper of the little fishing smack Ostjernen assured me as he calmly puffed away at his pipe, "We started from Skagen Wednesday, put in here at Gilleleje Wednesday night. But we heard and saw nothing."

His four mates nodded gravely in assent.

"How long we'll lie here we don't know," one of his mates said. "When we got here Wednesday night we learned all boats had been forbidden to leave the harbor until further notice. So no fishing boats have gone out into the Kattegat since."

The surrounding scene substantiated his assertion.

Harbor Full Of Craft

The little harbor was full of small craft of all sorts. At Helsingor curious crowds seemed to be waiting for the ferry to Halsingborg, Sweden, to open up again. Halsingborg is directly across the strait from Helsingor.

I learned that this ferry, too, had been closed since the German occupation began, but the chances seemed good for its reopening soon.

Only one little tugboat carrying back from Sweden about a dozen residents of Helsingor had been permitted to enter. German guards closely scrutinized each passenger, I was told. At the pier stood German sentries and one Danish policeman.

At Gilleleje I interviewed about a dozen inhabitants, separately.

To my question whether any of them had heard any cannonading, each person interrogated replied with a shake of the head and *ikke*, Danish for no, or not.

They all agreed that if there had been a regular naval encounter in mid-Kattegat, which is only 135 miles across, every citizen would have heard it and there probably would have been windows smashed from the concussion.

One old-timer recalled how, during the Jutland battle of 1916 (known to the Germans as the Battle of the Skagerrak) countless windows at Jutland were shattered from the terrific noise.

Phones Police Chief

To find out if at the upper end of the Kattegat there were any knowledge of a big battle, I telephoned the chief of police at Skagen, which approximately marks the boundary between the Kattegat and the Skagerrak.

To my question of whether any cannonading had been heard up his way, he replied *ikke*.

Then I asked other stock questions, whether villagers had said anything about hearing such noise, whether any planes had been seen, any battleships noticed, or dead or wounded washed ashore, any debris of vessels accumulated.

All this elicited a negative reply.

"We saw nothing unusual," the police officer concluded.

The population along the route still seemed dazed at the events of the past days.

There was no outward bitterness. Nobody expressed himself in a manner derogatory to the German troops.

Swedish Port Alarms Sounded.

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—Reuters, a British news agency, reported that Goteborg, Swedish Kattegat port, had four air raid alarms today between 5 and 6 A. M. (11 P. M. last night and midnight, Eastern standard time). Unidentified planes, which occasioned the alarms, later were identified as Swedish.

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[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Saturday, April 13—The Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, in a Stockholm dispatch early today, said heavy gunfire was heard last night off Goteborg, Sweden, where units of the British and German fleets are believed stationed.

New Report of Gneisenau Sinking.

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—Reuters, British news agency, said today the German battle cruiser Gneisenau had been sunk in Oslo fjord. It quoted a Norwegian communique." The Gneisenau report has been heard previously, without confirmation.

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Ship Reported Burning Off Koster Islands

London, April 12 (AP).—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Stockholm said a ship of considerable tonnage was seen burning in the Skagerrak southwest of the Koster Islands this morning, according to a message from Stroemstad, near the Norwegian border. A number of German patrol ships rushed to the spot.

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SCOTSMAN LEADS BATTLING FLEET

Admiral Forbes Fought at Jutland 24 Years Ago.

Ship Hits Mine Off Belgium.

BRUSSELS, April 12 (A. P.).—Searching parties reported today they had found wreckage of a ship which apparently struck a mine near Nieuport last night. Coast defense officers reported hearing explosions near the lightship Wandelaar. A patrol boat went out, but found no survivors.

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No Genuine Naval Warfare Has Been Heard On Kattegat

APR 13 1940

No One Along 135-Mile Stretch Of Denmark Has Noted Any Cannonading Indicating Major Battle

30-24-1621

30-24-1621

ADD GILLESJE, DENMARK - APRIL - XXX TROOPS.

BUT THERE WAS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE ECONOMIC DERANGEMENT.

ONE HAD THE IMPRESSION THAT MUCH REORGANIZATION MUST BE DONE BEFORE DANISH WHEELS TURN AGAIN.

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AS I MOTORED BACK TO COPENHAGEN TO CATCH A RETURN PLANE TO BERLIN I GOT ONE LAST DEEP IMPRESSION:

I OVERTOOK A COLUMN OF DANISH ARTILLERY RETURNING FROM SOMEWHERE APPARENTLY TO FREDRIKSBORG. THE SOLDIERS SAT RATHER LISTLESSLY, GLANCING WITH RATHER WISTFUL EYES AT THE HEAVY CANNON THEIR VEHICLES WERE LUGGING.

IT OBVIOUSLY WAS THE END OF THEIR MARTIAL ACTIVITY FOR SOME TIME. ##

ADD NEW YORK - APRIL 12 - XXX Scandinavia.

SUCH A PLAN WOULD AFFECT AMERICAN SHIPOWNERS AS MANY OF THEM OPERATE SHIPS UNDER NORWEGIAN REGISTRY, INCLUDING STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY AND THE TEXAS COMPANY.

THE SWEDISH FLEET OF 1,200-ODD VESSELS WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE NORMALLY EXCEPT IN THE BATTLE AREA, CONSUL GENERAL MARTIN KASTENGREN SAID IN NEW YORK.

SWEDISH VESSELS ENROUTE TO SCANDINAVIAN PORTS WERE ORDERED TO NEUTRAL HARBORS TO AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS.

MEANWHILE, THE MOORE-MC CORMACK LINE, ONLY U.S.COMPANY THAT HAD BEEN SHIPPING TO NORWAY, RECEIVED WORD FROM CAPTAIN W.A.MCHALE OF ITS FREIGHTER MORMACSEA, NOW AT TRONDHEIM, THAT THE GERMANS HAD AUTHORIZED THE SHIP'S SAILING. THE LINE ADVISED MCHALE TO DO SO AT HIS DISCRETION, TO ASK FOR PILOTAGE THROUGH THE MINE FIELDS AND TO ADVERTISE THE SHIP'S IDENTITY EMPHATICALLY BY HER RADIO, LIGHTS AND U.S.FLAG.

ANOTHER MOORE-MCCORMACK SHIP, THE FLYING FISH, IS AT BERGEN, NORWAY, AND THE LINE EXPECTED IT WOULD RECEIVE SIMILAR TREATMENT.

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BRITISH PLAN TO SEIZE ALL DANISH SHIPS

Vessels To Be Taken As War Prizes And Used For Allies' Benefit

Craft Now Described In London As Of Enemy Character

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 12 — An authoritative British source said tonight that Danish ships now are technically "of enemy character" and that if they are to continue in service "they may do so only under an Allied flag."

This source said Danish ships would be seized formally as war prizes after which they would be requisitioned and used for the benefit of the Allies.

Their masters and crews would be "welcomed and invited" to serve under British or French flags if they wished to do so, he added.

Compensation to the Danish owners would be arranged "in due course" but on terms that would prevent any benefit passing to Germany during the war.

Reprisal Order Applied

The embassy likewise announced that goods of Danish origin or ownership would be detained under the reprisals order in council of November 27. This was the order whereby Britain blockaded German exports.

Navicerts already issued are canceled, the embassy said.

These measures, it was explained, relate to Denmark only, and not to Greenland or the Faroe Islands, Danish possessions, or to Iceland, sister-kingdom of Denmark.

U. S. Ships Not Affected

The British announcement has no effect on American ships, since these have been prohibited since last November from entering Danish waters.

Shipment of American goods on non-American vessels, without the application of cash and carry, is legally still permitted, since the Neutrality Act has not yet been invoked with respect to Denmark. The British announcement, consequently, may affect American goods.

BRITISH HALT EXPORTS

Shipments to Scandinavia and Baltic Ports Held Up.

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—A Government order today prohibited the exportation except under license of all goods from the United Kingdom to Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden and Russian ports on the Baltic Sea and Arctic Ocean.

The prohibition was declared "in view of the uncertainties in the military and political situation existing there."

APR 13 1940

North Europe Trade Halted

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 12—The British Embassy has suspended the issuance for navicerts for shipments to Norway, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia until further notice.

Navicerts are navigation certificates stating that British authorities have no objection to certain items of cargo going on to neutral destination.

Earlier today the embassy announced that all contraband goods consigned to or destined for Denmark would be detained or seized by the Allies.

All Ships Told To Seek Refuge In Neutral Ports

New York, April 12 (AP)—Shipping sources here earlier reported that England and France were preparing to seize the ships of Denmark's modern merchant fleet and in anticipation of such a move Danish officials had directed ship captains to seek refuge in neutral ports.

What steps Danish officials would take in view of the Allied seizure program were not immediately determined, although conferences were held in Washington and New York to formulate plans.

In Washington, Henrik de Kauffman, Danish Minister to the United States, called at the British Embassy during the day, but the Danish legation said later that information on the shipping situation would come only from a committee of Danish shipping officials appointed to study the problem in New York. A committee representative said subsequently nothing definite had been decided.

The Danish lines could keep their vessels in the neutral harbors to which they were ordered temporarily pending a clarification of the situation; they could try to operate in defiance of the threat of seizure or they could accept the British "invitation" to go voluntarily under an Allied flag.

The Washington legation estimated that there were now about 175 or 200 Danish vessels outside the Allied blockade area. The whole Danish merchant fleet numbers more than 700 ships.

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Speaking of the Allied plan, one Danish official in New York summed it up this way:

"They want to take our ships and we are trying to talk them out of it."

Shipping sources also said that England planned to take over and prorate Norway's fleet of 1,987 ships, the fourth largest merchant fleet in the world. This plan was being delayed pending the outcome of the naval battles raging around Scandinavia.

U. S. Freighter Allowed To Sail From Trondheim

Mormacsea To Leave Norwegian Port At Captain's Discretion, Line Asserts

New York, April 12 (AP)—The Moore-McCormack Line announced tonight that the Germans had authorized its freighter Mormacsea to sail at her own risk from Trondheim, Norway, and that the line had told the captain to do so at his discretion.

It was the first positive word of the treatment that would be accorded neutral ships in the new belligerent zone.

The line said the United States Department had forbidden the ship to take away any American refugees, in accordance with its recommendations that they should go overland to Italy to embark for home.

U. S. Ship Called Back

Jersey City, N. J., April 12 (AP). The freighter Mormactide, of the Moore-McCormick lines, which was 1,000 miles at sea on its way to Bergen, Norway, when hostilities broke out in Scandinavia, returned to port today. The ship carried a mixed cargo of freight but no passengers. No one was allowed on the pier.

Sweden Orders Ships Into Neutral Ports

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Driven off the high seas by the war that has been carried to Scandinavia, Sweden's 1,200-vessel merchant marine will join the 4,000 Danish and Norwegian merchantmen seeking shelter in neutral ports.

Martin Kastengren, Swedish consul general in New York, said his nation's far-flung merchant fleet had been ordered into the nearest neutral harbors and that all vessels in American waters would put in at United States ports. The ships gross nearly 1,500,000 tons.

The Flagship Kungsholm, of the Swedish-American Line, is en route here from Havana, but G. Hilmer Lundbeck, director of the line, said she would sail again May 4 on a regularly scheduled cruise.

Danish Freighter at Portland

PORTLAND, Me., April 12 (AP).—The Danish freighter Jutta, apparently seeking haven in view of war conditions in Denmark, came into Portland harbor today. Coast Guard officers of the cutter Algonquin boarded the 1,549-ton Jutta as soon as she anchored. The vessel is noe of a fleet of thirty-five owned by J. Lauritzen, of Copenhagen.

LONDON--FIRST ADD MAILS ADVANCE (WHICH NOW RELEASED) X X X UNDER WAY. ADD APRIL 12.

(LAST DEC. 27 THE UNITED STATES PROTESTED SHARPLY TO BRITAIN AGAINST SEIZURE OF AMERICAN LETTER MAIL FROM UNITED STATES SHIPS. ON JAN. 20 BRITAIN FLATLY REJECTED THE UNITED STATES PROTEST, DECLARING THERE WAS "CLEAR EVIDENCE OF THE EXISTENCE OF AN ORGANIZED TRAFFIC IN CONTRABAND ON A CONSIDERABLE SCALE BETWEEN GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY THROUGH THE MAIL."

THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE NEW SEARCHES WOULD BE MADE TO PREVENT AMERICAN IMPORTERS FROM BUYING SMALL, MAILABLE ARTICLES FROM GERMANY, THUS INCREASING GERMAN DOLLAR HOLDINGS. IT SAID THAT IMITATION STONES AT THE RATE OF ABOUT $1,000,000 WORTH A YEAR WERE BEING SENT TO THE UNITED STATES, ALSO WATCH-MAKING MATERIAL SHIPMENTS OF ABOUT $300,000 A MONTH.

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THE OFFICIAL EXPLANATION WAS THAT THE SEARCH WAS IMPOSED SUDDENLY TO CATCH AS MUCH GERMAN EXPORTS BY PARCEL MAIL AS POSSIBLE.

THE VOLUME OF PARCELS FROM GERMANY TO THE UNITED STATES WAS REPORTED TO BE INCREASING GREATLY SINCE THE BLOCKADE IMPOSED ON GERMAN EXPORTS, AS WELL AS IMPORTS, NOV. 21.

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The Queen Mary May Be Loading Halifax Troops

APR 13 1940

London Gets an Italian Dispatch Purporting to Quote Ottawa Message

LONDON, April 13 (Saturday) (AP).—A Rome dispatch distributed today by the Reuters (British) news agency quoted Stefani, the Italian news agency, as saying the liner Queen Mary was at Halifax to embark Canadian troops. Stefani, according to the story, quoted an "Ottawa telegram."

QUEEN MARY IS REPORTED

British Liner Is Said to Have Arrived at Halifax

APR 13 1940

ROME, Saturday, April 13 (AP)—A Stefani [Italian news agency] dispatch early today, carried without indication of its origin, said the Queen Mary, British liner, had arrived at Halifax from New York "to embark Canadian troops."

The 81,235-ton Queen Mary, gray-camouflaged and minus her luxurious trappings, slipped out of New York Harbor March 21 on a secret mission.

The $25,000,000 liner left a day after the 12,000-ton Mauretania departed from New York and headed south, through the Panama Canal and across the Pacific, apparently to ferry troops between Australia and Europe.

Britain Passes U. S. Supplies.

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—The British contraband control agreed today to permit an additional $250,000 worth of American Red Cross supplies to be shipped to Poland. The decision was reached after Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy had conferred with Foreign Office officials and the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

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British Start Thorough Search Of U. S.-Bound Mail On Neutral Ships

London, April 12 (AP)—British official sources disclosed tonight that a systematic search of America-bound mails on neutral ships has begun with the removal of mails of German origin from the S. S. Manhattan.

The Manhattan is due at New York on Monday from Genoa via Gibraltar. The mail was taken off at Gibraltar and those letters which are not confiscated will go forward on the next ship.

Eastbound mail previously has been removed from American ships and some occasional German mail to the United States has fallen into British hands, but the British said a thorough search of westbound neutral ships for German mail now was under way.

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SCOUTS ARE ACTIVE ON BOTH SIDES OF WEST FRONT

French Report Artillery Booms Between Rhine and the Vosges.

APR 13 1940

PARIS, April 12 (A. P.).—Allied and German planes scouted extensively over the western front yesterday and today in search of information on troop movements or possible battle preparations, French military sources said.

Tonight's French communique reported: "Artillery activity between the Vosges and the Rhine."

Anti-aircraft guns went into action near Paris early this morning, but there was no alarm.

An air raid alarm was sounded at 12:45 A. M. today in central France, but was lifted at 1:30 A. M., without incident.

The Norwegian Minister, Halvard Bachke, officially informed Premier Paul Reynaud today that Norway's armed forces would fight at the side of the allies against the German invaders of that country.

Reynaud also conferred at the Foreign Ministry with British Ambassador Sir Ronald Campbell and the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Valerio Valeri.

French advices said the allied counter-offensive in Norway was "progressing favorably" and that a German Army of occupation of about 30,000 men was in a "precarious position."

These reports said it appeared "extremely possible" that at least part of Bergen had been retaken by Norwegian troops.

The day's communique said merely: "Nothing to report."

30-MILE FRONT ROARS IN DUEL OF ARTILLERY

Exchange By Battries Extends Along "Hinge" Of Maginot Line

APR 13 1940

Nazi Planes Engage In Reconnaisance Flights Deep Into France

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 12—Cannon roared along a thirty-mile stretch of the French-German front today and French anti-aircraft guns barked at Nazi planes near Paris.

The significance of the extensive artillery duel was not disclosed in the high command's evening communique. Scattered local actions heretofore have characterized the front fighting.

Roughly, the fire between opposing batteries extended from the Bitche region to Lauterbourg, between the Vosges and the Rhine. This is the Maginot "hinge."

Planes Drop No Bombs

Anti-aircraft batteries on the outskirts of Paris went into action this morning, but no alarm was sounded in the capital.

There was a forty-five-minute air raid alarm in central France, but no bombs were dropped.

French military quarters said Nazi planes had attempted to carry out reconnaissance flights deep into France.

Reynaud wired Gen. Maxime Weygand, expressing the nation's confidence in the veteran commander and the French Near Eastern army assembled in Syria.

Weygand conferred late yesterday with Reynaud before leaving Paris to rejoin his troops.

30-24-1623

30.24-1623

ADD PARIS - APRIL 12 xxx TROOPS.

SHORTLY AFTER HE HAD BEEN INFORMED OFFICIALLY BY NORWEGIAN MINISTER HALVARD BACHKE THAT NORWAY'S ARMED FORCES WOULD FIGHT AT THE ALLIES' SIDE, PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD DISCUSSED THE MILITARY SITUATION ON THE HOME AND NEW SCANDINAVIAN FRONT WITH HIS CABINET WAR COMMITTEE AND THE CHIEFS OF FRANCE'S LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES, GENERAL MAURICE GAMELIN, ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN AND GENERAL JOSEPH VUILLEMIN.

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INFLUENTIAL SECTIONS OF THE PRESS URGED THE DISPATCH OF AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO THE INVADED NORTHERN KINGDOM. SOME UNOFFICIAL QUARTERS REPORTED THAT SUCH AN EXPEDITION ALREADY IS ON ITS WAY.

MANY VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE IN NORWAY, CHIEFLY DANES, DUTCH, BELGIANS AND SWEDES, FLOCKED TO THE NORWEGIAN LEGATION.

Holland Takes Steps For Curb on Nazi Movement

APR 13

Guards Against 'Dangers From Within as Well As Without'

By the Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, April 12.—The Netherlands government, concerned over swift-moving developments in Europe, disclosed today that it is taking steps to guard the nation against "dangers" from within as well as without.

The nature of the steps was not specified, but observers expressed belief that a curb would be placed on the Netherlands Nazi movement, which is small but active.

A semi-official statement said that the government is well aware that the Netherlands is situated "in the storm center of Europe" and that it was "fully convinced of dangers which might threaten internally."

"Therefore," the statement said, "the government must apply the strongest possible security measures and cannot allow itself the luxury of taking any risks."

Warnings were issued against discussing military matters in public places and against spreading rumors either thoughtlessly or with malicious intent.

HOLLAND DESCRIBES NEUTRALITY MOVES

Issues Orange Book Telling Of Protests Made Since November

Nazi Foray Over Border To Seize Britons Is Assailed By Dutch

APR 13 1940

[By the Associated Press]

The Hague, *Saturday*, April 13—The Netherlands Government, immersed in new defense measures, issued an Orange Book today covering the diplomatic steps it has taken from November to April in protesting violations of Dutch neutrality by both the Germans and Allies.

The reports of the diplomatic exchanges, intended to show the balanced stand pursued by the Government regardless of the belligerent involved, were made public at a time when Germany and the Allies are accusing each other of plotting to spread the war to the Low Countries.

Cite Border Incident

The Orange Book included diplomatic correspondence over violations of Netherlands territory by airplanes of both sides, attacks on Dutch ships by German submarines and warplanes and the November 11 border incident at Venlo, when German guards crossed the frontier and seized two British secret agents.

Calling this latter "one of the most flagrant violations of neutrality," the book said the Netherlands Government recalled that conversations between the two Britons and a "highly placed officer of the German army were conducted on two occasions with a Dutch officer present."

Protest Unanswered

"Since the men who committed the outrage wore civilian clothes, there was at first no occasion to hold the German Government responsible but an inquiry was asked for," the Orange Book related.

"Later, however, a German press communique announced that the attack was carried out by German officials, and then a serious protest was made. But like many other protests from small nations to Germany, this protest also has gone unanswered to this day in spite of many reminders."

For their part, the Allies were told that their blockade of Germany had imposed a multitude of hardships on the Netherlands by hitting the sea trade of this shipping nation.

Tension Grows in Balkans

New Nazi Trade Warning Adds to Concern Over Spy Shootings in Rumania.

BUCHAREST, April 12 (A. P.).—Balkan capitals heard with anxiety today reports that Germany had warned southeastern trade circles that they would invite action which might extend to the military sphere if they accorded the allies any favors detrimental to the Reich's interests.

The warning, which said Germany would regard as "unneutral" any move tending to cut off her flow of vital supplies from the Balkans, was given weight by rumors that more than 100,000 Nazi troops had been concentrated near the Hungarian border and nearly 200,000 more at Kracow in conquered Poland.

Two other overnight developments contributed to the growing tension in southeastern Europe, long fearful of involvement in the war:

In Belgrade automobiles operated by unidentified persons sped through the streets scattering leaflets warning the Yugoslavs "Do not resist Germany if you value your freedom."

New Warning for Rumania.

In Bucharest a German munitions expert and a German girl, identified by the police as Nazi spies, were shot to death by an assailant officially described as "the agent of another foreign Power."

Rumanian authorities feared that the killings, which took place in the shadow of Bucharest's Arch of Triumph, might lead to international complications.

Yugoslav officials apparently were unable to place responsibility for the leaflet barrage which set Belgrade on edge. The handbills, headed "Whose Turn Is It Now?" said:

"England and France first 'protected' Czecho-Slovakia and look what happened to her. Neutrals, do not be tempted by the promises of England and France. Recognize the power of Germany before it is too late. Without the friendship of Germany there is no peace for anybody."

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The trade warning to the Balkans was said by usually reliable sources to have been delivered orally to trade leaders in southeastern countries—rather than to the governments—by Nazi representatives.

Meanwhile, a German news bulletin asserted that Germany, which has been demanding the right to send gunboats down the Danube River to protect oil and wheat shipments against "British sabotage," had reached a full understanding with the Danubian nations that "river shipping will be safeguarded with all means."

Unconfirmed reports said that Rumania and Yugoslavia had agreed to place hundreds of river boatmen under military command to assure Germany that her vital Danube traffic would be protected. Bulgaria was said to be considering similar action.

It previously had been reported that many river pilots had signed two-year contracts with a British company to stay off the river, thereby crippling the Danubian transportation system. These contracts would be voided were the pilots called for military service.

RUMANIA HOLDS REICH CAR LOADINGS

APR 13 1940

Stoppage Includes Danube Oil Barges—Action Follows a Curb on Exports by Nazis

PREMIER MEETS GENERALS

Bucharest to Embargo Certain Raw Materials as Vital to Nation's Own Use

By ROBT. ST. John

By The Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 12—Rumania tonight suspended the loading of freight cars for Germany.

At the same time it was learned that the loading of Danube oil barges had been stopped for several days.

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Foreign diplomats, pointing out the action might amount to a virtual embargo on exports to Germany, expressed fear that the move would speed a crisis in German-Rumanian economic relations.

The suspension of freight-car loadings, it was learned, followed presentation by Germany to Rumania of a long list of commodities on which the Reich is placing a virtual embargo against shipment to Rumania.

Premier Confers With Generals

The Rumanian General Staff held an urgent meeting with Premier George Tatarescu tonight.

The Cabinet's Economic Council, composed of the Ministers of Finance, Internal and External Commerce, will prepare a long list of Rumanian raw materials that definitely will be embargoed as vital for the country's own use.

In informed quarters, it was said that the government was expecting stiff demands from Germany within the next few days.

Germany is expected to demand formally that Rumania demobilize to speed up work in factories and fields for Germany.

It is believed also in informed circles that Germany will demand that Rumania, as part of the Reich's Lebensraum [living space], direct her exports almost wholly to the Nazis, to the point of cutting her trade with the Allies.

Sources close to the government say there now is little doubt that such demands will be turned down flatly by King Carol and his government.

Dr. Karl Clodius, head of the German Trade Commission, presented to Rumanian officials a list of articles Germany will not send to Rumania in the future.

One item was metallurgical coke, vital to Rumania's own industry. This country normally obtains 30,000 tons annually from Germany and has asked 80,000 for the future.

The official explanation given for suspending oil barge loadings is that high water at Giurgiu made it impossible for the barges to connect with the loading racks.

German trade quarters frankly branded the explanation as a "pretext."

Turks to Speed Munitions.

ANKARA, April 12 (A. P.).—Employees of Turkey's munitions factories will work in twelve hour shifts and will get no weekly holiday the Cabinet decided today.

Women and children workers as well as men are affected. Previously the law prohibited more than a nine-hour workday.

The Government also decided today to increase its military appropriation by 12,000,000 Turkish pounds (about $50,000,000 at par) and authorized formation of nine new artillery regiments and two infantry regiments.

Military appropriations previously voted total about $340,000,000.

REICH COMPLETES AUSTRIAN REUNION

APR 13 1940

Hitler Declares Absorption Has Been Finished.

BERLIN, April 12 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler closed a chapter of contemporary history today by declaring the reunion of Austria and Germany complete.

The complete absorption came when the commissioner for Austria, Josef Buerckel, reported that the articulation of Austrian administrative machinery into the German system—a process which began with the annexation of March 13, 1938—had been finished.

Buerckel consequently was relieved of his duties as commissioner, but remained Reichsstatthalter (Governor) of the Vienna district.

Austria has been divided into six districts, each headed by a Governor.

SOVIET SEES BOON IN GALICIAN OIL

APR 13 1940

Red Organ Tells of [redacted] Developments There.

MOSCOW, April 12 (A. P.).—Rapid progress in developing oil fields in Galicia, part of Poland which Russia obtained in the partition, is reported by Pravda, official Communist party organ.

The article said some wells now were producing thirty to forty times more than they did formerly.

The Government is spending much money on new machinery to develop the fields and is sending specialists from Moscow and Baku to assist in the work.

Pravda asserted that some Polish owners had "plundered" many of the fields and in these the oil flow had ceased.

Pravda and Izvestia, the Government organ, both refrained from comment on the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, but Trud, Labor organ, asserted that "German economy got a wide source of supply."

The youth newspaper Comsomol Pravda said that the British-French plan to seize Scandinavia for a base of attack on the Reich had failed ignobly.

FINNISH AREA RETURNED

Russia Restores Territory Under Treaty Provisions

Moscow, April 12 (AP)—Russia today handed back to Finland under treaty provisions the territory taken in the Petsamo section of the little republic in the recent Russian-Finnish war.

The district includes the port of Liinahamari. A statement by Tass, official Soviet agency, said representatives of the Finnish and Red armies signed papers declaring that the Red army had restored the utility plants and stations in the area to "working condition."

APR 13 1940

ITALIAN FLEET IS SUMMONED TO MANEUVERS

APR 13 1940

Naval Activity Is Described As "Normal" Spring Exercises"

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Saturday, April 13 — Naval sources reported early today that the Italian fleet was gatherin gto start maneuvers Monday.

The maneuvers were described as "regular spring exercises." Because of the war in Europe, unusual secrecy cloaked the activities. Concentration points were not disclosed but there has been talk of preparations at Taranto, great seaport in southern Italy. It was assumed that naval reservists had been called for their usual training period.

Some foreign circles said it was possible that the Government was calling up several thousand men of various classes, without mobilizing the full classes. Rumors that four or six complete classes had been called were denied authoritatively.

The call for only part of the classes would be considered normal precautionary procedure under war conditions.

Fascist newspapers, meanwhile, reflecting governmental opinion, said the British and French air and naval offensive against the Nazis holding Norway's coast line could be considered a complete failure.

No Results Reported

The press reported that the British-French offensive was returning to its bases without having achieved any results.

Some newspapers, however, cautiously tempered their first judgment and advised the Italian public to wait for more accurate news than has appeared in conflicting reports from the belligerents.

Premier Mussolini's *Popolo d'Italia* said the Norwegian forces were so small and the terrain so broken they could resist only by guerrilla warfare.

Sarcasm For Allies

The paper treated both the British and the French with sarcasm. Yesterday it said the western Allies had "missed the train" in allowing the Germans to occupy Norway and Denmark. Today it asserted that Prime Minister Chamberlain had boasted of buying up all of Norway's whale oil to keep it out of German hands.

"It is hoped that the oil will, in time, serve for the extreme unction of the democracies," it added.

NAZI NAVY HAILED BY ITALIAN PRESS

APR 13 1940

But Loss of 12 Transports Is Noted in Ciano's Paper.

ROME, April 12 (A. P.).—Italian newspapers were generally restrained today in their comments on Scandinavian battlefront developments, but expressed the view that the allies thus far had failed to cut Germany's lines of communication with her expeditionary force in Norway.

The official Italian news agency, Stefani, said that the allied air and naval offensive had "failed to reach 90 per cent of its objectives from North Cape to the Skagerrak."

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, credited the German navy with "a most brilliant operation" in repulsing British destroyers at Narvik, northern Norwegian ore port.

Il Telegrafo conceded, however, that the British themselves had not failed to score successes.

The figures they give on losses of the German navy appear truly considerable," the newspaper said. "Particularly striking, if confirmed, was the loss of twelve transports loaded with troops said to have been sunk in the Skagerrak."

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Saturday, April 13—"Necessary measures for the national defense" were taken early today after meetings of the National Defense Council and the Cabinet with Gen. Francisco Franco, it was announced officially.

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Although the nature of these measures is a secret, it is believed the promotion of several generals, announced today, is connected with them.

ADD MADRID - APR 12 13 - XXX THEM.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS MIGUEL MONTE AND ALFREDO KINDELAN

WERE MADE DIVISIONAL GENERALS AND BRIGADIER GENERALS MARTIN MORENO,

JOSE MONASTERIO ITUARTE, JUAN VIGON, [redacted] JUAN YAGUE AND SOLAZ,

WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE [redacted] CIVIL WAR, WERE ELEVATED

TO THE SAME RANK. K

APR 13 1940

CANADA'S ATTITUDE

Mackenzie King Looks at Relations With U. S.

OTTAWA, April, 12 (A. P.).—Canada's Government, in the words of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, "has no thought of attempting to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the affairs or politics of the United States."

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He issued the statement last night because, he said, "in view of recent public statements, I wish to make clear the position of the Canadian Government on the question of the attitude of the United States in the present war."

The Prime Minister declared that any other policy as regards the United States ". . . would show a disregard of the friendly understanding we have for years received from the people and Government of a good neighbor."

American Women Describe Nazi Bombings In Norway

Mrs. Harriman Reports She Was In Thick Of Danger In Air Raid On Elverum

APR 13 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 12—A first-hand account of terrific German air raids in Norway was sent to the State Department tonight by Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, United States Minister, who disclosed that she herself has been in the thick of the danger zone.

The 70-year-old diplomat—a society leader and widow of J. Borden Harriman, banker—was on the outskirts of Elverum when the bombing began which laid that town in ruins, and she told how King Haakon of Norway escaped a German aerial onslaught by fleeing into some woods.

Mrs. Harriman is now at the town of Holjes, Sweden, just across the border. She telephoned her report to the American Minister at Stockholm, who relayed it to Washington.

Department Gives Summary

The State Department made public the following summary of the report:

"She was on the outskirts of Elverum when it was bombed. She had gone there with the Norwegian Government. They stayed outside the town a little way.

"The Government moved night before last to Nybergsund. She was in contact with the Foreign Minister yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, who told her to come to Nybergsund if she could get there. The only way was for her to go through Elverum but the German forces were bombing Elverum so she could not get through last night to Nybergsund.

Farmer Helps Escape

"She went to a farmhouse where she spent last night. With the help of a farmer, she, with Miss Lindgren, who is her private secretary, her maid and chauffeur, got through the Elverum barricade this morning and reached Holjes.

"Thereafter, air bombing destroyed the whole town of Elverum except the church and Red Cross hospital. There were fifty casualties among the civilian population at Elverum.

"The hotel in Nybergsund where the King and Government were in conference was bombed after they had left and completely destroyed. The King and Government escaped by going out into the woods. She does not know where they are now. She hopes to return to join the Government in Norway tomorrow."

To Recruit Stretcher Bearers.

APR 13 1940

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Health advised hospitals today to recruit volunteer stretcher bearers for service in the event of air raids.

30-24-1625

30.24-1625

Indianapolis Girl Tells Of Four Attacks On King Haakon And Staff In Their Flight

APR 13 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 12—King Haakon and his staff were bombed four times in their flight from his temporary Norwegian capital to an unknown spot of safety, an American girl declared today in a short-wave broadcast from Stockholm.

The girl, Betty Wason, of Indianapolis, Ind., said she was told the story of the flight by a Swede who was a member of the royal party.

"Tonight," said Miss Wason, "none of us knows exactly where the royal party is hiding. They fled from Nybersgund last night after four air attacks which came in rapid succession."

Alarm Given By Auto Horn

Her account, in part, follows:

The first alarm was given by the Swede who was seated in his automobile outside the house where the King and his entourage had taken refuge. At the first blast of the horn King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav, the British and Polish Ministers, and other Government officials fled from the house into the nearby woods. There they had to stand waist-deep in snow while bombs fell all around them. A second blast from the automobile horn told them all was clear and they emerged from the woods.

But within an hour the second attack came, and this time the flyers used both machine guns and bombs. With sheets which they had jerked from beds, the court and visiting Ministers fell flat in the snow and tried to camouflage themselves.

School Burned To Ground

When the firing eased up the party dashed from one woods into another close by; soon planes machine-gunned the exact spot where the refugees had been lying. A nearby school, which had first been considered as the refuge, was struck by an incendiary bomb and burned to the ground.

After the third raid the King found a car and he and his party got to a safer place; by the time the German planes returned a fourth time, they were well on their way to a new refuge. The only member of the party injured was a Government official, who received a bullet wound in his hand.

America to Help Greenland

Roosevelt Asks Red Cross to Look Into Needs of 17,000 Island Inhabitants.

APR 13 1940

WASHINGTON, April 12 (A. P.)—President Roosevelt said today he asked the Red Cross to look into the needs of the 17,000 persons on Danish-owned Greenland with a view to furnishing necessities of life in event the annual supply ships from Denmark are cut off.

The Chief Executive, discussing the question at a press conference, refused to discuss Greenland political questions raised as a result of Germany's invasion of Denmark. He termed questions on this subject hypothetical and premature.

There has been speculation as to whether the Monroe Doctrine might be applied to the Danish colony to prevent Germany from laying claim to it. Geographically the island lies within the Western Hemisphere.

Praises Danes' Work.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had been studying the geographical and geological positions of Greenland and was looking at it from a humanitarian point of view.

Denmark, he said, had done a good job in establishing community governments among the Eskimos on the island in the North Atlantic, but in spite of that certain necessities of life were needed there and Denmark each summer had to send supply ships with these necessities which cannot be grown in Greenland.

The American people, he declared, would be glad to help through the Red Cross if these supplies were cut off.

The subject of Greenland came up when a reporter asked whether the Monroe Doctrine could be invoked in event of a violation of Greenland's integrity.

Mr. Roosevelt said that was very premature, then added that he had been reading the encyclopedia and works of history on Greenland.

Belongs to This Continent.

From the point of view of ancient history, he said, Greenland belonged to the American rather than the European continent because of its greater proximity to the former.

When asked what would happen if Germany occupied Greenland, Mr. Roosevelt said that was awfully hypothetical.

This prompted the questioner to remark that there had been much discussion in the press of such a possibility. The President said he thought it was grand that the American people were learning something about a subject they had never known of before.

Asked about Iceland, Denmark's sister kingdom, which lies east of Greenland, Mr. Roosevelt said he had been thinking too much about Greenland to comment on that.

U. S. Evacuation Plan For Scandinavia Dates From Munich

Preparedness Program Of Long Standing Goes Into Action

APR 13 1940

WASHINGTON, April 12 (A. P.).—A preparedness program of long standing went into action today in the Scandinavian war zone to expedite removal of all Americans who desire to return home.

The State Department had no indication as to how many of the 3,371 Americans in the north countries want to escape from the new theater of hostilities, but preparations already have been made to take care of all of them, if necessary.

Ever since the pre-Munich train of events touched off Europe's succession of mounting crises a year and a half ago, American embassies and legations have had their plans worked out. Careful revsions were made at each threat of a new emergency.

Census Started Program.

One diplomat, recently back from abroad, described for the first time the thoroughness with which American representatives, working in conjunction with the State Department at home, have prepared for the task of getting citizens out of war areas.

The groundwork for the program was laid, he said, when a census of the Americans in Europe was taken on Secretary Hull's instructions. These lists were kept constantly up to date.

The next step was to examine the transportation problem. The number and capacity of American-owned automobiles was ascertained. Then, since warring countries invariably commandeer motor vehicles and gasoline supplies, came the task of getting advance guarantees that these cars would be exempt and entitled to sufficient fuel supplies.

Housing Difficulties Surveyed.

Railroad and boat schedules also were studied, and the effect of emergency conditions on them calculated. Routes and ports least likely to suffer at the start of war were selected. Preparations even included a survey of housing facilities at the pre-arranged concentration centers to assure American nationals of the proper quarters.

Americans quitting Scandinavia will be routed overland via Germany to Italy for embarkation on American liners. Those unable to pay for transportation will be advanced funds on promissory notes.

State Department records show 3,067 nationals in Norway, 552 in Denmark, and 1,752 in Sweden. It is believed that many Americans who are married to Scandinavians or who have close relatives in the area will not elect to leave.

Jutland Still Biggest Fight

Presence of Planes in Present Sea Battle Bars Comparison With 1916 Clash.

APR 13 1940

By Associated Press.

Despite the thunder and destruction in four days of the British-German naval encounter linked with the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, the world war battle of Jutland still stands as history's biggest fight at sea.

The scope of the present operations, ranging hundreds of miles from the Skagerrak to Norway's far northern port of Narvik, plus a factor which Jutland lacked—hundreds of bombing and reconnaissance planes—would bar true comparison even if the present naval forces paralleled those of Jutland.

Jutland was fought in a restricted area, units of the opposed battle fleets moving like players on a football field. The number of warships involved also frowns upon any likening of the present fighting to the battle of Jutland.

Jutland warships in action:

British—37 capital ships.
8 armored cruisers.
26 light cruisers.
80 flotilla leaders and destroyers.

German—27 capital ships.
11 light cruisers.
63 flotilla leaders and destroyers.

When this head-on clash of men and steel was ended this was the score:

Human Casualties.

Great Britain—6,097 dead, 510 wounded.

Germany—2,545 dead, 494 wounded.

Warships Sunk.

British.	German.
3 battle cruisers	1 battleship
3 armored cruisers	1 battle cruiser
8 destroyers	4 light cruisers
	5 destroyers

German Fleet Surrendered.

Since then the Battle of Jutland has been fought many times—in the controversy over who really won. The British argue that victory was theirs, at least in the ultimate sense, since the German high seas fleet thereafter offered no challenge to the British grand fleet. At the war's end it surrendered—and was scuttled by the Germans—at Scapa Flow.

But that is an argument for experts. What of the battle itself? How might it have looked to a hypothetical, omnipresent observer?

Imagine, first, the gray, half-hidden silhouettes of the German scouting force, filing ghostlike out of the Jade Estuary into Helgoland Bight at 2 A. M. May 31, 1916, trailed fifty miles astern by the battle fleet, nearly twoscore hulking battleships in the escort of cruisers and lighter craft.

Picture the British battle fleet in its broad daylight rendezvous ten hours later, 100 miles or so from the advancing German fleet and about the same distance off the Danish coast in the mouth of the same Skagerrak which figures in today's accounts of war at sea.

Ships Are Spread Out.

Don't visualize the ships standing closely one to the other, but rather deployed farther than the eye at water level could reach, like football players spread upon an enormous field to receive the kickoff.

Now place in the expanse of sea between the two slowly maneuvering fleets a stray merchant steamship, her funnel smoke smearing the horizon—wandering like a kitten into a lion's den.

A lookout in the wing of the British cruiser screen sights the "intruder." Simultaneously a lookout in the opposite wing of the German scouting force also spots the merchantman and a destroyer is detached to investigate.

Another instant and the rival warships have seen each other. H. M. S. Galatea, from which the steamship had been sighted, hoists a signal meaning "enemy in sight."

The tracery of naval maps which plot the superlative battle that followed is a thing of complexity—by experts for experts.

Suffice to say that the incident of the stray merchantman brought the fleets into combat earlier than would have happened otherwise and thus further north on the course of the advancing German fleet.

Inferno of Shells Begins.

Thus started an inferno of shells, ranging up to 16 inches in diameter, smoke screens, the rending of steel and flesh, the white furrowing of torpedoes and crippled ships limping and then slowly turning on their sides like stricken animals to nose into the sea with men plummeting and sliding into the water in a frenzied clutching at life.

First came the running battle between advance rival battle cruisers: British ships forming a single line and bearing down on their enemy at 25 knots . . . batteries thundering in increased volume as the range shortens.

Then the action of advance battleships. A shell from the German Luetzow rips into the British Lion's midship turret, killing nearly the whole gun crew . . . the Lion is enveloped in smoke . . . the by-play of cruiser and destroyer actions . . . a respite . . .

Then at it again . . . the Luetzow dodging torpedoes fired from two and one-half miles distance . . . destroyers, vitally wounded, limping to the sidelines to die . . .

All these things were in the nature of a warm-up. The main action did not get underway until nearly dusk when Viscount Jellicoe, commander-in-chief of the British grand fleet, ordered deployment into an "L" formation to envelop the German line

The Germans slip away . . . a re-engagement follows . . . German ships smothered in shell at a range of less than 9,000 yards . . . ship after ship picking out a foe to duel while destroyers of each side worry the flanks of the other . . . the battle goes into the night . . . death and havoc in the darkness . . . and then, at 4:30 A. M. the signal from Jellicoe . . . "enemy fleet has returned to harbor."

Admiral Reinhard Scheer, commander-in-chief of the German high seas fleet, had withdrawn.

HOW FOES COUNT SEA WAR LOSSES

APR 13 1940

APRIL 14/40

(By Associated Press)

Following is a recapitulation of Allied and German naval losses in connection with the Nazi invasion of Denmark and Norway, beginning Monday, as reported from both sides:

British Losses, Officially Admitted:

SUNK: Destroyer Kurka (1,870 tons) by aerial bombs; destroyers Hardy (1,505 tons) and Hunter (1,340 tons) lost in battle of Narvik Wednesday; destroyer Glowworm (1,345 tons) unheard from since North Sea action with German destroyers Monday.

DAMAGED: Battleship Rodney (33,900 tons) by aerial bomb on Tuesday; battlecruiser Renown (32,000 tons) in action with German battleship Scharnhorst and cruiser Hipper on Tuesday; cruiser Aurora (5,270 tons) by aerial bombs on Tuesday, and at least two unidentified destroyers.

British Claims of German Losses:

SUNK: Four cruisers (presumably including the Bluecher (10,000 tons) and Karlsruhe (6,000 tons) by Norwegian coast guns and mines Tuesday, and two hit by British air bombs in or near Bergen harbor on Tuesday.

"A number of" destroyers (one is known to have been torpedoed at Narvik on Tuesday).

Several U-boats (one, destroyed by H. M. S. Zulu, mentioned specifically).

Nearly a dozen troop and supply ships, sunk or captured in the Skagerrak and Kattegat, in the North Sea or at Narvik; an 8,000-ton munitions ship destroyed by the R. A. F. Thursday night in the Kattegat.

DAMAGED: Battleship Scharnhorst (26,000 tons) in action with Renown on Tuesday; one destroyer torpedoed at Trondheim; one 5,000-ton supply ship believed damaged in Thursday night's air raids.

Norwegian Claims of German Losses:

SUNK: The 26,000-ton battleship Gneisenau, in Oslo Fjord; details and date omitted. Three cruisers, the Emden and the Karlsruhe, and another unidentified, and "a big German warship, and several smaller ships sunk also."

German Losses Officially Admitted:

Cruisers Bluecher and Karlsruhe.

German Claims of British Losses:

SUNK: Six destroyers.

DAMAGED: One aircraft carrier, four battleships, two heavy cruisers, three cruisers, two transports, two destroyers, two unidentified warships.

CAPTURED: Five merchant ships reported captured by German soldiers at Bergen.

Norwegian Fleet Losses:

SUNK: Cruisers Norge and Eidsvold (4,166 tons each); destroyer Aeger (597 tons) and two submarines, all on Tuesday.

—Allies' Second Phase—

By Dewitt Mackenzie

Associated Press Foreign Affairs Writer

The second vital phase of the battle for Norway—the Allied attempt to oust the German invaders and gain control of this land of fjords and mountains—gathered headway today.

The first phase, the great naval battle which grew out of the Nazi occupation, still continues with the Allied forces at this writing recording a very considerable victory.

Nothing was reported overnight to controvert the claim by Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, that England still ruled the waves.

Nazis Must Be Ousted

To secure the benefit of their naval success, however, the Anglo-French brotherhood, cooperating with Norwegian regular troops and volunteers, must clear the country of German troops.

That will involve the landing of Allied expeditionary forces—a heroic and sanguinary business. The meaning of control of Norway is this:

For Germany—It would prevent the opening up of a new land front for Allied operations against Germany's right flank. It would secure the continuation of iron ore supplies from Sweden—an absolute necessity for the Reich. It would be a heavy blow to the Reich. It would be a heavy blow to the efficiency of the Allied blockade. It would secure large food supplies from Scandinavia and, by the same token, deprive England of them.

Meaning To Allies

For the Allies—It would enable the opening up of military operations against Germany from the north. It would deprive the Reich of sorely needed supplies, including the Swedish ore. It would tighten the strangling effect of the blockade immeasurably.

Churchill yesterday said that Hitler's invasion of Norway "has doubled the efficiency of the Allied blockade." That figure sounds rather high, but the First Lord didn't explain how he arrived at the estimate. In any event, he perhaps was counting some of his chicks before they are hatched, for the Allies most certainly must oust the Germans from Norway in order to cash in on their naval triumph.

Churchill also said that the Allies will take what they want on the Norwegian coast, as soon as the British fleet has reached its primary goal, that is, destruction of German sea power. They haven't waited to reach that goal, however, before striking against the invading troops. Various landing operations are reported as boiling up.

Speed is the essential in the landing operations. If the Germans succeed in intrenching themselves it will be a Herculean task to eject them. The immediate Allied concern therefore is to prevent Nazi reinforcements from reaching Norway, and at the same time get expeditionary forces ashore at strategic ports.

Moving Against Trondheim

Trondheim is one of these strong points, and it is reported that the Allies already are operating against this port, which also is a railroad terminal. The Germans this morning claimed to have repulsed a British attack with planes and naval vessels here.

Apart from the actual military and naval effect of this great battle, there is bound to be a very far-reaching psychological effect on the small neutrals. A clear-cut victory for either side will raise the stock of that belligerent immensely.

The possibility of further explosions continues strong. Sweden is in grave danger, for if Germany can't get reinforcements into Norway in any other way, there is small doubt that she will attempt to put them through Sweden.

Holland Prepared

Holland has prepared for eventualities, for she might easily be one of the next to be taken over by Nazidom in order to provide air and submarine bases for operations against England. The Balkans, especially Rumania, fear invasion—an anxiety which is fully justified.

If the war flames sweep the Balkans, Signor Mussolini will find his position of non-belligerency very hard to maintain. Any day now he may discover himself in the position of having to decide which side he is going to join. That same thing is true of those Balkan states which haven't already indicated their position. Turkey, of course, has elected to stand with the Allies.

This is one of the reasons why complete victory in the Norwegian battle is so important both to Hitler and to the Allies.

Nazis Order Norse to Stop Fighting.

The German-controlled radio station at Oslo, Norway, in a broadcast picked up by the National Broadcasting Company short-wave listening station shortly after 6:45 A. M. (Eastern standard time), today appealed to the Norwegian people to stop fighting, and warned that any one failing to co-operate would be shot.

New York, April 12 (AP)—A German short-wave broadcast picked up by the CBS listening station late today said a British destroyer was sunk north of Narvik, Norway, and that "additional destroyers have been accounted for."

The German broadcast, by Lord Haw Haw, said:

"North of Narvik, additional destroyers have been accounted for by German naval forces or by the German air force. In an encounter with a German cruiser, a British destroyer was so badly hit that she broke in two and sank forthwith.

"Part of the crew was rescued by the German cruiser."

Davila Declares Only Force Can Protect Peace

Tells Political Academy at Philadelphia Pacifism and Disarmament Cause War

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP).—Carlos Davila, former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, told the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science today that "only force can now protect law and peace."

"Peace among the nations of the Americas does not necessarily mean peace for the Americas," he said in an address at the opening session of the two-day conference. "The world is in flames, and, though this may not be our fire and no responsibility attaches to us therefor, it is absurd to think that there is a limit to its spread through a world that is today one vast, inflammable prairie.

"We, the nations of America, are neutrals, but how empty does this word sound when it is for the belligerents to pass upon the neutrality of the neutrals and to proceed accordingly! We are non-belligerents, but we know that we may wake up any day to find that we are, indeed, combatants, much as it may be against our will."

Mr. Davila asserted that "the future of this hemisphere will depend, in a large measure, on what the United States does or does not do.

"The alliance of pacifism with disarmament has much to do with what is happening in the world today. For thus it was that pacifism became almost a breeder of war. The wave of pacifism and disarmament that swept over England and France opened the door for this war. Their political leaders let themselves be carried on the crest of that popular wave, transmuting a noble although mistaken public feeling into votes, Parliamentary seats and personal power.

"Instead of leading their peoples with the vision of the statesman, they followed them with the instinct of the politician. Such is the tragic lesson of what may happen when a misconception of democracy or a sordid political interest leads to the bankruptcy of leadership in the international field."

Mr. Davila, now director of the Editors Press Service in New York City, described the United States' "good neighbor policy" as also being a "good business policy—so good, in fact, that the danger lies in that the scales are tilted too much toward the side of the United States."

The United States probably will resist any attempt by Germany to take over Denmark's colony of Greenland, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, New York, said in his address.

Luigi Villari, former member of the Italian emigration department of the League of Nations Secretariat and of the Italian Ministry of Popular Culture, in a speech tonight, outlined these requests for a durable peace:

"1. Promote a general understanding between the great civilized powers of Europe.

"2. Realize that large power-units are necessary in the international and economic fields. Even though domestic autonomy should be respected in all units, great or small.

"3. Devote every effort to the improvement of the economic situation by facilitating the trade in raw materials and permitting exchanges of them with manufactured goods."

Other speakers on the general conference topic of "The United States and Durable Peace" included Norman Thomas, national chairman of the Socialist party; Clyde Eagleton, professor of international law at New York University; Philip C. Jessup, professor of international law at Columbia University; M. J. Bonn, of the Lond School of Economics; John T. Flynn, of "Collier's Weekly," and Frederick L. Schuman, professor of government at Williams College.

Says Longer War Lasts Better It Will Be For U. S.

General Foulois Predicts If Peace Comes Soon Nations Will "Gang Up" On America

Ocean City, N. J., April 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, retired former commander of the United States Army's air forces, predicted today that if Europe's warring nations reached an early peace they would "gang up" on the United States ten years from now.

"The longer the present European war lasts," Foulois told the Cape May County Bar Association, "the better it will be for the United States of America. We have no friends anywhere on God's green earth, and our only course is to watch our step and keep out of the war."

General Foulois, a resident of nearby Ventnor, said this nation should concentrate its energies on smothering any propaganda designed to induce it to send arms and men to Europe.

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AMS -- BATTLE RECAPITULATION (BUDGET)

LONDON,APRIL 12-(AP)-THE NAVAL AND AIR CONFLICT OF THE NORTH SLOWED IN THIS, ITS FIFTH NIGHT, WHILE BRITISH WARSHIPS PLANTED A 400-MILE MINEFIELD TO KEEP GERMAN TROOPS, SUPPLY AND WARSHIPS FROM GETTING HOME FROM NORWAY.

AS RECKONED FROM LONDON, THE GERMAN LOSSES STAND:

FOUR CRUISERS;

THREE DESTROYERS;

SEVERAL SUBMARINES;

AS MANY AS TWENTY TROOP AND SUPPLY SHIPS;

AT LEAST 23 PLANES.

THE DAMAGED GERMAN SHIPS, BY THE SAME RECKONING:

ONE BATTLESHIP, ONE CRUISER, THREE DESTROYERS.

THE BRITISH CONCEDE THEY HAVE LOST:

FOUR DESTROYERS (ONE MORE BADLY DAMAGED, ONE SLIGHTLY);

DAMAGED: THE BATTLESHIP RODNEY, BY A BOMB; THE BATTLECRUISER RENOWN, BY SHELLS.

(THE GERMANS CLAIM THE BRITISH HAVE LOST SEVEN DESTROYERS, SIX SUNK IN THE VICINITY OF NARVIK AND ONE ELSEWHERE. THEY SAY, FURTHER, THAT GERMAN AIR ACTION HAS DAMAGED FOUR BRITISH WATTLESHIPS, TWO BATTLECRUISERS, THREE CRUISERS, AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND TWO TRANSPORTS. THE GERMANS ADMIT THAT NORWEGIAN SHORE GUNS SANK THE CRUISERS KARLSRUHE AND BLUCHER, BUT CONCEDE NO OUTRIGHT NAVAL LOSSES TO THE BRITISH).

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THE PRELIMINARIES TO THIS FAR-FLUNG ENGAGEMENT ON STORMY NORTHERN SEAS CAME SUNDAY NIGHT WHEN BRITISH PLANES, ON SCOUT PATROL, FOUND THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST, WITH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS FLANKING HER, MOVING NORTHWARD.

OUT TO SEA SPED THE BRITISH BATTLE FLEET TO INTERCEPT THE GERMANS. THEN:

M O N D A Y

BRITISH WARSHIPS LAID MINEFIELDS OFF NORWAY'S COASTS TO BLOCK THE IRON ORE SEA CORRIDOR TO GERMANY. THE BRITISH DESTROYER GLOWWORM, HURRYING TO REJOIN HER SISTER SHIPS AFTER PAUSING TO PICK UP A MAN OVERBOARD, WAS CAUGHT BY TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS AND SUNK.

THE BRITISH HOME FLEET, SAILING OUT OF SCAPA FLOW, AND THE MINE-LAYING FORCE, LYING OFF THE NORWEGIAN NORTHERN PORT OF NARVIK, TRIED TO TRAP THE GERMAN BATTLE FLEET AND ITS TROOP TRANSPORTS BETWEEN THEM.

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AT BERGEN FJORD, MEANTIME, REPEATED WAVES OF ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND, AT DUSK, A SWARM OF FLEET AIR ARM PLANES WERE ATTACKING A CLUSTER OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

THE R.A.F. MEN REPORTED BACK THAT ONE LIGHT CRUISER WAS HIT, THEN VANISHED. THE FLEET AIR ARM PLANES, SCATTERING 500 POUND BOMBS, GOT A SECOND CRUISER. A LONG TRAIL OF OIL, SEEN LATER BY SCOUTING PLANES, MARKED THE SPOT.

ALL THIS WHILE OTHER BRITISH WARSHIPS, SHELLING THEIR WAY INTO THE SKAGERRAK, BLASTING AT THE OSLO FJORD AND GETTING AS FAR AS THE ENTRANCE TO THE KATTEGAT, JUST OFF SWEDISH SHORES, WERE ERECTING A BARRICADE OF DEATH FOR GERMAN TRANSPORT SHIPS PACKED WITH TROOPS TO REINFORCE THE ORIGINAL INVADERS OF NORWAY.

(MORE)

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A15 LONDON--SECOND ADD BATTLE RECAPITULATION (BUD[illegible] APR 13 1940

X X X INVADERS OF NORWAY.

CHURCHILL, THE MAN OF THE HOUR, HAS DECLINED TO "LIFT THE VEIL" FROM THIS SERIES OF ENGAGEMENTS. FROM SWEDISH SHORE REPORTS AND MEAGER ACCOUNTS BROUGHT OUT OF NORWAY BY REFUGEES AND BY OTHER MEANS IT APPEARS, HOWEVER, THAT THE BRITISH SANK AT LEAST TWO AND PERHAPS AS MANY AS EIGHT TRANSPORTS; THAT ONE GERMAN WARSHIP WAS TORPEDOED; THAT OTHERS MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED; THAT THE BRITISH MEN O'WAR EFFECTED AT LEAST A PARTIAL ENTRY INTO OSLO FJORD AND THAT THEY MAY HAVE TRIED TO LAND SOME MEN THERE.

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AND AT LEAST SIX AND PERHAPS EIGHT GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN DUSK RAIDS ON SCOTLAND AND SCAPA FLOW.

THURSDAY

BRITISH TORPEDO PLANES ATTACKED GERMAN SHIPS AT TRONDHEIM, HITTING A DESTROYER. BRITISH LANDING PARTIES OCCUPIED THE FAROE ISLANDS TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM GETTING THEM. THESE DANISH ISLANDS ARE BUT 250 MILES FROM SCAPA FLOW, THE BRITISH NAVAL BASE.

BRITISH WARSHIPS CONTINUED TO ATTACK IN THE SKAGERRAK AND KATTEGAT. BRITISH BOMBERS RAIDED GERMAN-OCCUPIED STAVANGER AIRDROME.

(THE GERMANS SAID THEIR BOMBERS CAUGHT A BIG BRITISH FLOTILLA AT SEA, DAMAGING AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND A CRUISER. THE GERMANS SAID, TOO, THAT THEY REPELLED AN ATTEMPT BY "LIGHT ENGLISH FORCES" TO FORCE AN ENTRANCE INTO TRONDHEIM FJORD, AND SANK TWO MORE BRITISH DESTROYERS OFF NARVIK).

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STATE-EAST

APR 13 1940

BX ASKED

NEW YORK, APRIL 12--(AP)--DIFFICULTY IN ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATION WITH REFUGEE JEWS WHO FLED GERMANY AND ARE NOW IN WAR-WORRIED SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES IS MAKING THE RELIEF PROBLEM A DIFFICULT ONE, THE JTA (JEWISH) NEWS AGENCY HERE SAID.

SOME 2,000 JEWS IN DENMARK AND ANOTHER 1,000 IN NORWAY HAVE BEEN GETTING ASSISTANCE FROM LOCAL COMMITTEES IN THOSE COUNTRIES, AND FROM CONTRIBUTIONS SEND BY JEWS IN AMERICA. WHAT THEIR IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS ARE AT THE MOMENT IS NOT KNOWN.

"VERY LITTLE, I'M AFRIAD, IS BEING DONE FOR THEM AT THE MOMENT," A SPOKESMAN SAID, "BECAUSE WE DON'T KNOW--AND CAN'T FIND OUT-- WHAT THEIR RELIEF NEEDS ARE."

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH EMBASSY SAID TODAY THAT ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SUPPLY TO PURCHASE THE BULK OF UNITED KINGDOM REQUIREMENTS OF PYRITES OF SULPHUR AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME AND THAT IMPORTS WOULD BE CONTROLLED.

SIMILAR ACTION IS BEING TAKEN, THE EMBASSY SAID, WITH RESPECT TO COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC, "AND CERTAIN MANUFACTURES THEREOF."

"THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER," AN EMBASSY STATEMENT SAID, "IS TO SECURE ADVANTAGEOUS AND EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MINISTRY'S IMPORTS. THERE IS NO PRESENT INTENTION OF REDUCING IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BUT RATHER THE REVERSE."

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NIGHT LEAD WARPLANES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 12-(AP)-SECRETARY MORGENTHAU RULED TODAY THAT THE ALLIES, IN RETURN FOR QUICK DELIVERIES OF AMERICAN-MADE WARPLANES, MUST STAND THE EXTRA COST OF DEVELOPING CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS IN CRAFT FOR THE U.S. ARMY.

MORGENTHAU UPHELD THE WAR DEPARTMENT ON THIS POINT AT A CONFERENCE WITH ARTHUR B.PURVIS, HEAD OF THE ALLIED PURCHASING MISSION, ON PROSPECTIVE AIRCRAFT ORDERS WHICH MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN TOLD MAY REACH $1,000,000,000.

THE ARMY IS WAIVING ITS RIGHT TO PRIOR DELIVERIES ON CERTAIN PLANES, WHICH ARE TO BE SOLD TO THE ALLIES. IN RETURN, THE PLAN CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN PLANES TO BE TURNED OUT LATER FOR THE ARMY.

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S55-C76 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK,APRIL 12-(AP)-A SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN FIELD HOSPITAL UNIT RECRUITED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO WORK IN FINLAND HAS BEEN RELEASED FOR SERVICE IN NORWAY, THE FINNISH RELIEF FUND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. THE 30-MAN UNIT IS HEADED BY DR.DWIGHT FISHWICK, NEW YORK SURGEON.

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NOTE TO EDITORS

AN OFFICIAL GERMAN SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN TONIGHT ASSERTED THAT RUMORS THAT GERMANY IS DEMANDING THE RIGHT TO MARCH TROOPS THROUGH SWEDEN ARE "WITHOUT FOUNDATION." THE SAME RUMORS WERE DENIED IN STOCKHOLM;

APR 13 1940

THE A.P.

W343PES

30.24-1633

30.24-1633

BRITISH ROUT NAZIS AT NARVIK *Fleet Sinks 7 Warships In Fjord*

1,000 OF REICH'S SAILORS BELIEVED KILLED; TROOPS ON SHORE TAKE TO HILLS

Flotilla's Guns Silence Land Batteries—Battleship Warspite, Jutland Veteran, Leads As Second Assault On Norse Ore Port Clicks

[By the Associated Press.]

APR 13 1940

London, April 13—Led by the great battleship Warspite, the British fleet today penetrated the fjord of Narvik, Norwegian ore port, and sank seven German destroyers, the Admiralty announced tonight.

German soldiers were believed to have fled from Narvik over the hills.

Three British destroyers were damaged slightly, with loss of life believed to be small.

It was the second British naval attack on Narvik. The first was Wednesday, when two British destroyers and at least one German destroyer were sunk.

Fleet Swings Into Action

The Admiralty stated:

"Since the attack upon German destroyers in Narvik on Wednesday by the second destroyer flotilla, this flotilla, with reinforcements, has been blockading the enemy in Narvik fjord.

"This morning at about noon H. M. S. Warspite, accompanied by a strong force of destroyers using mine-sweeping and other appliances, advanced up the fjord to attack the German destroyers, some of them already damaged, who were sheltering in the harbor, and also to engage any shore batteries which might have been erected.

Shore Howitzer Silenced

APR 14 1940

"According to reports which have been received from the commander in chief, Vice-Admiral William Jock Whitworth, hoisting his flag in the Warspite, commanded the attack, which was extremely successful.

"Enemy opposition was not found to be remarkably severe.

"A field howitzer which had been mounted ashore was put out of action by the fire of H. M. S. Cossack.

"Four German destroyers were shattered and sunk in Narvik Bay.

"Three others fled up Rombahs fjord, a small inlet eight or nine miles long behind Narvik town.

"These also were pursued and destroyed.

Nazis Flee Over Hills

"At the moment of issuing this communique, the Admiralty is not precisely informed as to conditions in Narvik town.

"Parties of men, possibly German soldiers, have been seen escaping from it over the hills, and further details are awaited.

"This destruction of seven of the enemy destroyers was not achieved without some loss. Three British destroyers were damaged in the fight, but not seriously, and the British loss of life is believed to have been very small.

Enemy Losses Put At 1,000

"No estimate can be made at present of German losses in personnel, but the seven destroyers sunk must have counted over 1,000 men.

"The Admiralty has signaled contratulations to Commander in Chief Admiral Sir Charles Norton Forbes, to Vice-Admiral Whitworth and to the officers and men engaged in this vigorous, daring and skillfully conducted action, which may well tend to clarify the situation on this part of the Norwegian coast.

"Operations are still proceeding."

All London Rejoicing

The storming of Narvik was hailed in rejoicing London as a prime achievement in vigorous British sea-and-air actions to

7 German Warships Sunk By British in Narvik Fjord

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—Great Britain threw the overwhelming might of her navy today against the Nazi captors of Norway's ore port of Narvik and announced she had sent seven German destroyers to the bottom of the rocky bay and narrow inlet there in the second sea assault on that focal point of Northern war within four days.

The great battleship Warspite, rebuilt veteran of Jutland, led a powerful flotilla up narrow Narvik fjord, smashing a German coastal battery and then sinking Nazi destroyers before and behind the town, killing perhaps a thousand German seamen.

[*Early today the London radio claimed that British marines were in control of Narvik, according to the International News Service*].

The Admiralty confidently predicted this daring victory would "clarify the situation on this part of the Norwegian coast."

Landing of Troops in Doubt

It did not say whether any British troops were landed, although at least one Stockholm radio report stated this to be a fact.

Fleeing men, "possibly German soldiers," were seen running over the hills behind Narvik.

"Further details are awaited," said the Admiralty.

"The Admiralty is not precisely informed of conditions in Narvik town. Operations are still proceeding."

Three of the attacking destroyers were damaged, but not seriously, and "British loss of life is believed to have been very small," it continued:

In other encounters during the day, Royal Air Force recounted these exploits:

Bombardment of the Stavanger Airdrome "with salvos of heavy bombs," with heavy damage to a hangar and planes and the shooting down of a twin-engined German fighter by a wounded R. A. F. pilot.

Destruction of a Nazi munitions warehouse at Bergen.

The bombing of three more big German supply-transport ships.

The machine-gunning of a German destroyer and motor torpedo boat.

Destruction of at least four other German fighting planes.

Admit Loss of Eleven Planes

A total of 11 British planes were acknowledged lost since early Friday [*the Germans claimed 12*].

The storming of Narvik was hailed in rejoicing London as a prime achievement in vigorous British sea and air actions to loosen the Nazi hold on Norway prior to a general Allied offensive against the invaders.

This daring attack was a sequel to Wednesday's dawn foray into Narvik fjord when the British reported the sinking of one out of six German destroyers and the setting afire of three others.

In that battle the British lost two out of five attacking destroyers, the Hunter and the Hardy, and two others were damaged. [*The Germans say six British destroyers have been sunk at Narvik.*]

Participating in today's expertly maneuvered fight was the British destroyer Cossak, which, with Admiralty backing, took matters into its own hands and charged into Norway's territorial waters Feb. 16 to rescue 300 British merchant sailors held aboard the Nazi prison ship Altmark, at one time an auxiliary to the now-scuttled sea raider Admiral Graf Spee.

Here is the Admiralty's story of today's battle:

"Since the attack upon German destroyers in Narvik on Wednesday by the second destroyer flotilla, this flotilla, with reinforcements, has been blockading the enemy in Narvik fjord.

"This morning at about noon H. M. S. Warspite, accompanied by a strong force of destroyers using minesweeping and other appliances, advanced up the fjord to attack the German destroyers, some of them already damaged, who were sheltering in the harbor, and also to engage any shore batteries which might have been erected.

ATTACK SUCCESSFUL.

"According to reports received from the commander-in-chief Vice Admiral Whitworth, hoisting his flag in the Warspite, commanded the attack, which was extremely successful.

"Enemy opposition was not found to be remarkably severe.

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"Parties of men, possibly German soldiers, have been seen escaping from it over the hills, and further details were awaited.

"This destruction of seven of the enemy destroyers was not achieved without some loss. Three British destroyers were damaged in the fight, but not seriously, and the British loss of life is believed to have been very small.

SUNK 1,000 LOST.

"No estimate can be made at present of German losses in personnel. But the seven destroyers sunk have counted over 1,000 men.

"The Admiralty has signaled congratulatins to Commander-in-chief Admiral Sir Charles Forbes, to Vice-Admiral Whitworth and to the officers and men engaged in this vigorous, daring and skilfully conducted action, which may well tend to clarify the situation on this part of the Norwegian coast."

By directing the attack, Vice-

loosen the Nazi hold on Norway prior to a general Allied offensive against the invaders.

By directing the audacious attack, Vice-Admiral Whitworth became the new man of the hour to Britons, who love nothing more than a good sea fight.

To maneuver a warship the size of the 30,600-ton Warspite with its eight 15-inch guns into the narrow, rock-studded fjord leading to Narvik called for super-seamanship.

Warspite Fought At Jutland

H. M. S. Warspite, the battleship which led the attack, was built in 1913 and fought in the Battle of Jutland.

Her displacement is 30,600 tons and she mounts eight 15-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns and eight 4-inch anti-aircraft guns. She also carries four airplanes, propelled by catapult.

The Warspite was extensively reconstructed in recent years, at a cost of almost £2,500,000 (at that time about $12,500,000).

Ran Altmark Into Fjord

The Cossack, which smashed the German shore gun, is the destroyer which last February 16 ran the Nazi prison ship Altmark into a Norwegian fjord and rescued 300 British prisoners.

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Vice-Admiral Whitworth, who today was on the flagship Warspite, previously was in command of the battle cruiser squadron. A comparatively young officer, he was commander in chief in the Mediterranean from 1933 to 1935, and later was naval secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Admiral Forbes is directing all the British naval operations along the Scandinavian coast. He fought in the Battle of Jutland as flag commander on the Iron Duke, Jellicoe's flagship.

30.24-1635

ADD LONDON -- NARVIK ATTACK X X X WHEREVER IT CAN.

TODAY THE ADMIRALTY FORBADE ACCESS TO TIDAL WATERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TO ANY SHIPPING, EXCEPT BY PERMIT, EFFECTIV APRIL 20 AND ORDERED THAT NO SHIP MOVE BETWEEN SUNSET AND SUNRISE OR IN THICK WEATHER WITHOUT SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION. THIS ORDER AFFECTS PRIVATE AND PLEASURE CRAFT, PRINCIPALLY, SINCE OTHER SHIPPING IS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

THE ADMIRALTY ALSO TURNED DOWN A PROPOSAL FOR "A GENERAL SCHEME OF LEAVE TO INDIVIDUAL MEN FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES", STRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CURRENT SEA OPERATIONS.

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Admiral William Jock Whitworth, on the bridge of the Warspite, became the new man of the hour to Britons, who love nothing more than a good sea fight.

To maneuver a warship the size of the 30,600-ton Warspite with its eight 15-inch guns into the narrow rock-studded Fjord leading to Narvik was said to have called for super-seamanship.

The Stockholm radio broadcast a report that several large British warships were effecting landings at Narvik under heavy bombardment from German warplanes and land forces. Heavy losses were reported on both sides.

The prospect also arose that the men fleeing Narvik, if they were German troops, would run into Norwegian forces reported gathering in the vicinity.

WAR ADVICE BROADCAST.

Meanwhile a broadcast to Norway by a British general gave the defenders military tips on how to fight the German land forces.

They were told to fell trees and destroy bridges to check the advance of the Nazi blitz troops and to hasten to the nearest British or Norwegian military headquarters with any news they hear about movement of the German units.

The broadcast, keynote of the British Broadcasting Company's new news service for Norwegians, concluded:

"Allied help is coming and coming quickly! Hold out! Long live Norway! Long live King Haakon."

In new fleet air arm operations at Bergen, it was disclosed today, one British plane was forced down at sea near an island and the crews of two others were seen abandoning their machine.

However, a plane of the R.A.F. coastal command gave a good account of itself in action against a German destroyer and a Dornier flying boat, according to a British account.

The British plane dropped through clouds of swirling snow straight at the German warship. The gunner raked her docks from 500 feet with machine-gun fire. Then he poured a stream of bullets at the flying boat.

"The Dornier lost height and soon both engines were afire," said the official report.

The British plane got home with a bullet hole in its gasoline tank.

DANISH AIRLINER SEIZED.

Also on the credit side of Britain's ledger was the announcement that a crack 26-seat Danish airliner had been confiscated when it arrived in England on the day of the German invasion. The plane will be used by the Allies and the crew of four including a pretty air hostess will be invited to work in this country.

The government already has announced its intentions of taking over Danish ships wherever it can.

30.24-1635

BOX WITH BRITISH

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, APRIL 13--(AP)--THE BRITISH DESTROYER COSSACK, MENTIONED IN THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S COMMUNIQUE ON TODAY'S BATTLE AT NARVIK, IS LISTED IN JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, THE AUTHORITY ON THE WORLD'S WARSHIP VESSELS, AS CARRYING 190 MEN AND 15 GUNS.

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THE COSSACK'S ARMAMENT INCLUDES EIGHT 4.7 INCH CANNON, [redacted] SEVEN SMALLER GUNS, AND FOUR 21-INCH TORPEDO TUBES.

SHE DISPLACES [redacted] 1,870 TONS, IS 355 FEET LONG AND IS CAPABLE OF MAKING 36.5 KNOTS. HER COST AVERAGED JUST OVER £450,000 POUNDS (AT THAT TIME ABOUT $2,250,000).

LAID DOWN IN 1936, THE COSSACK WAS LAUNCHED IN 1937 AND COMPLETED ON JULY 6, 1938.

FWC 7PES JANES

British Mine Entire German Coast on Baltic Sea

Mine Barrier Cuts Off Nazis' Eastern Ports

APR 14 1940

Stretches for 350 Miles to Lithuanian Coast, Avoids Swedish Waters

First Penetration Of Baltic by Allies

London Reported Sowing New-Type Mines Which Defy Foe's Precautions

By The Associated Press

LONDON, April 14 (Sunday).—Extension of Great Britain's web of minefields across the breadth of the Baltic to bottle up Germany's eastern ports and form a barrier south of Sweden was announced early today by the Admiralty.

The announcement meant British minelayers had pushed their operations southward from the Kattegat for their first wartime penetration of the Baltic, in which Germany considers her naval forces supreme. The new minefield stretches as far east as Lithuanian coastal waters—a distance of about 350 miles—covering the entire German Baltic coast, the Admiralty said.

The Admiralty said German sea access to occupied Copenhagen was cut off except by way of Swedish territorial waters. Observers said the new mine barrier would hamper any German attempt to invade Sweden by sea.

Classed by the Admiralty as "dangerous owing to mines" were both the Great Belt and the Sound, main channels between the Kattegat and the Baltic. The Little Belt, narrow channel paralleling the Danish mainland, was left unmined. This would mean the British vessels had slipped either through the narrow strait separating Denmark from Sweden or through the wider channel west of Zealand, Denmark's main eastern island.

The Admiralty declared that adjacent Swedish territorial waters would be left free of mines.

The Baltic has been closely guarded by Germany as vital to her own defense and her supply routes to Scandinavia. Germany transports vital Swedish ore by way of the Baltic except in winter when the main ore port, Lulea, is icebound.

A111

FIRST LEAD BRITISH

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-BRITAIN TODAY ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF 11 BOMBING PLANES IN ATTEMPTS TO DISLODGE GERMAN TROOPS FROM NORWEGIAN PORTS AND DESTROY GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS IN THE WAR-TORN NORTHERN WATERS.

BRITISH FLIERS SUCCEEDED, THE BRITISH SAID, IN BLOWING UP A MUNITIONS WAREHOUSE AT THE GERMAN-HELD PORT OF BERGEN, MACHINE-GUNNING A DESTROYER AND A MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT, BOMBING GERMAN TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY SHIPS, AND SHOOTING DOWN FOUR GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS. TWO MORE OF THESE NAZI PLANES WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND OTHERS DAMAGED, THE AIR MINISTRY ADDED.

THE ACTIVITIES OF BRITAIN'S POWERFUL NAVY, WHERE ACTIONS ARE NECESSARILY BIGGER AND SLOWER, WERE CLOTHED, FOR THE MOMENT, IN SECRECY. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS DEALT ONLY WITH ACTIONS OF THE AIR FORCE YESTERDAY.

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THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED THAT EIGHT WARPLANES WERE LOST IN BOMBER ATTACKS ON FLEEING GERMAN SHIPS, MOSTLY IN KRISTIANSAND FJORD ON THE SKAGERRAK, AGAINST "STRONG OPPOSITION." TWO MORE PLANES WERE LOST AT SEA ON THE WAY HOME, THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

STILL ANOTHER PLANE WAS LOST IN A FORCED LANDING IN THE ATTACK ON BERGEN.

(BERLIN ASSERTED THAT THE BRITISH LOST 10 PLANES IN THE ATTACK ON BERGEN, AND THAT THE GERMANS LOST TWO THERE. THE GERMANS SAID ONE MORE BRITISH PLANE WAS DOWNED AT NARVIK, BUT DID NOT MENTION BRITISH LOSSES ELSEWHERE.)

30.24-1637

ANOTHER BOMBER FORMATION, FLYING NORTHWARD TOWARD STAVANGER, GAVE BATTLE TO A LARGE FORCE OF GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES WHICH APPARENTLY WERE ASSIGNED TO PROTECT THE RETREATING NAVAL VESSELS.

(DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID BRITISH BOMBERS ALSO RAIDED NARVIK, GERMAN-HELD PORT IN THE ARCTIC, BUT DID NO DAMAGE YESTERDAY.)

THE BRITISH NAVY WAS SUPPOSED TO BE COURSING THE NORTHERN SEAS SEEKING GERMAN NAVAL UNITS. IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED IN LONDON THAT THE ALLIES WOULD MAKE NO EFFORT TO LAND TROOPS UNTIL THE NORTH SEA WAS CLEARED OF GERMAN SHIPS.

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BULLETIN

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-BRITISH WARPLANES BOMBED THE GERMAN-HELD SOUTHWESTERN NORWEGIAN PORT OF STAVANGER TODAY, A BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THAT EXTENSIVE DAMAGE WAS DONE TO A HANGAR AND ONE AIRCRAFT.

IT ADDED THAT THE REAR GUNNER OF ONE BRITISH PLANE, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED, SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY FIGHTER PLANE IN FLAMES.

JG1220PES

Invaders' Air Bases Attacked

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 13 — British struck anew from the air today in an effort to blast away German footholds in Norway.

A munitions warehouse was blown up at Bergen, Norwegian west coast port held by the Germans, and warships and supply ships machine-gunned and bombed.

Raiders bombed the German-held airfield at Stavanger, southwestern Norway, this morning.

Heavy Bombs Used

A communique said:

"During this morning aircraft of the coastal command reconnoitered the aerodrome at Stavanger. Salvoes of heavy bombs were dropped and it is believed that extensive damage was done to a hangar and an aircraft on which mechanics were seen working.

"One of our aircraft was repeatedly attacked by a twin-engined enemy fighter, which fired several bursts at very close range. The rear gunner of the British aircraft, although wounded, continued to fire until the enemy fighter went down in flames."

Planes Destroyed

German staffmen and aircraft personnel were killed or injured and airplanes destroyed in an attack at Kristiansand, southern Norway.

A German flying boat was damaged and a German destroyer raked with machine-gun fire by a British bomber over the North Sea.

Conflicting German and British announcements hid the price paid on each side for the furious fighting.

Conflicting Claims

The British said one of their planes in the Bergen raid made a forced landing, while eight of their aircraft were shot down, two made forced landings and four German warplanes were downed in the Kristiansand raid.

German accounts made no mention of a Kristiansand attack but said ten British planes were shot down at Bergen while the Germans lost two. They also said one British airplane was downed at Narvik, northern Norway, and one at Stavanger.

Bring In Three Prizes

Three German ships, captured by the British Navy off the Norwegian coast, were taken into northern ports today, manned by British prize crews.

The ships were all trawlers, the 393-ton Nordland, the 344-ton Blankenburg and the 247-ton Friesland.

Blast Kills Nazis

An Admiralty casualty list recorded as missing or dead five officers and ten seamen of the destroyer Gurkha, which was sunk Tuesday by German bombers off Norway. Three other crewmen were reported wounded.

The Exchange Telegraph quoted the Swedish radio as reporting that the Norwegians had blown up a bridge at Askim, south of Oslo, while German troops were crossing it, killing a great number.

Destroyer Raked

British sources said a Royal Air Force plane had damaged the German Dornier flying boat and raked the German destroyer with hundreds of rounds of machine-gun fire in a battle in the North sea.

Diving through a snowstorm, this report said, the pilot of a coast command bomber opened fire at 1,500 feet and swept the decks of the destroyer until he was only 500 feet above her.

Both Engines Afire

The plane was said to have attacked the flying boat immediately afterward and to have reported it lost height with both engines afire and with only a bare chance of reaching land.

One shot pierced the British plane's gasoline tank.

"Fuel was escaping rapidly, and with half the North sea to cross they turned westward to begin a race against the leaking tank," the authorized account said.

Returns Safely

"With accurate navigation and careful nursing of the petrol consumption, the aircraft returned safely."

Meanwhile German warships which escaped destruction after having covered the landing of German expeditionary forces in Norway, apparently were attempting to hurry back to their home ports while the British harried them from overhead with bomb and gunfire.

Three Destroyers Sunk

A Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Stockholm today said crew members of the Swedish steamer Boden reported that three German destroyers were sunk by the British in Wednesday's battle in Narvik fjord.

The 4,625-ton Boden was in Narvik at the time, when five British destroyers raced in to engage six German destroyers.

Fifteen Cargo Ships Lost

The Swedish seamen were quoted as saying that fifteen cargo ships—British, Swedish, Norwegian and German, including the Boden herself—were sunk.

(The British have admitted loss of two of their destroyers in the Narvik battle and said they sank one of the German ships and left others helpless and in flames. The Germans said they sank four of the British.

(Reuters did not say how the Boden's version reached Stockholm.)

Wounded Pilot Brings Wrecked Plane Home

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—The crew of a British coastal command plane, which yesterday scouted German troops and ships along 50 miles of southwestern Norway's shore, told this tale of their adventure today:

A burst of shots from a German ground battery ripped into the plane and struck the pilot in the head.

Dripping blood, he climbed into a cloud bank, only to be warned by the rear gunner that the starboard engine was losing oil.

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The engine quit at 4,000 feet, but the wounded pilot brought the plane limping home on the port engine, although the wings and tail were a mass of bullet holes.

30.24-1637

'Bringing Help,' George Tells Haakon on Radio

Voices Admiration for Norse Courage; 'Hold On,' British Army Pleads

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—Great Britain's King George VI assured King Haakon of Norway tonight the Allies "are bringing all help in their power." In a message of cheer to the Norwegian monarch, he expressed:

"My profound admiration and that of the whole British commonwealth for the dignity, courage and tenacity shown by Your Majesty and your people.

"Deeply sympathizing with Norway in her hour of trial. I assure Your Majesty that my government, in full co-operation with the French government, are bringing all help in their power to Norway so that Allied forces, fighting side by side with the Norwegian, may prove this latest outrage by Germany to have been as rash as it was wicked."

-NORSE OUTLOOK-

British View

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, April 13—With the sealing of the Baltic Sea by a gigantic mine field planted in its North Sea approaches, including the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, the British and French Allied navies today counted on bottling up the remaining German fleet and thus simplifying the job of cutting the lifeline between Germany and the Nazi forces in Norway.

Reports from Stockholm, Sweden, that the Norwegians were putting up hot resistance against the invaders strengthened the British belief that the Germans soon would be in an untenable position.

Terrain Favors Defenders

Some observers predicted that if the Norwegian adventure went badly for Germany, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler might try a stab in another direction—possibly into Sweden, Belgium, or the Netherlands.

Military observers contended that the Nazis had bitten off more than they could chew when they sank their teeth into Norway.

That little country's deep ravines and scanty communication systems favor defenders in a guerrilla wartare, making impracticable the lightning action of mechanized forces such as subdued Poland in less than a month and moved into Denmark almost without opposition.

Geography, however, also offered serious tactical difficulties to the Allies in any attempt to land forces to aid the Norwegians.

Good Machine-Gun Targets

The broken coasts with deep, narrow inlets are readily defended. Unless troops are landed by stealth and surprise, as the Germans were Tuesday, they could be chopped down by a few machine-gunners, these observers said.

The Norwegian coastal contours also were forcing the mighty British fleet to play a cat-and-mouse game with the remaining German ships. In the opinion of naval experts, even submarines would be daring destruction if they ventured into the confined fiords to attack.

One sample of this problem was the British destroyer raid Wednesday on Narvik, in which two destroyers were lost and others damaged.

Forty or fifty survivors of the destroyer Hardy, which was wrecked and run aground in Narvik, were believed to be carrying on a stealthy warfare ashore. They last were seen scrambling ashore from lifeboats, carrying rifles and supplies. No word since has been heard from them.

In view of the geographical difficulties, the turn to heavy reliance on planes was seen as a logical step following the open-sea warfare of the previous days.

The British said there was no major naval engagement in the Kattegat yesterday, despite Swedish reports of explosions heard in that region. The noise may have been from German depth bombs, exploring for British submarines, one naval official suggested.

(Editor's Note—The engagements that Swedish reports indicated took place in the Kattegat actually were in the Skagerrak, British, Norwegian and other Swedish sources said.)

May Delay Troop Landings

The British Navy was supposed to be coursing the northern seas today seeking German naval units. It was generally believed in London that the Allies would make no effort to land troops until the North Sea was cleared of German ships.

Another authoritative British source said that the merchant ships of German-occupied Denmark now were technically "of enemy character," and would be permitted to continue trade only under an Allied flag.

Masters and crews, he said, would be "welcomed and invited" to serve under British or French flags, and compensation for owners would be arranged "in due course."

If they do not come into the Allied fold, they will be subject to seizure as war prizes, he said.

Danish officials abroad have directed Danish captains to go to, or remain in, neutral ports.

Reports from the United States said the Danish Legation in Washington estimated 175 or 200 of the Danish fleet of more than 700 merchant ships were outside the Allied blockade area.

(One Danish official in New York said the Allies "want to take our ships and we are trying to talk them out of it.")

British Action

The Germans said they were awaiting some British action against the German positions in Norway.

"It is inconceivable," they said, "that a great seapower like England would permit such a challenge to its prestige to go unanswered."

The authorized sources added, with a show of confidence, that Germany was ready for any emergency, however.

German View

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, April 13—The German high command reported today that "conditions in Norway further improved during the course of April 12 after the arrival on schedule of additional reinforcements. German troops in the region of Narvik kept busy expanding the occupied territories and protecting militarily important points in the neighborhood."

Dispatches reaching Berlin at the same time said German troops marching northward from Kristiansand, on the south coast of Norway, had reached Hageland. (Hageland is about twenty miles air line north of Kristiansand.)

Germany today took over Norwegian ships in Norwegian harbors occupied by German forces and German crews were placed aboard the vessels, the official news agency DNB announced.

"Positions Strengthened"

Meanwhile German sources reported that the German positions in Norway were being strengthened by the hour, with reinforcements reaching Oslo "in large numbers" and with German heavy artillery reaching Trondheim to strengthen the coast defenses.

German occupation troops east of Narvik, far northern Norwegian ore port, have taken possession of the rail line to the Swedish border, DNB said.

British Fire Ineffective

Germany reported that Britain was hammering away at German positions on the Norwegian coast, but doing so ineffectively, losing twelve planes yesterday while the Germans were losing only two.

The Germans said the British had not attempted to land anywhere in Norway.

The most effective British raid, German sources indicated, was at Stavanger, where the bombers came in waves, but were met promptly by a strong German anti-aircraft fire. Reports from German quarters said that only one English plane penetrated the air barrage far enough to drop effective bombs. One bomb slightly injured three soldiers eating lunch, according to reports in Berlin.

Criticism of alleged Swedish efforts to arouse opposition to German occupation of Norway was voiced in Berlin today, but authorized sources said the Swedish Government had given assurances it was not responsible for any such agitation.

Have No Opposition

"The fact is," the authorized sources said, "that the German occupation of Norway is proceeding without a hitch and without the slightest opposition from a large majority of the Norwegian people.

"If the Swedish press and radio persist in arousing a spirit of opposition in Norway, no favor is being done to the Norwegian people.

"Resistance, which fortunately is not being met by the German expeditionary force, would merely mean that Norway would suffer the fate of Poland."

"Understanding Increasing"

Meanwhile, it was insisted, an understanding of German motives was increasing in Norway, and hope was expressed that King Haakon soon would establish a Government which would pursue a neutral policy as demanded by Germany.

Authorized commentators said they were not greatly impressed by British reports that new mine fields had cut Germany off completely from the North Sea.

"The British Navy cannot lay mines in spots which its ships cannot reach," they said.

"Moreover, the technical difficulties of laying such a mine barrier across the deep waters of the Skagerrak present a problem which cannot be solved in a few days."

30.24-1639

LONDON, APRIL 13 (AP)---THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION TONIGHT SENT OUT THIS MESSAGE TO NORWEGIANS AS PART OF ITS NEW NORWEGIAN NEWS SERVICE:

APR 14 1940

"ALLIED HELP IS COMING AND COMING QUICKLY. HOLD OUT! LONG LIVE NORWAY! LONG LIVE KING HAAKON!"

THE SPEAKER WAS A BRITISH GENERAL WHO FORMERLY WAS MILITARY ATTACHE IN OSLO. HE URGED NORWEGIAN CIVILIANS TO "BRING DETAILED INFORMATION TO THE NEAREST NORWEGIAN OR BRITISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS ABOUT MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS, SHIPS OR AIRCRAFT."

HIS MESSAGE, DEVOTED LARGELY TO TELLING NORWEGIAN CIVILIANS HOW THEY COULD HELP THE ALLIES AND THEIR OWN COUNTRY, URGED RESIDENTS OF AREAS WHERE THE GERMANS ARE PREPARING IN ADVANCE TO BLOCKE ROADS BY FELLING TREES AND DESTROYING BRIDGES

APL 11N 1100 203 P

30.24-1639

A95

BULLETIN

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT WARPLANES OF THE NAVAL AIR ARM BLEW UP A MUNITIONS WAREHOUSE AT BERGEN, NORWAY, YESTERDAY AND BOMBED GERMAN WARSHIPS.

A MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT WAS MACHINE-GUNNED AND TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY SHIPS WERE BOMBED, IT SAID. BERGEN IS ONE OF THE NORWEGIAN PORTS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR INVASION.

AN ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE SAID:

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"OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN NORWEGIAN WATERS CONTINUE.

"YESTERDAY ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT BY THE FLEET AIRARM AGAINSTENEMY WARSHIPS, TRANSPORTS AND SUPPLY SHIPS AT BERGEN.

"THREE LARGE TRANSPORTS OR SUPPLY SHIPS WERE BOMBED.

"A WAREHOUSE CONTAINING MUNITIONS WAS BLOWN UP AND A MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT WAS MACHINE-GUNNED.

"WEATHER CONDITIONS WERE MOST UNFAVORABLE.

"ONE OF OUR MACHINES MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE SEA CLOSE TO AN ISLAND. THE CREW OF TWO WERE OBSERVED TO LEAVE THE AIRCRAFT.

"THE REMAINING AIRCRAFT RETURNED TO THEIR BASE IN SAFETY."

(END COMMUNIQUE.)

WM826AES

A92

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-AN ADMIRALTY CASUALTY LIST TODAY RECORDED AS MISSING OR DEAD FIVE OFFICERS AND 10 SEAMEN OF THE DESTROYER GURKHA, WHICH WAS SUNK TUESDAY BY GERMAN BOMBERS OFF NORWAY. THREE OTHER CREWMEN WERE REPORTED WOUNDED.

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WM803AES

Fierce Fighting in South.

LONDON, April 13 (A. P.).—A Stockholm dispatch to Reuters, a British news agency, reported fierce fighting today in the extreme southeastern part of Norway after the landing of further German troops at Skieberg, near the Swedish frontier.

A report from Goteborg said that practically all civilians had been removed from the Skieberg area and that refugees were pouring over the frontier into Sweden.

The Norwegian flag still is flying from the nearby fortress of Frederikshald, the agency said.

Farther north sharp street fighting was reported at Sarpsborg, some twenty miles from Halden, where the Norwegian Nazis are said to be numerous. Sarpsborg is about thirty-five miles south of Oslo.

Fighting is also reported north of Oslo. A Swedish broadcast from Stockholm, picked up in London, said that a correspondent of the semi-official Swedish news agency reported that Jondsviger had been evacuated and that fighting was raging in Eidsvoll, forty miles northeast of Oslo.

Merchant Ships Sunk in War

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 13—Survivors who were landed today reported that the 5,128-ton Norwegian steamer Tosca was torpedoed and sunk without warning by a submarine while she was steaming to the aid of the torpedoed 9,076-ton Swedish tanker Sveaborg.

The Tosca was carring a general cargo from South America. The survivors were picked up by a British patrol vessel and landed at a north Scottish port. They said two of the crew of thirty-two were drowned when forced to take to lifeboats after the torpedoing in the early morning hours.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Flushing, the Netherlands, said today that the Netherland motor ship Velocitas, 197 tons, was sunk by a mine yesterday off the English coast with three of her crew reported killed.

Reported Yesterday

Vessel and Registry.	Gross Tonnage.
Tosca, Norwegian	5,128
Velocitas, Netherland	197

Allied and Neutral, Sept. 3-April 13

Registry.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
British	192	727,894
French	20	81,550
Neutral	204	564,472
Total	416	1,373,916
German, Sept. 3-April 13		
Total	40	204,706

The estimated total tonnage of Allied and neutral shipping sunk in the first seven months of the unrestricted submarine warfare of 1917 was 4,368,500, an average of 20,606 tons a day, compared with a daily average loss of 6,133 tons a day in the present war.

MAIL SEARCH EXTENDED

London, April 13 (AP)—British official sources disclosed today that systematic search of America-bound mails on neutral ships had begun with removal of mails of German origin from the S. S. Manhattan at Gibraltar. Eastbound mails previously have been removed from American ships at Gibraltar, the British rejecting American protests. The new searches of westbound mails were said to be intended to catch German exports of small mailable articles, which the British said had increased greatly in volume.

Norwegians Sink Nazi Transport

Take 67 Prisoners, Turn Them Over to British

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—A German transport, near Hauges-und, has been sunk by the Norwegian destroyer Draug, which imprisoned 67 men from the Nazi ship, a Reuter (British) news agency report from Stockholm said today.

The prisoners were turned over to the British. A German plane attacked the Draug, but did not damage her.

Survivors who landed at a North Scottish port today reported that the 5,128-ton Norwegian steamer Tosca was torpedoed and sunk without warning by a submarine while she was steaming to the aid of the torpedoed 9,076-ton Swedish tanker, Sveaborg.

TWO DROWNED.

The survivors said two of the crew of 32 drowned when forced to take to lifeboats after the torpedoing in the early morning. All but one of the crew of 35 of the Sveaborg were reported rescued.

Another Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said crew members of the Swedish steamer Boden reported that three German destroyers were sunk by the British in Wednesday morning's battle in Narvik fjord.

The 4,625-ton Boden was in Narvik when five British destroyers raced in to engage six German destroyers.

15 CARGO SHIPS SUNK.

The Swedish seamen were quoted as saying that 15 cargo ships, British, Swedish, Norwegian and German, including the Boden herself, were sunk during the battle. They said the Germans seized their lifeboats to rescue the crews of the sinking German destroyers.

Later Reuters reported from Flushing, the Netherlands, that the Dutch motorship Velocitas, 197 tons, was sunk by a mine yesterday off the English coast with three of her crew reported killed

Dutch Ship Sunk by Mine, Two Others by U-Boat

Norse Vessel Torpedoed While Going to Aid Swedish Craft

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—A Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Flushing, The Netherlands, said today that the Dutch motorship Velocitas, 197 tons, was sunk by a mine yesterday off the English coast with three of her crew reported killed.

Survivors of the Norwegian ship Tosca, who were landed today, reported that their 5,128-ton steamer was torpedoed and sunk without warning while she was steaming to the aid of the torpedoed 9,076-ton Swedish tanker, Sveaborg.

The Tosca was carrying a general cargo from South America. The survivors were picked up by a British patrol vessel and landed at a north Scottish port.

They said two of the crew of thirty-two were drowned while taking to lifeboats after the torpedoing in the early morning hours. All but one of the crew of thirty-five of the Sveaborg were reported rescued.

The British Admiralty today forbade access to tidal waters of the United Kingdom to any shipping, except by permit, effective April 20, and ordered that no ship move between sunset and sunrise or in thick weather, without special authorization. This order affects private and pleasure craft principally, as other shipping is under government control.

BERLIN DEFIES FOES TO BREAK NORWAY GRIP

Acclaims Sinking Of Two British Submarines By Planes

Reports Steady Steam Of Troops Flows Across Skagerrak

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 13—Germany challenged the full power of her foes tonight to break her steadily reinforced hold on Norway and Denmark as she consolidated her gains amid furious British thrusts from the air and acclaimed the sinking of two British submarines by her own war birds.

"The German position in Scandinavia is impregnable against the mightiest blows the enemy possibly can deliver," authorized commentators proclaimed.

Achievements Listed

Their cry of defiance came at the end of a day in which main developments recorded by Germans included:

Warplanes cruising over the North Sea surprised two British submarines as they came to the surface and sank them at the same time.

DNB took cognizance of reports abroad that the 8,250-ton British cruiser York had been sunk. It said it was assumed that the York was the vessel which the high command reported hit twice by air bombs and incapacitated two days ago.

German crews have taken over all Norwegian war vessels found in the Nazi occupation of the northern kingdom.

A steady stream of German soldiers continued to move across the Skagerrak, reaching Oslo "in large numbers," while heavy artillery went to Trondheim to strengthen the captured Norwegian coast defenses.

German penetration of the Norwegian interior continued relentlessly and in the Far North their troops took over the Narvik railway which brings Swedish ore to the Arctic.

British air attacks were ineffective, raiders losing twelve planes yesterday while the Germans were losing five.

Belittle British Reports

Germans were almost scornful of British reports that the Skagerrak, the Kattegat and the North Sea were being mined to bottle up German shipping and naval vessels.

"The British navy cannot lay mines in spots which its ships cannot reach," they said.

Yet, in the midst of all derogatory references in the German press to the British as a fighting nation, many Germans feel Britain is preparing something unusual.

These sources said Britain's initial naval sally into Narvik last Wednesday and action generally in the North Sea has been "planless" and from this they deduced the present activity is desultory only because something methodical is in the offing.

Sweden Seen As Veering

With Denmark under German control and the campaign in Norway proceeding, Sweden was seen by Germans to be veering from what was interpreted here as hostile neutrality toward Germany to benevolent neutrality.

The Swedish Government, according to information received in the Vilhelmstrasse, appeared to have given assurances that the press and radio no longer would depend upon news alleged to be of British and French origin, and hence hostile to Germany.

Informed sources asserted there was a practical economic side to the question of Sweden's neutrality.

Nazis Depend On Lulea

When the port of Lulea, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, becomes ice-free next month, it was considered likely that Germany would try to have iron ore from northern Sweden shipped from there rather than along the Norwegian coast regardless of how strongly German forces may have become entrenched along the latter.

Beyond that, neutral military experts in the German capital said they felt Sweden may yet by the force of circumstances be drawn into Germany's military orbit, despite the present German disavowal of any plans for "protecting" her.

Such a contingency might arise, they said, if Britain should succeed so effectively in mining the Kattegat and the Skagerrak that contact between the German forces of occupation in Denmark and Norway would be cut off from each other.

In view of Germany's pleas to draw Sweden into the axis, however, it was emphasized the of reasoning lay in the

New Middle Stage

ulation.

It was not until late tonight that the high command revised to a total of five, from the earlier announced toll of two, the German airplane losses in an encounter yesterday over Bergen. British losses first were placed at eight, then at ten, and finally at twelve warplanes.

Nazi Army Reports Advances

Nazis Report Their Troops Are Pressing Forward on Norwegian Soil.

IRON RING AT OSLO BROKEN

Heavy Artillery Is Asserted to Have Arrived at Trondheim —Positions Consolidated.

BERLIN, April 13 (A. P.).—German positions in Norway were reported today as being strengthened by the hour, with re-enforcements arriving in Oslo in large numbers and with German heavy artillery reaching Trondheim to bolster the coast defenses.

German troops of occupation east of Narvik, far northern ore port, have taken possession of the rail line to the Swedish border, according to DNB, the official German news agency.

Other reports reaching Berlin said that German troops were marching northward from Kristiansand, on the south coast of Norway, and had reached Hageland twenty miles to the north.

They reported that there had been no encounters with Norwegian troops.

York Is Reported Sunk.

Tonight the German High Command announced that two British submarines had been sunk in the North Sea by German battle planes, which surprised the submersibles just as they rose to the surface.

The same announcement said that the German air force have lost five planes in yesterday's bitter air battle over the Norwegian port of Bergen, revising upward its previous figure of two.

Meanwhile DNB, the official German news agency, said that it was assumed that Great Britain's 8,250-ton, eight-inch-gun cruiser York—which reports abroad said had been sunk—was the vessel which the Germans reported hit twice and incapacitated two days ago.

The High Command communique of yesterday had said only that a heavy cruiser had been "struck by two bombs and incapacitated" the day before and that a British aircraft carrier was "severely damaged by being squarely hit by heavy caliber air bombs."

Germany reported that Great Britain was hammering away at German positions on the Norwegian coast, but doing so ineffectively, losing twelve planes yesterday, while the Germans were losing only two. The Germans said that the British had not attempted to land anywhere in Norway.

The most effective British raid, German sources indicated, was at Stavanger, where the bombers came in waves, but were met promptly by a strong German anti-aircraft fire. Reports from German quarters said that only one English plane penetrated the air barrage far enough to drop effective bombs. One bomb burst near a barracks occupied by Germans, slightly injuring three soldiers eating lunch.

The British lost eight planes in an ineffectual assault on the German-held Norwegian port of Bergen, the High Command asserted, and later DNB said that two additional planes were destroyed in this action. The army also reported shootng down a plane at Oslo and another at Narvik.

Berlin Criticizes Sweden.

Criticism of alleged Swedish efforts to arouse opposition to German occupation of Norway was voiced in Berlin today, but authorized spokesmen said that the Swedish Government had given assurances that it was not responsible for any such agitation.

"The fact is," the spokesmen said, "that the German occupation of Norway is proceeding without a hitch and without the slightest opposition from a large majority of the Norwegian people.

"If the Swedish press and radio persist in arousing a spirit of opposition in Norway, no favor is being done to the Norwegian people.

"Resistance, which fortunately is not being met by the German ex-

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peditionary force," would merely mean that Norway would suffer the fate of Poland."

Motives Better Understood.

Meanwhile, it was insisted, an understanding of German motives was increasing in Norway, and hope was expressed that King Haakon soon would establish a Government which would pursue a neutral policy, as demanded by Germany.

Commentators said they were not greatly impressed by British reports that new mine fields had cut Germany off completely from the North Sea.

"The British Navy cannot lay mines in spots which its ships cannot reach," they said.

"Moreover, the technical difficulties of laying such a mine barrier across the deep waters of the Skagerrak present a problem which cannot be solved in a few days."

The Germans said they were awaiting some British action against the German positions in Norway.

"It is inconceivable," they said, "that a great sea power like England would permit such a challenge to its prestige to go unanswered."

The spokesmen added, with a show of confidence, that Germany was ready for any emergency, however.

Re-enforcements Reported.

The High Command communique follows:

"Conditions in Norway further improved during the course of April 12 after the arrival on schedule of additional re-enforcements. German troops in the region of Narvik kept busy expanding the occupied territories and protecting militarily important points in the neighborhood.

"The British made no attempt to land anywhere. An air raid the afternoon of April 12 on Narvik port was unsuccessful. One British airplane was shot down. Conditions were unchanged and quiet in the Trondheim region. Consolidation of coast defenses progressed.

"The British attempted an air raid with strong forces on Bergen during the afternoon of April 12. Timely defense by the German air force, according to present information, resulted in the shooting down of eight enemy planes, including one by anti-aircraft fire.

"Similarly unsuccessful was an air raid on Stavanger, carried out in numerous waves late in the afternoon. One enemy plane was shot down.

"In the Oslo region the day passed without noteworthy conflicts. Scheduled movements there were carried out without a hitch. Nowhere at sea was there noteworthy fighting yesterday."

Nazis Stress Flights Over Foe

BERLIN, April 13 (AP).—The German communiqué on today's developments on the Western Front said:

"In the West the day passed without special developments. The air force carried out several reconnaissance flights over Northern and Eastern France and over Paris."

ALLIED ENVOYS LEAVE DENMARK

Most of Their Nationals Unable to Depart.

U. S. LEGATION BUSY PLACE

Polish Refugees and German Jews Caught Unprepared.

COPENHAGEN, April 13 (A. P.).—The British, French and Polish ministers and their staffs departed today for the neutral Netherlands, leaving behind hundreds of their nationals still seeking means of getting out of German-occupied Denmark.

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Many of these frantic foreigners turned for aid to the United States legation, which, already busy handling the affairs of some 700 Americans, was expected to take care of British and French interests in the emergency.

Among those seeking help were scores of business men and their families, university students, Polish refugees and German Jews, who were caught unprepared by the swiftness of the Nazi invasion.

The train bearing the departing ministers — Howard Smith of Britain, Jean Bonnefoy-Sibour of France and Jan Starzetewski of Poland—was scheduled to reach the Netherlands frontier tomorrow.

Phone Service Limited.

Although telegraphic communication with neutral countries was resumed last night via Germany, after a three-day shutdown, telephone communication with the outside world still was prohibited and there was no indication when normal transportation facilities would be restored.

Thus far authorities have not announced what steps would be taken with reference to the citizens of belligerent nations now in Denmark. American citizens expected, however, that they would have no trouble in leaving the country when transportation is available.

For most of the Americans here the situation is merely an inconvenience. Because of passport restrictions against travel in vessels of belligerent countries, the only way they can return home is to travel through Germany to reach Italian ports.

Norwegians here find themselves facing a strange problem. Although Germany has announced that she does not consider herself at war with Norway, fighting is going on between Norwegian and German troops and Norwegians in Denmark are doubtful of their status.

Ministry Is Operating.

They gained some reassurance from the fact that the Norwegian Ministry in Copenhagen is operating as usual, and they expected to be treated as neutrals, despite the fighting in their homeland.

Meanwhile, a German trade commission began negotiations with the Danish Government in an effort to reorganize Denmark's economy.

Civilian life appeared on the surface to be continuing much as usual, but a mounting list of regulations hinted at changes to come. The latest police proclamation last night prohibited all public meetings.

Rationing of foodstuffs is generally expected, but the only move in that direction has been an order limiting purchases to a four-day supply. Sale of alcoholic beverages has been barred since the Germans moved in.

News of the outside world still is limited largely to publication of German dispatches.

BERLIN, APRIL 13-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT B BRITISH [illegible] PLANES RAIDED THE ARCTIC NORWEGIAN PORT OF NARVIK YESTERDAY. DNB SAID EFFECTIVE ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE BY THE GERMAN FORCES PREVENTED AIR BOMBS FROM DOING ANY DAMAGE AND MADE ANOTHER ATTACK IMPOSSIBLE.

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Allied Envoys Going To Holland Via Reich

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BERLIN, April 13 (AP).—The French and British Ministers to Denmark and their legation staffs were traveling through Germany tonight headed for Holland, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to DNB, official German news agency. They left Copenhagen in the evening by special train.

The United States diplomatic and consular services in Copenhagen will look after French and British interests in Denmark, the announcement said.

International Lawyer Sent By Nazis To Propagandize U. S.

Gerhard A. Westrick Now In Country On Secret Mission—May Have Diplomatic Status

APR 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 13—Gerhard A. Westrick, who is in the United States on a secret mission to win sympathy for the German side in the war, is a widely known international lawyer who left the Reich some months ago.

Westrick represented various American banking and industrial firms and visited America frequently before the outbreak of the war. He has many friends in the United States.

Partner Of Albert

He is a law partner of Heinrich Albert, who was commercial attache to the German Embassy at Washington during the World War.

So far as can be learned here, Westrick apparently was given diplomatic status in order to facilitate his movements.

However, Government spokesmen reachable tonight said they did not know what his present status is.

Came To Direct Propaganda

Heinrich Albert came to this country in 1915 as commercial attache to the German Embassy in Washington to direct German propaganda in the United States during the early stages of the World War. He acknowledged that the German Government was seeking control of ammunition plants here to interfere with supplies to the Allies, but denied he was directing German spy activities.

After he had returned to Germany in the spring of 1917 with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador (this country having then severed diplomatic relations with Germany), the United States Secret Service revealed it had had in its possession since 1915 documents lost by Albert in a brief case. The Secret Service had watched carefully every move made by Albert.

Data On Activities

These documents, it was reported, contained full information on Albert's activities, including various steps he had taken to spread propaganda throughout this country. It was also revealed after his departure that he supplied German money for the purchase of the New York *Evening Mail*. It also was reported that $30,000,000 had been forwarded to Albert from Germany within a few months for propaganda purposes and to interfere with the shipment of munitions to the Allies.

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After his return to Germany he was charged with using propaganda funds for speculation in the cotton market, losing $3,000,000. The German Government ignored the charge and he was appointed fiscal agent in Belgium, then occupied by German troops.

Rise In Power

At the end of the war Albert was appointed Under Secretary of State and given direction of the chancellery. He held the treasury portfolio under Chancellor Cuno and in November, 1923, he was named virtual dictator of Germany.

President Ebert offered him the Chancellorship, which he accepted.

NAZI BOMBERS PURSUE KING, SON IN NORWAY

APR 14 1940

Chased From Hiding Place to Hiding Place, Haakon Vows to Stay in Country to Last

STOCKHOLM, April 13 (AP).—The Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said today that German warplanes still were pursuing King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav from hiding place to hiding place. Wherever they stop, it said, air alarms soon follow.

The present whereabouts of the 64-year-old monarch was not disclosed, but the newspaper said he had been forced close to the Norwegian-Swedish border.

The newspaper's correspondent said the King told him in a highway meeting, "I have not been out of my boots and I have hardly had a wink" since leaving Oslo Tuesday.

He reported, however, that King Haakon still was in good spirits and determined to stay in his country "as long as one inch remains Norwegian."

One of the ministers accompanying the King told of a close escape yesterday when, he said, four German bombs exploded near where the monarch had thrown himself into the snow. The Minister said the German planes, apparently skimming the treetops aimed machine-gun fire so close they seemed to have recognized the King.

landed troops pushing up the shore of Oslo fjord to join the invaders' expeditionary army.

Advices reaching here said the German advance caught the Norwegians by surprise and they had no time to meet it.

Defense troops, holding positions along the narrow fjord, had established a semi-circular line from Moss to Holen, east of Mysen, northward, east of the river Glommen and Lake Oieren to Romerike, thence southward to Tyri fjord and Vikesund, which is about thirty miles west of Oslo.

Fortifications were being thrown up in the valleys to the northwest to bolster the ring.

Bridge Dynamited

The German advance from Moss was said to have been accomplished in commandered busses and automobiles and to have been impeded, at least briefly, when a bridge was dynamited as the first bus crossed a stream.

Refugees from the Holen region reached Stockholm by automobile today and said they had been ordered by Norwegian police to speed for the Swedish frontier to keep their motorcade from falling into the hands of the advancing Germans.

The Germans, however, were reported harassed within Oslo when Norwegians blew up a large dam at nearby Solbergsfors and cut off the city's electricity.

Norwegian sources said telephone and telegraph lines linking Oslo and Berlin also had been put out of commission.

Fifty Dead At Elverum

The correspondent of the Stockholm paper *Dagens Nyheter* said the Norwegians still held the ruins of Elverum, where about fifty persons were killed and one hundred injured by German bombers.

Three hundred Germans were reported en route to Elverum, however, by bus and automobile. Other German motor troops were said to have reached Skarnes, ten miles south of Kongsvinger, where Norwegian volunteers returning from the Finnish war were opposing the advance.

Almost every highway in southern Norway was reported blocked at bridges blasted to stop the German troops.

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The present whereabouts of the 64-year-old monarch was not disclosed, but the newspaper said he had been forced close to the Norwegian-Swedish border.

Elsewhere there were no reports of changes in the Norwegian situation with the Germans admittedly holding the ports of Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen and Narvik. The situation at Trondheim remained obscured by military secrecy.

An unconfirmed report to the *Dagens Nyheter* said that all German warships at Narvik, including four destroyers, had been sunk by Norwegian forces.

British Destroyers Sighted

A search by Norwegians for five German warships reported off Trondheim was said to have been fruitless, but two British destroyers were seen at Namsos, to the north.

According to the Stockholm newspaper Allehanda, British fighting strength in that area also included two British battleships, four cruisers and two destroyers, together with large numbers of aircraft.

(The British radio said last night that a Norwegian high command communique had claimed control of the whole country except for the occupied ports.

("Mobilization is proceeding," it quoted the communique. "The influx of conscripts is overwhelming.")

Fortifications in Valleys.

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The correspondent of the Stockholm paper Dagens Nyheter said the Norwegians still held the ruins of Elverum.

Three hundred Germans were reported en route to Elverum, however, by bus and automobile. Other German motor troops were said to have reached Skarnes, ten miles south of Kongsvinger, where Norwegian volunteers returning from the Finnish war were opposing the advance.

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Nazis Smash Defense Ring

STOCKHOLM, April 13 (AP).—Germany landed new expeditionary troops in southeast Norway today and began a brisk drive northward toward Oslo in fierce fighting with Norwegian defenders.

Refugees from the region reaching Stockholm said that throughout large areas in this part of Norway civilians had fled, leaving their homes to be fought over by the opposing armies. Refugees poured into Sweden.

The newly landed Germans, commandeering buses and motorcars, smashed their way through a hastily formed defense ring which the Norwegians had built around Oslo to prevent the Germans from augmenting the forces which captured the capital Tuesday.

The Germans, according to refugees arriving here, broke the Norwegian ring between Hoelen, twenty-five miles south of Oslo, and Moss, ten miles farther south, on the east side of Oslo Fyord. The invaders were heading northward. The Norwegians fought hard but unsuccessfully to repel them, at one point dynamiting a bridge as the first German bus crossed a stream.

[A great number of Germans perished when a bridge was blown up at Askim, south of Oslo, while troops were crossing it, according to Swedish radio reports received in London.]

The Norwegians had built their ring to isolate German-occupied Oslo in a semi-circle from Moss to Holen, east of Mysen, northward to the Romerike region forty miles north of Oslo and then south to Tyri Fjord and Vikesund, about thirty miles west of Oslo.

Fight to Hold Defense Ring

Tonight the Germans were said to hold all the area within this zone. The Norwegians, in addition to trying to prevent the new German forces from getting in, also were trying to keep the Germans there from thrusting outward.

The town of Kongsvinger, fifty miles northeast of Oslo near the Swedish frontier, still was held by the Norwegians, although all civilians had left in anticipation of German attack.

The correspondent of the Stockholm paper Dagens Nyheter said the Norwegians still held the ruins of Elverum, where about fifty persons were killed and 100 injured by German bombers.

Three hundred Germans were reported en route to Elverum, however, by bus and automobile. Other German motor troops were said to have reached Skarnes, ten miles south of Kongsvin er, where Norwegian volunteers returning from the Finnish war were opposing the advance.

Almost every highway in Southern Norway was reported blocked at bridges blasted to stop the German troops.

Nazis Faked Order to Fort

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 13 (AP)—The newspaper Lens Tidningen of Oestersund, in Central Sweden opposite Trondheim, today brought to light a story that may solve the mystery of how the Germans on Tuesday were able to pass so easily by Fortress Agdenes, which guards the outer entrance to the narrow Trondheim Fjord.

This report was that the fortress had stopped the German ships and was holding them off until it received an order from Major Vidkun Quisling, head of the Norwegian Nazi party, ostensibly issued in the name of the Norwegian Government and ordering the defenders not to resist.

Later, according to this story, a contradictory order came from the regular government of Premier Johan Nygaardsvold, but it was too late. The German ships were in the fjord.

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Norse Line Broken In The Oslo Sector

APR 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 13 — A German force today broke through Norwegian defenses between Moss, thirty-five miles south of Oslo, and Holen, ten miles closer to the capital. Since the Germans were advancing toward Oslo they were presumed to be newly landed troops pushing up the shore of Oslo fjord to join the invaders' expeditionary army.

Advices reaching here said the German advance caught the Norwegians by surprise and they had no time to meet it.

Defense troops, holding positions

Swedes Report German Advance.

STOCKHOLM, April 12 (A. P.).—A German force today broke through Norwegian defenses between Moss, thirty-five miles south of Oslo, and Holen, ten miles closer to the capital. Since the Germans were advancing toward Oslo they were presumed to be newly landed troops pushing up the shore of Oslo fjord to join the invaders' expeditionary army.

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Defense troops, holding positions

30.24-1643

30.24-1643

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 13-(BY RADIO) - A NEW

AND UNCONFIRMED REPORT FROM DENMARK SAID TODAY THAT SEVERAL LARGE

BRITISH WARSHIPS WERE LANDING TROOPS THERE, UNDER HEAVY BOMBARDMENT

FROM GERMAN PLANES AND LAND FORCES. NORWEGIAN TROOPS WERE SAID

TO BE ATTACKING THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, ALSO,

IN HEAVY FIGHTING WHICH LASTED ALL MORNING AND RESULTED IN HEAVY

LOSSES FOR BOTH SIDES.

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(THIS IS THE LATEST OF SEVERAL REPORTS OF

BRITISH TROOP LANDINGS AND OTHER ACTION AT NARVIK,

NONE OF WHICH HAS BEEN CONFIRMED SINCE THE ORIGINAL BRITISH-GERMAN

NAVAL BATTLE THERE ON WEDNESDAY).

FV GLOBE RADIO -115P

Sweden Hears of Assurance

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 13 (AP)—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Stockholm tonight said reports from Norway were to the effect that Britain and France have given the Norwegian Government "firm assurance" of immediate and efficient help and have promised that necessary contingents of Allied troops will be landed in Norway.

Swedes Set to Fight, Still Hoping for Peace

APR 14 1940

All Airports Packed with Autos to Balk Planes; Bomb Shelters Rushed

STOCKHOLM, April 13 (AP).—Sweden made urgent preparations today to fight, if necessary, in defense of her neutrality, while German troops and warplanes strengthened the Nazi hold on Norway.

Along the southern Swedish coast, airfields were packed with parked taxicabs and other automobiles to prevent airplanes from landing.

Throughout the country, bomb shelters hastily are being constructed and vehicles are being converted for burning charcoal in order to save precious gasoline.

NEUTRALITY AT ANY COST

The "man-in-the-street," having heard Premier Per Albin Hansson's broadcast warning last night of Sweden's precarious position, apparently is resolved to back up his declaration that the country will maintain its neutrality, no matter at what sacrifice.

Hansson declared there had been no demand on Sweden for use of her territory "by any belligerent nation" but that "if such a demand should ever be made, Sweden would have to refuse to comply with it."

Finnish Children Fleeing Norway Shot At by Nazis

One Wounded in Successful Attempt to Reach Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 13 (AP).—A group of about seventy Finnish children, who were among those removed to Oslo when Soviet Russia invaded Finland, reached Sweden today with a story of a harrowing flight from German-invaded Norway.

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Guards at a bridge at Sarpsborg, near where the Gommern River empties into Oslofjord, fired through the windows of buses and cars and wounded one child in an attempt to stop them. They sped to safety just as the bridge was blown up. The identity of the guards was not disclosed.

Another refugee story told us of the arrest of eight Englishmen by Germans who took control of a train leaving Oslo. At Sarpsborg, Norwegians took charge of the train and arrested eighteen Germans.

Danes Begin to Adjust Selves to Invaders' Rule

APR 14 1940

COPENHAGEN, April 13 (AP).—Denmark began to adjust itself today to requirements of the German army.

Increased rationing of electricity, gas and coal was forecast by the press, and driving private automobiles were forbidden. No gasoline will be sold to private persons.

Electricity and coal have been rationed to some extent since February because of a coal shortage, and there has been no hot water in Copenhagen hotels or apartment houses for about two months.

A new ban on public meetings exempted church services, union meetings, Boy Scout and similar club meetings, theatres, motion pictures and races.

DANES SAY THEY HEARD NO GUNS

APR 14 1940

Kattegat Fisherfolk Insist All Was Quiet.

NO DEBRIS YET REPORTED

Little Kingdom Seems Dazed at Its Sudden Overwhelming.

LOCHNER

GILLELEJE, Denmark (On the Kattegat) April 13 (A. P.).—There may have been a great naval battle in or near the Kattegat, but the Danes who live along its coastline know nothing about it. Though British warships and planes have headed toward the Kattegat (and according to Swedish reports destroyed a number of German troopships near Swedish shores, where the Skagerrak joins the Kattegat) Danish shore police, fishermen, factory workers and ordinary folk have neither heard nor seen anything to indicate such a battle was fought.

They should know if there had been one—for in the 1916 battle of Jutland countless windows in their homes were broken by violent concussions. The skipper of a little fishing smack assured the Associated Press correspondent calmly that he had "started from Skagen Wednesday, put in here at Gilleleje that night and we heard and saw nothing."

Curious crowds were waiting for the ferry to Halsingborg, Sweden, to open up again. Halsingborg is directly across the strait from Helsingor, Denmark.

The ferry has been closed since the German occupation, but chances appeared good that it would reopen soon. One little tugboat that brought a dozen residents back from Sweden had been permitted to enter the harbor. German guards closly scrutinized each passenger.

To all the reporters' questions as to whether any one had heard any cannonading, they all answered "ikke"—"no." To find out what had happened at the other end of the Kattegat, a phone call was put through to the chief of police at Skagen, and he too answered "ikke" when asked if he had heard any cannonading.

No one had seen any warplanes, battleships or debris washed ashore. The people the correspondent saw en route still seemed dazed at the events of the past few days, yet there seemed to be no bitterness and no one expressed himself in any manner derogatory to the Germans.

There is no doubt about the economic problems that must be faced. One gets the impression that much reorganization must be accomplished before the Danish wheels in factories can turn again.

The correspondent overtook a column of Danish artillery, on his way back to Copenhagen, and noticed that the soldiers sat listlessly, glancing with wistful eyes at the heavy cannon their vehicles were lugging.

It was obvious that their martial activity had come to an end.

NIGHT LEAD DANISH-AMERICAN

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 13-(AP)- UNITED STATES CONSULAR OFFICIALS SOUGHT TONIGHT TO ARRANGE WHOLESALE TRANSPORTATION FOR THEIR CITIZENS FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED DENMARK TO ITALY, WHERE THEY COULD EMBARK FOR HOME.

AMERICANS IN DENMARK WERE ADVISED TO INFORM THE CONSULATE WHETHER THEY WANTED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY AND IF ENOUGH DESIRE TO GO, THE CONSULATE OFFICIALS SAID, A SPECIAL TRAIN PROBABLY WOULD BE ARRANGED TO SPEED THEM THROUGH GERMANY TO GENOA.

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ALL AMERICANS WERE WARNED AGAINST ATTEMPTING TO TRAVEL ON BELLIGERENT SHIPS AND WERE ADVISED TO GO HOME BY WAY OF ITALY.

HOWEVER, NEITHER DANISH OR NOR GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE INDICATED WHEN THE NEUTRALS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO DEPART.

ALTHOUGH THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE HAS BEEN CROWDED DAILY, OFFICIALS SAID THE REAL RUSH WOULD BEGIN WHEN TRAVEL IS OPENED AGAIN WITH NORWAY AND SWEDEN AND A FLOOD OF AMERICANS IN THOSE COUNTRIES SEEK TO REACH ITALY.

APR 14 1940

THE UNITED STATES LEGATION IS USING ITS FACILITIES TO HELP STRANDED BRITISH AND FRENCH CITIZENS SINCE THE AFFAIRS OF THOSE COUNTRIES NOW ARE IN THEIR CHARGE.

French Report Nazi Attackers In West Halted

APR 14 1940

Infantry Stab Near Border of Luxemburg Stopped at Barbed Wire by Poilus

PARIS, April 13 (AP).—German infantry stabbed today at French positions near the Luxemburg frontier under a screen of artillery fire, but the defenders beat them back and cut them down in no-man's-land, the French High Command announced tonight.

The night French communique did not disclose the strength of the attacking force, but did say the thrust was preceded by a violent "preparation" by German artillery and that it went forward under a protective barrage. It was at the barbed-wire barrier between the lines that the German attack was halted, the French reported. No estimate of casualties was made.

Earlier in the day artillery and machine-gun fire was reported heavy at various points along the Rhine and to the east, and the French said their troops attacked successfully a German position between the Saar River and the Vosges Mountains.

Fighting near the Luxemburg frontier has flared intermittently between the German village of Perl and the French frontier village of Apach. Uneasiness in Luxemburg has caused many nationals of that tiny country to apply for permission to enter France.

French activity on the home front was marked by a meeting of the war committee composed of Defense Minister Edouard Daladier and chief of the army, sea and air forces with President Albert Lebrun.

Premier Paul Reynard received the Swedish Minister, E. Hennings, and the Belgian Ambassador, Pol Le Tellier.

Western front action yesterday in the Rhine River sector saw a bold German raid on a French-held island near the Swiss frontier. The raid was beaten off by French machine-gun fire. The German raiders approached the island in boats, but were forced to withdraw in the face of heavy blasts from machine guns and rifles. Because of darkness the French could not say whether any of the German boats had been sunk.

The French said their artillery smashed German military constructions in the Saarland which have "held the especial attention of the French command." German artillery replied by pounding positions on on the French shore of the Rhine.

The attack coincided with sharp encounters at scattered points along the land front between Luxemburg and the Vosges. The casualties were not determined immediately.

Text of French Communique.

The High Command's communique said:

"The day was marked by a sharp renewal of activity of contact units. To the east of the Moselle, an enemy attack, prepared and supported by heavy artillery fire, completely failed. The enemy was unable to force the entanglements and had to fall back.

"More to the east, encounters between reconnaissance units turned to our advantage.

"Between the Saar and the Vosges a raid by us succeeded."

An earlier communique reported the repulse of a German raid on a Rhine island yesterday and other minor activity. It said:

"Late yesterday in the Saar region our artillery fired on enemy works under construction.

"During the night, infantry activity along the banks of the Rhine both in the region east of Mulhouse

French Halt Infantry Drive

APR 14 1940

Artillery Backs Attack Near Luxemburg—Another Thrust Along Rhine Also Fails.

PARIS, April 13 (A. P.).—The French High Command announced tonight that German infantry, attacking under a heavy artillery fire east of the Moselle, near the frontier with Luxemburg, were cut down by the French.

30.24-1645

30.24-1645

and around Strasbourg.

"The enemy attempted unsuccessfully a raid on an island in the Rhine, held by our troops north of Huningue."

Germans Shove Off in Boats.

The German troops shoved off from their bank of the Rhine in boats about 2 A. M., French military sources said.

Silently they approached the French position on the island, only to be met by a sudden blast of fire.

The raiders withdrew, but because of the darkness it was uncertain whether any of their boats were sunk.

There was machine-gunning on both sides east of Mulhouse and around Strasbourg, but the lines remained unchanged.

The French also said that while allied scouting planes made numerous flights over German lines, the German aerial reconnaissance seemed to be diminished, indicating the Nazi planes might be occupied with the Norwegian warfare. The French added that twenty French naval vessels were operating with the British fleet in the northern war zone.

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Berlin Tells of Flights.

BERLIN, April 13 (A. P.).—The official communique said today:

"In the west the day passed without special developments. The air force carried out several reconnaissance flights over northern and eastern France and over Paris."

Pending official details from military commentators, observers noted from the terse communique a new phase of western front fighting, with infantry action along the Rhine.

Both Huningue and Mulhouse are situated at the eastern end of the Burgundian gateway, an historic battleground. Huningue is only a few miles from the Swiss frontier at Basel.

The clash followed exchanges of artillery fire yesterday on a thirty-mile line along the Maginot "hinge" from the Bitche region to Lauterbourg, between the Vosges and the Rhine.

PARIS -- FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD FRENCH COMMUNIQUE X X X

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HUNINGUE."

PENDING OFFICIAL DETAILS FROM MILITARY COMMENTATORS,

OBSERVERS NOTED FROM THE TERSE COMMUNIQUE A NEW PHASE OF WESTERN

FRONT FIGHTING WITH INFANTRY ACTION ALONG THE RHINE.

BOTH ~~NUNG~~ HUNINGUE AND MULHOUSE ARE SITUATED AT THE

EASTERN END OF THE BURGUNDIAN GATEWAY , AN HISTORIC BATTLEGROUND.

HUNINGUE IS ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER AT BASEL.

THE CLASH FOLLOWED EXCHANGES OF ARTILLERY FIRE YESTERDAY

ON A 30-MILE LINE ~~RUNNING~~ ALONG THE MAGINOT "HINGE" FROM THE

BITCHE REGION TO LAUTERBOURG, BETWEEN THE VOSGES AND THE RHINE.

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London, April 13 (AP)—A plea to stop the war was issued today by the executive committee of the Independent Labor party.

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"There are signs that the war will extend over further parts of Europe, submerging one small nation after another in destruction and death," the statement said.

"Small nations are victims of the struggle of great powers to secure possession of economic resources necessary for their imperialist conflict.

"The Independent Labor party, which warned peoples of this danger from the beginning of the war, . . . appeals to the workers of Britain and other belligerent nations and of countries which so far remain neutral to insist that the war be stopped before the disaster which threatens humanity spreads further."

[By the Associated Press]

Amsterdam, April 13—Netherlands radio programs were interrupted tonight for a special broadcast of a British denial of rumors that English troop transports are on the way to Holland.

The communique said the report apparently had been carried by the German radio and published in the Berlin newspaper Nachtausgabe.

British Major Says It's America's Fault

BRISTOL, England, April 13 (AP).—Maj. Archibald G. Church, treasurer of the pro-government National Labor Organization, said in a speech today that the "isolationism of America has created the present situation."

If the United States had "stood by" Great Britain and France since 1918, he asserted, nobody would ever have heard of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

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Queen Elizabeth Speaks Over Radio To Y.W.C.A.

Says Christian Standards And Values Are Being Challenged At All Points

London, April 13 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth, in her second radio speech of the war, tonight told the Young Women's Christian Association here and "on the other side of the Atlantic" that "Christian standards and values are being challenged at all points."

The Queen spoke on the occasion of the eighty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Y. W. C. A.

She said "a purely material conception of life is being offered" to the world in place of Christian standards.

Sees Britain Soon Facing Full Fury Of Nazi Attack

C. R. Attlee, Leader Of Labor Opposition In Commons, Broadcasts Warning To People

London, April 13 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee, leader of the labor opposition in Parliament, said in a broadcast today "it is probable that before long our soldiers and our people at home will have to face the full fury of a Nazi attack.

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He based his prediction on the belief that the Norwegian campaign "may well be the prelude to attacks of the utmost violence by land and sea and air."

He added the only way to deal with Adolf Hitler was to "round him up," and added that "talk of negotiating peace with the Nazis is like proposing to make an agreement with a criminal lunatic."

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SHORTAGE OF PAPER

British Set Up Stringent Newsprint Control.

LONDON, April 13 (A. P.).—A new paper control order, effective at midnight tonight, was announced by the Ministry of Economic Warfare today. The new order will reduce the amount of paper supplied by mills to customers during March, April and May this year by from 60 per cent to 30 per cent of the amounts supplied during that period in 1939.

The German invasion of Norway already has had an adverse effect on the shipments of newsprint to Englanc.. The News-Chronicle, for example, announced that it and other papers would be reduced to ten pages beginning on Monday, with further reductions expected in the near future.

Newsprint prices nearly are double the pre-war rate and may rise again on Monday.

Peace Cry Raised

APR 14 1940

Independent Labor Party In England Urges War Be Stopped

Dutch on Alert To Strike Back At Any Attack

Belgians, Too, Take Steps AgainstPossibleSurprise; Both StrengthenDefenses

O'SULLIVAN

THE HAGUE, April 13 (AP).—The Netherlands faced tonight its most critical period since the outbreak of the European war—with its armed forces alert to strike back at any invasion, new strategic areas under martial law and the government reiterating its vow to maintain a policy of complete independence despite pressure from the warring powers.

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Belgium, too, invoked new defensive measures today, posting military guards at all public properties —radio stations, ministries and airdromes. The guards were described officially as precautionary, "because of the general tension." Additional army leaves were banned. There has been a constant rising of tension in Brussels in the last few days, and the Belgian franc has been falling slowly.

Strengthening the hands of elderly Premier Derek Jan de Geer's government and the army high command, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands issued tonight a royal decree extending the nation's manifold martial law areas. The military was given control over additional zones in the southeastern Province of Noord Brabant, where the main first defense lines are located, and in northern and eastern provinces.

Since last November's first "invasion scare," the Netherlands has literally been dotted with these martial law zones, covering points which are component parts of the elaborate scheme of land, sea and water-line defense. Heretofore, however, the northeastern Provinces of Groningen, Drenthe and Overijssel, flanking the broad reaches of the Ijsselmeer (Zuider Zee), had no such zones, and other provinces were not completely encased in the state of siege.

Since the war spread to Scandinavia, within easy striking distance of the coasts of Groningen and its off-shore islands, much concern has been manifest in both the Netherlands and Belgium.

The average Netherlander seems heartened by the strong defense measures his government has taken. However, there are signs of uneasiness among some foreigners.

British nationals have been advised by their government to report to the consulates at Amsterdam and Rotterdam the moment any emergency arises.

ADD HAGUE DUTCH -- X X X EMERGENCY ARISES.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS SERVICE EMPHASIZED THE GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION TO STICK TO ITS POLICY OF INDEPENDENT NEUTRALITY (HOLLAND HAS NO DEFENSE OR NONAGGRESSION PACTS WITH ANY COUNTRY, NOT EVEN BELGIUM). IT SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD MAKE NO ADVANCE ARRANGEMENTS WITH ANY BELLIGERENT FOR AID IN CASE OF ATTACK.

THE ARMY GUARDS IN BELGIUM WERE DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS PRECAUTIONARY, "BECAUSE OF THE GENERAL TENSION." ADDITIONAL ARMY LEAVES WERE BANNED.

APR 14 1940

THERE HAS BEEN A CONSTANT RISING OF THE EMOTIONAL TEMPERATURE IN BRUSSELS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, AND THE BELGIAN FRANC HAS BEEN FALLING SLOWLY.

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HOLLAND PUTS MARTIAL LAW IN 3 NEW AREAS

APR 14 1940

Brussels' Radio Stations, Buildings and Airfields Also Guarded by Militia

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, April 13 (AP).—Martial law was extended by royal decree today to new areas in the southern province or Noord Brabant and in Northern and Eastern provinces.

This is the first extension of martial law since November 1, 1939 when numerous strategic points on land and sea were placed under military control.

Similar action was taken during a crisis last January, when anxiety ran high in Belgium and the Netherlands over the possibility of a German advance through the low countries.

Observers have noted that tension of the same kind has been rising steadily here during the last few days. The Belgian franc has been slowly falling.

The army has announced no new leaves would be granted for the time being.

King Leopold conferred today with members of his Cabinet.

Belgium Posts Guards at Offices, Airports

APR 14 1940

BRUSSELS, April 13 (AP). — The Belgian army today placed military guards on all Government offices, radio stations and air fields in or near Brussels. An official spokesman said this was done "because of the general tension."

30.24-1647

30.24-1647

THE HAGUE, APRIL 13, (AP)-- THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT, IN A MOVE DESIGNED TO EMPHASIZE ITS STRICTLY IMPARTIAL ATTITUDE TOWARD EUROPE'S WARRING POWERS, TODAY ISSUED AN "ORANGE BOOK" OUTLINING THE [redacted] PROTESTS IT HAS FILED WITH BOTH GERMANY AND THE ALLIES BECAUSE OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

OBSERVERS NOTED THAT THE BOOK WAS ISSUED AT A TIME WHEN THE BELLIGERENTS HAVE BEEN ACCUSING EACH OTHER OF PLOTTING TO SPREAD THE WAR TO THE LOW COUNTRIES.

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THE PUBLICATION INCLUDED DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING VIOLATIONS OF NETHERLANDS NEUTRALITY BY AIRPLANES OF BOTH SIDES, ATTACKS ON DUTCH SHIPS BY GERMAN SUBMARINES AND THE NOV.11 BORDER [redacted] INCIDENT AT VENLO, WHEN GERMAN GUARDS CROSSED THE FRONTIER TO SEIZE TWO BRITISH [redacted] SECRET AGENTS.

ADD HELSINKI X X X SCANDINAVIA.

"THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD NOT IN ANY WAY CHANGE OUR INTERNATIONAL STATUS RESPECTING THE POWERS ENGAGED IN THE GREAT WAR," SAID [redacted] HELSINGIN SANOMAT,

"IT IS NATURAL THAT OUR COUNTRY, OBSERVING ITS EARLIER NEUTRALITY, SHOULD CONTINUE ORGANIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION WORK ALREADY BEGUN AFTER THE SEVERE WAR WE HAVE UNDERGONE."

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NEVERTHELESS, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT "WHAT IS HAPPENING IN NORWAY AFFECTS THE FEELINGS WHICH LINK THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES TOGETHER."

FOLLOWING UP THE RETURN OF THE PETSAMO REGION, A FINNISH-RUSSIAN COMMISSION MEETS TOMORROW TO NEGOTIATE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS. FINNISH MEMBERS OF A MIXED COMMISSION TO FIX THE NEW BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS RETURNED TO HELSINKI TODAY BUT [redacted] DETAILS [redacted] OF THE REARRANGED BORDER LINE WERE NOT [redacted] DISCLOSED.

FINNS MINE NORTH WATERS

Defense of Petsamo Planned—Soviet Move Threatened

HELSINKI, April 13 (AP)—Finnish naval officials issued notice tonight that they had mined the waters of the far northern Petsamo region, which Soviet Russia handed back to Finland yesterday under terms of their peace treaty.

The newspaper Helsingin Sanomat declared, meanwhile, that Finland regarded herself as "comparatively outside the area of hostilities" in Scandinavia.

On the other hand, Russia, however, is reported in dispatches from Moscow to have concentrated Red Army troops in the north and mobilized the Soviet Fleet against any eventuality resulting from the conflict in Scandinavia.

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THE FINNISH ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE REORGANIZATION OF ITS STAFF WITH 200 PROMOTIONS. CHIEF AMONG THEM WAS COLONEL SIILASVUO, HERO OF THE FINNISH ARMY'S DESTRUCTION OF TWO RUSSIAN DIVISIONS [redacted] DURING THE RECENT WAR, WHO WAS RAISED TO MAJOR GENERAL.

HUNDREDS OF DECORATIONS WERE AWARDED FINNISH SOLDIERS FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE LITTLE REPUBLIC'S LOSING STAND AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

APR 14 1940

THE ALLIES WERE TOLD THAT THEIR BLOCKADE OF GERMANY HAD IMPOSED MANY HARDSHIPS ON THE NETHERLANDS BY HAMPERING ITS SEA TRADE.

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ROME, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA SAID TODAY THE ITALIAN ARMY HAS BEEN PROVIDED WITH THE FIRST SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLE IN EUROPE. THE NEW STREAMLINED WEAPON, DESCRIBED AS LIGHT, ACCURATE AND SURE-FIRING, IS INTENDED TO REPLACE THE ORDINARY INFANTRY RIFLE USED BY THE ITALIAN ARMY SINCE 1891.

THE UNITED STATES, WITH ITS GARAND RIFLE, WAS SAID TO BE THE OTHER COUNTRY HAVING SUCH A SEMI-AUTOMATIC WEAPON.

THE ITALIAN GUN CAN BE FIRED WITH VIRTUAL MACHINE-GUN SPEED, IL GIORNALE DECLARED, WITH THE ADVANTAGE THAT IT CAN BE AIMED BY THE EYE WHILE HELD AT THE SHOULDER. IT ADDED THAT THE NEW RIFLE IS CAPABLE OF FIRING A SINGLE CLIP OF 120 CARTRIDGES A MINUTE BUT THAT 40 A MINUTE WAS CONSIDERED A GOOD AVERAGE FOR MAXIMUM EFFECTIVENESS.

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Massed Italian Fleet

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[By the Associated Press]

Rome, April 13 — Amid unusual secrecy imposed because of wartime conditions, the Italian fleet was gathering today to embark Monday on maneuvers which naval officials described as the regular spring training.

While concentration points were not disclosed, there were indications that naval preparations were being made at the southern seaport of Taranto.

Call To Naval Reservists

It was assumed that naval reservists had been called up for their usual training period.

Meanwhile, the Italian press speculated on the possibility of the European war spreading to new fields in the wake of fighting in Scandinavia, which most Fascist commentators said had resulted in a first-round victory for Germany.

In this connection the official Italian news agency, Stefani, quoted the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Eelco N. Van Kleffens, as saying in an interview that his country would resist any attempt at invasion.

Wait-And-See Advice

"The Netherlands' attitude is characterized not only by the desire to remain outside the conflict now raging and to observe scrupulous neutrality," Van Kleffens said, "but also by the unshakable determination to repulse with arms any attack on the country from whatever side it comes."

Most Fascist newspapers said the Allied air and naval offensive against German position on Norway's coast could be considered a complete failure. Some, however, advised the public to await the final result before jumping at conclusions.

Tense Rumania Upholds Ban on Reich Exports

Press Lashes Out at Nazis, Economic Council Meets; Early Crisis Feared

APR 14 1940

BUCHAREST, April 13 (AP).—Rumania maintained tonight her virtual embargo on exports to Germany while the nation's press lashed out at the Reich. As German-Rumanian relations apparently were speeding toward a crisis, Bucharest heard reports from German sources that the Soviet Russian government had handed a note, its contents undisclosed publicly, to the Rumanian Minister at Moscow.

The Rumanian Cabinet Economic Council met for five hours today but failed to reach an agreement on the complete list of products which will be banned for export. The council adjourned until next week without lifting the order forbidding the loading of freight cars and river barges with oil, wheat and other products for the Reich. It was expected that immediate economic demands might be forthcoming soon from Germany.

Rumania's embargo came after Germany had forbidden the exportation to Rumania of many articles, including metallurgical coke, vital to the Rumanian ore industry.

Rumania's Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, disclaimed any knowledge of the Moscow note. However, there were reports that it protested a number of incidents on the Rumanian side of the Soviet-Rumanian frontier.

The government-inspired Bucharest press meanwhile published remarkably similar editorials lashing out at the "fantastic assertions of fantastic incidents" in "certain foreign press." Informed quarters said this referred to the German press campaign against the "English-attempted sabotage" on the Danube.

The adverse turn in German-Rumanian relations topped the increasingly serious situation throughout southeastern Europe. In Belgrade, Cabinet ministers told foreign envoys that Germany had notified Yugoslavia and Rumania that "if German shipping is sabotaged on the Danube, Germany will be forced to walk in to protect the barges herself."

At Budapest, the Yugoslav, Rumanian, Greek and Turkish Ministers conferred. It was reported they discussed reports that German troops were concentrated on the Hungarian and Yugoslav frontiers, planning to sweep through Hungary to Rumania and through Yugoslavia to Salonika, Greece, in a move to occupy southeastern Europe and obtain a tight grip on regions containing vital oil, wheat, metal and foodstuffs.

While three German gunboats were reported at Bratislava—for a dash into the Balkans down the Danube—French and British quarters in Hungary and Rumania expressed concern over the reported passage of thousands of German "tourists" through Hungary to Rumania. The Allied quarters charged that the "tourists" in reality are Nazi troops hurrying to Rumania as the advance guard.

It was learned that members of the Rumanian government have refused to receive Dr. Karl Clodius, head of a German trade commission now in Bucharest, after weeks of dickering over German demands for Rumanian oil and wheat.

Considerable worry was caused in Yugoslavia and Greece by reports that 25,000 more Italian "colonists" h[illegible]

[illegible] have been sent to Albania. An equal number arrived in Tirana a fortnight ago. Yugoslavia expressed the belief that they are "colonists with considerable military training."

30.24-1619

30.24-1649

Rumanian Embargo

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, April 13—Fears that German-Rumanian trade relations are rapidly nearing a crisis were expressed here today as Rumania suspended the loading of freight cars for the Reich preliminary to imposing an embargo on export of commodities needed for domestic use.

The suspension of car loadings followed swiftly Germany's action in banning export of a long list of articles to Rumania—among them metallurgical coke, which is vital to the Rumanian ore industry.

Loading of Danube river oil barges was suspended for several days, but Rumanian authorities said that high water at Giugiu was responsible. German trade quarters called this explanation a "pretext."

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Nazi Demands Expected

Official sources said that the Economic Council of the Rumanian Cabinet was drafting a list of raw materials which would be embargoed on the ground they are needed for internal consumption.

It was expected generally that this action would be followed by stiff demands from Germany—perhaps insisting that Rumania cut her trade with the Allies and direct her exports almost wholly to the Reich.

Sources close to the Government, however, said that any such demands would be rejected firmly.

An apparent indication of the serious view which the Government takes of the general situation was an urgent meeting which Premier George Tatarescu held last night with the Rumanian General Staff.

ADD BUCHAREST X X X GENERAL STAFF.

REPORTS HAVE BEEN CURRENT HERE THAT GERMANY HAS WARNED BALKAN TRADE CIRCLES THAT ANY COMMERCIAL FAVORS ACCORDED THE ALLIES AT THE EXPENSE OF THE REICH WOULD BE REGARDED AS "UNNEUTRAL" AND MIGHT HAVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

THE LIST OF COMMODITIES ON WHICH GERMANY IS IMPOSING AN EMBARGO WAS SUBMITTED TO RUMANIAN OFFICIALS BY DR. KARL CLODIUS, THE NAZIS' ACE ECONOMIC TROUBLE SHOOTER AND HEAD OF A TRADE COMMISSION NOW IN BUCHAREST.

APR 14 1940

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Turks Vote Funds For Strategic Railways

ANKARA, Turkey, April 13 (A. P.).—A sum of £10,000,000 Turkish (currently about $3,500,000) was appropriated today for the completion of two strategic railway lines to the frontiers of Irak and Iran (Persia).

Turkey, Irak, Iran and Afghanistan have been linked since July, 1937, by a non-aggression pact.

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NORWAY IRON CARRIER HELD

Mexico City, April 13 (AP)—Shipping authorities at Tampico disclosed today that the 4,007-ton Norwegian freighter Wyvern, scheduled to sail for Japan this week, would remain in port there indefinitely as a result of Germany's invasion of Norway.

The Wyvern had taken aboard a cargo of scrap iron from the German steamer Rheim, which took refuge here at the outbreak of the war.

Sailing of the Swedish freighter Uddeholm, 3,628 tons, for Europe with 5,000 tons of iron also was cancelled.

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Turkey Lists Clothing Stocks

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 13 (AP)—The Turkish Government today ordered the listing of clothing stocks in twelve of the largest cities as a national defense measure.

Envoy Warns Ships

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., April 13 (AP).—The Norwegian Minister to Washington, Wilhelm Morgenstierne, warned Norwegian ships today to ignore any "instructions" from Maj. Vidkun Quisling's "so-called government" or from Oslo radio stations.

The warning to Norwegian seamen, waiting here for orders from home, was conveyed by the Norwegian Consul. It asserted that the government headed by Premier Johan Nygaardsvold was the only government supported by King Haakon VII, the Norwegian people and Parliament.

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The consul has received numerous applications from Norwegian reservists here for assistance in returning to their regiments in Norway on the Danish ship Anna Maersk, now in the harbor.

EDSON, ALTA., APRIL 13-(AP)-DANISH-BORN MAYOR WILLIAM WILSON TODAY SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE COUNCIL OF EDSON, 130 MILES WEST OF EDMONTON, BECAUSE HIS NATIVE LAND "NOW PRACTICALLY IS ENEMY TERRITORY."

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TOWNSFOLK, HOWEVER, WANT HIM TO RETAIN THE POST.

MAYOR WILSON LEFT DENMARK IN 1907, SERVED IN THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE DURING THE O LD WAR AND WAS NATURALIZED HERE IN 1919.

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Nazi Expert In New York

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 13—Dr. Gerhardt Alois Westrick, a leading German economic and trade expert, is in New York with special diplomatic status as commercial counsellor to the German Embassy, for the stated purpose of keeping an eye on German-United States trade relations.

Westrick, a friend and associate of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, leading German economist, arrived by way of Siberia, while the British were stopping and searching transatlantic liners for Schacht or any other German economists bound this way.

Wall Street has buzzed recently with reports that Schacht and others had evaded the search and arrived in Manhattan for the purpose of working out a new economic basis for United States trade relations to circumvent the British economic blockade of Germany.

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Schacht Reported Seen

It was even reported that Dr. Schacht was seen a few nights ago in a Manhattan hotel elevator by a person who had known him in Germany.

However, a check of steamship and air lines and the State Department at Washington failed to find him.

Dr. Westrick was reliably reported to have been in touch with a number of leading United States firms with heavy investments in Germany.

A canvass of leading Wall Street banks specializing in international finance disclosed that none of them has been approached in connection with any new plan to create credits or new dollar exchange which would permit Germany to increase needed shipments from this country via Siberia and Russia.

It was believed possible that German economists, who often in the past have devised means in times of crisis to circumvent established "laws" of economics, might be attempting to arrange unofficially some barter basis through firms with large investments in Germany.

United States corporations which have heavy "frozen" investments in Germany, and with whose executives Dr. Westrick has been in touch, include General Motors Corporation, International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Responsible officials of these firms said they did not know of any new arrangements pending, and it was pointed out Westrick's contacts might have been purely personal in nature.

A55 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 13-(AP)-SPAIN'S TIES WITH FASCIST ITALY MAY PLUNGE HER INTO THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT, SAYS GEN. JOSE MIAJA, LOYALIS DEFENDER OF MADRID DURING MOST OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

GENERAL MIAJA SPOKE TO REPORTERS THROUGH AN INTERPRETER YESTERDAY UPON HIS ARRIVAL BY PLANE FROM MEXICO WHERE HE HAS SPENT THE LAST YEAR ASSISTING IN RELIEF WORK FOR SPANISH REFUGEES.

"SPAIN WILL ENTER THE WAR, NOT BY THE WILL OF ITS PEOPLE NOR TO MAKE POLITICAL OR MILITARY DEMANDS X X X BUT BECAUSE ITALY WILL FORCE SPAIN TO ACCOMPANY HER," MIAJA SAID.

HE DECLARED THE FALANGE (SPANISH FASCIST PARTY) "CONSIDERS ITSELF IN SOLIDARITY" WITH MUSSOLINI.

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NIGHT LEAD WESTRICK

BY HENRY PAYNTER

NEW YORK, APRIL 13-(AP)-GERMANY EXPECTS PEACE IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND PLANS TO ENTER INTO AN ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES BASED UPON THE HULL RECIPROCAL TRADE POLICY, HER NEWLY ACCREDITED DIPLOMATIC COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE SAID TODAY.

DR.GERHARDT ALOIS WESTRICK, COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR TO THE GERMANY EMBASSY, SAID GERMANY WAS HOPEFUL OF A PEACE THAT WOULD PERMIT COMMERCIAL EXPANSION AND PROSPERITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. HIS PURPOSE HERE IS TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR AN ECONOMIC SETTLEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, ADDING:

"I AM HOPEFUL OF PEACE SOON

"I AM HOPEFUL OF PEACE SOON BECAUSE GERMANY IS NOT GOING TO ASK ANYTHING OF ENGLAND OR FRANCE EXCEPT FREE ACCESS TO RAW MATERIALS ON A COMPETITIVE BASIS AND FREE TRADE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ALONG THE LINES OF THE HULL PLAN.

"A MAJOR STEP IN SUCH A TRADE ARRANGEMENT WOULD BE THE PROVISION THAT U.S. INVESTORS IN GERMAN PLANTS WOULD BE PAID INTEREST ON A U.S. DOLLAR BASIS."

WESTRICK IS A LEADING GERMAN ECONOMIC AND TRADE EXPERT AND LAWYER, PARTNER OF DR.HEINRICH ALBERT, FORMER CHANCELLOR AND FINANCE MINISTER OF GERMANY. WESTRICK ALSO IS A FRIEND AND ASSOCIATE OF DR.HJALMAR SCHACHT, GERMAN MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO WHO HAS BEEN RECENTLY REPORTED TO BE IN THIS COUNTRY SECRETLY.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE DR.SCHACHT IS IN THE UNITED STATES," DR.WESTRICK SAID. "WHEN PEACE COMES AND A WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IS ARRANGED, DR.SCHACHT WILL HAVE TO COME TO WORK OUT FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEMS.

"AS YOU PEOPLE WELL KNOW, GERMANY CANNOT CONTINUE BARTER INDEFINITELY AND WILL HAVE TO GO BACK TO FREE TRADE AND FREE FOREIGN EXCHANGE, AND DR.SCHACHT IS THE MAN WITH THE BRAINS TO ARRANGE IT."

DR.WESTRICK SCOFFED AT REPORTS CURRENT IN WALL STREET THAT HE, DR.SCHACHT, AND OTHERS WERE NEGOTIATING DIRECTLY WITH SOME LEADING U.S COMMERCIAL FIRMS ON THE BASIS OF PROVIDING FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO ENABLE AN INCREASE OF SHIPMENTS FROM U.S. TO GERMANY, VIA SIBERIA, TO BEAT THE BRITISH BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

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"WE IN GERMANY DO NOT FOOL OURSELVES," HE SAID. "THERE IS VERY LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF INCREASED SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY VIA THE PACIFIC WHILE THE WAR LASTS. THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD, OVER WHICH I HAVE

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JUST TRAVELED, IS WORKING, BUT THAT IS ABOUT ALL. ANY NOTION OF GREATLY INCREASED SHIPMENTS OVER IT NOW IS IN THE REALM OF FANTASY.

"WE SEE LITTLE IMMEDIATE LIKELIHOOD OF INCREASING DOLLAR EXCHANGE TO ENABLE GERMANY TO PURCHASE MORE GOODS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WE DO NOT SEE ANY HOPE OF DEVELOPING BARTER TRADE WITH THIS COUNTRY.

"ALL WE CAN DO NOW, AND ALL I AM HERE TO DO, IS TO NURSE THINGS ALONG UNTIL PEACE COMES, WHICH I HOPE MAY BE WITHIN A FEW MONTHS.

"THEN WE HOPE FOG A WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, IN WHICH ALL GRIEVANCES WILL BE SETTLED ONCE AND FOR ALL, WITHOUT VINDICTIVENESS ANYWHERE, SO THAT WE CAN HAVE PROSPERITY AND PEACE FOR GOOD.

"WE BELIEVE THAT ONCE WE HAVE REMOVED THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND RAW MATERIAL PROBLEMS, THAT IT WILL BE VERY DIFFICULT FOR THE POLITICIANS TO LEAD PEOPLE INTO WARS BECAUSE THERE WILL BE PROSPERITY.

"THE GENERAL POLICIES LAID DOWN IN THE HULL RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ARE THE POLICIES GERMANY HOPES TO FOLLOW AFTER THE PEACE IN RELATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE REST OF THE WORLD. WE WANT TO GET RID OF THE BARTER SYSTEM AS SOON AS WE CAN."

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TO LET ALLIES BUY FAST ATTACK PLANE

Army Releases New Douglas Reputed Capable Of Nearly 400 M. P. H.

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Two-Motored Bomber Is Designed To Harass Enemy Troops

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 13—Great Britain and France were given official permission by the War Department today to place orders for a new model Douglas attack bomber believed to be the world's fastest of the type.

It was the fifth type of army plane released for sale abroad under the Administration's relaxed export policy.

A two-motor craft, the attack bomber is credited with a top speed of approaching 400 miles an hour, rivaling that of normally faster pursuit planes.

Designed To Harass Troops

Designed largely to harass enemy troops and nearby military objectives, it bristles with machine guns and can carry a heavy bomb load and chemicals.

Other planes released for sale abroad, under conditions by which the air corps expects to obtain more advanced models at a later date, were all fighters, built primarily to cope with enemy bombers.

They were the Bell P-39, the Curtiss P-40 and the Lockheed two-motor P-38, release of which also automatically released a Lockheed-Hudson two-motor light bomber.

Others To Be Released

Aviation quarters understood that still other army and navy planes would be made available shortly for sale abroad minus equipment which the War Department considers secret.

The new Douglas attack bomber was described as advanced in design and performance over a similar craft which the French Government has ordered by the hundreds.

World's Fastest Attack Bomber Freed to Allies

U. S. Releases 400-Mile-an-Hour Douglas, Bristling With Guns, for Export

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The War Department gave Great Britain and France official permission today to place orders for a new model Douglas attack bomber believed to be the world's fastest of its type. It was the fifth type of Army plane released for sale abroad under the Administration's relaxed export policy.

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Designed largely to harass enemy troops and nearby military objectives, it bristles with machine guns and can carry a heavy bomb load and chemicals.

Other planes released for sale abroad, under conditions by which the Air Corps expects to obtain more advanced models at a later date, were all fighters, built primarily to cope with enemy bombers. They were the Bell P-39, the Curtiss P-40 and the Lockheed two-motor P-38, release of which also automatically released a Lockheed-Hudson two-motor light bomber. Aviation quarters understood that still other Army and Navy planes would be made available soon for sale abroad, minus equipment which the War Department considers secret.

The new Douglas attack bomber was described as advanced in design and performance over a similar craft which the French government has ordered by the hundreds.

Every time an air battle results in the destruction of a dozen bullet-spitting, bomb-dropping ships the loss is multiplied to around possibly $1,000,000.

Military airmen estimated today that British bombers average around $150,000 each and smaller pursuit planes cost at least $50,000 a piece.

These figures are also applicable roughly to comparable German craft, they said.

American costs are generally on a higher scale.

Fighting Spurs Defense Plans

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Spread of War May Increase Budgets and Speed Army and Navy Programs.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (A. P.).—The spread of Europe's war brought national defense to the forefront of congressional problems again today, and signs pointed to a possible $93,000,000 increase in army and navy budgets which already total close to $2,000,000,000.

From a War Department source came intimations that as much as $75,000,000 was urgently needed to speed up production of critical equipment for the army. Capitol Hill likewise heard that an additional $18,000,000 would be sought to accelerate the navy's shipbuilding program.

Congress allotted approximately $262,000,000 last year to provide the army semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns and kindred equipment. Authorities said that orders for most of this already had been placed, but that the only way to speed up its delivery would be to put Government arsenals and private manufacturers on a twenty-four-hour production basis.

Roosevelt Approves Fleet Bill.

President Roosevelt conferred on naval matters yesterday with his departmental and congressional advisors, and was said to have given his approval to the $655,000,000 fleet expansion bill which already has been voted by the House and is now pending in the Senate. The measure authorizes construction of twenty-one combat ships and twenty-two auxiliaries, but carries no appropriations.

Present plans call for all forty-three ships to be started in the next two years, and it was said that the extra $18,000,000 to be sought at this session would enable preliminary work to get under way at once.

This would be in addition to the construction funds in the Navy's $963,797,478 supply bill, now pending in the Senate.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, who attended the White House conference, said his committee was ready to begin hearings Monday on the expansion program, which would give the fleet three new aircraft carriers, the largest the navy ever has built specifically for that purpose, and an unspecified number of cruisers and submarines.

Spanish Defense Measures.

MADRID, April 13 (A. P.).—Announcement of necessary measures for the national defense were made today after meetings of the National Defense Council and the Cabinet with Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The nature of the measures was not disclosed.

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$$ Go Up in Smoke Every Time a War Plane Is Downed

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Every time a warplane streaks to earth in flames somewhere in Europe thousands of dollars worth of workmanship and materials literally go up in smoke.

LONDON,APRIL 14-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-EXTENSION OF GREAT BRITAIN'S WEB OF MINEFIELDS ACROSS THE BREADTH OF THE BALTIC TO BOTTLE UP GERMANY'S EASTERN PORTS AND FORM A BARRIER SOUTH OF SWEDEN WAS ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY BY THE ADMIRALTY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT MEANT BRITISH MINELAYERS HAD PUSHED THEIR OPERATIONS SOUTHWARD FROM THE KATTEGAT FOR THEIR FIRST WARTIME PENETRATION OF THE BALTIC IN WHICH GERMANY CONSIDERS HER NAVAL FORCES SUPREME.

THE ADMIRALTY SAID GERMAN SEA ACCESS TO OCCUPIED COPENHAGEN WAS CUT OFF EXCEPT BY WAY OF SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS. OBSERVERS SAID THE NEW MINE BARRIER WOULD HAMPER ANY GERMAN ATTEMPT TO INVADE SWEDEN BY SEA.

CLASSED BY THE ADMIRALTY AS "DANGEROUS OWING TO MINES" WERE BOTH THE GREAT BELT AND THE SOUND, MAIN CHANNELS BETWEEN THE KATTEGAT AND THE BALTIC. THE LITTLE BELT, NARROW CHANNEL PARALLELING THE DANISH MAINLAND, WAS LEFT UNMINED.

THIS WOULD XXX ETC THIRD GRAPH.

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LONDON-SECOND ADD MINEFIELDS XXX FREE OF MINES.

THE NEW MINEFIELD STRETCHES AS FAR EAST AS LITHUANIAN COASTAL WATERS--A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 350 MILES--COVERING THE ENTIRE GERMAN BALTIC COAST, THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

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THIS WOULD BE BRITAIN'S FIRST PENETRATION OF THE BALTIC IN WARTIME WATERS THAT ARE CLOSELY GUARDED BY GERMANY AS VITAL TO HER OWN DEFENS AND HER SUPPLY ROUTES TO SCANDINAVIA.

GERMANY TRANSPORTS VITAL SWEDISH ORE BY WAY OF THE BALTIC EXCEPT IN WINTER WHEN THE MAIN ORE PORT, LULEA, IS ICEBOUND.

(EDS: IN THIRD GRAPH PREVIOUS READ "STRAIT" IN PLACE OF "STRAIGHT.")

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STOCKHOLM,APRIL 14-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-OVERCOMING BRIEF NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE, GERMAN TROOPS EARLY TODAY OCCUPIED AT LEAST THREE MORE TOWNS ON THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF NORWAY AND CONTINUED THEIR BRISK DRIVE NORTHWARD TOWARD OSLO.

REPORTS FROM NORWEGIAN TROOPS AND REFUGEES REACHING SWEDEN SAID THE TOWN OF FREDRIKSTAD HAD SURRENDERED AFTER SHORT FIGHTING; THAT SARPSBORG WAS IN GERMAN HANDS AND THAT THE TOWN OF HALDEN (FREDERIKSHALD) ON THE SWEDISH BORDER HAD BEEN SURRENDERED BY THE NORWEGIANS.

APPROXIMATELY 100 GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ARRIVED IN HALDEN IN AUTOMOBILES AND BUSES. BEFORE THEIR ARRIVAL, THE NORWEGIANS, WHO SAID THERE WAS NO USE TO WASTE LIVES IN ATTEMPTING TO HOLD THE LINE FROM SARPSBORG TO FREDRIKSTAD AND HALDEN, CROSSED THE BORDER WITH SUPPLIES. THEY WERE DISARMED BY SWEDISH AUTHORITIES.

CORRESPONDENTS FOR SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT FIGHTING YESTERDAY AT EIDSVOLD, NORTH OF OSLO, HAD RESULTED IN THE REPULSE OF THE GERMANS, RELIEVING THE PRESSURE ON THE TOWN OF KONGSVINGER, 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF OSLO NEAR THE SWEDISH FRONTIER.

ALL CIVILIANS HAD LEFT KONGSVINGER IN ANTICIPATION OF A GERMAN ATTACK.

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NEWSPAPER REPORTS FROM OSLO SAID THE GERMANS HAD APPEALED TO THE NORWEGIAN ROYAL FAMILY TO RETURN TO OSLO, AND HAD WARNED THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE THAT THE GERMAN WARPOWER WOULD PROCEED "WITHOUT

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MERCY" IF THE PEOPLE CONTINUE THEIR RESISTANCE.

THE GERMANS ALSO WARNED THAT MARTIAL LAW WOULD BE PROCLAIMED AND ALL NORWEGIANS OPPOSING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION WOULD BE SENTENCED TO DEATH AS WELL AS THOSE RESPONDING TO THE ORDER OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT TO MOBILIZE.

GERMANY LANDED NEW EXPEDITIONARY FORCES YESTERDAY IN SOUTHEAST NORWAY.

REFUGEES FROM XXXX SECOND GRAF PREVIOUS AND DELETING 9TH, 10, AND 11TH GRAFS PREV, "THE NORWEGIANS XXX GERMAN ATTACK."

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MAY ASK NEW FUND FOR OUR DEFENSE

Army and Navy Are Expected to Seek $120,000,000 More as Result of War's Spread

BILLS ARE STILL PENDING

Byrnes Asserts $963,797,478 Is Sufficient for Navy in the Next Fiscal Year

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WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Reports were current at the Capitol today that the army and navy might ask $120,000,000 additional for their defense programs in the next fiscal year as a result of the spreading of the European war.

The House has already approved a $1,750,778,532 appropriation for the two services for the year starting July 1. The Senate has not acted, but its Appropriations Committee has approved an outlay of $963,797,478 for the navy.

Any request for additional funds appeared certain to stir up considerable opposition.

Senator Byrnes, a member of the Appropriations Committee, told reporters that he saw no reason for increasing the navy budget figure.

"I think that the navy has been given a sufficient amount for the next fiscal year in the bill which the committee reported out Thursday," Mr. Byrnes said.

Pending in the Senate is a House-approved $655,000,000 authorization bill to give the Navy twenty-one additional combat ships and twenty-two auxiliary vessels. The Senate Military Affairs Committee starts hearings Monday on the measure.

No "Paper" Plan, Says Vinson

If finally approved by Congress, it would permit the Navy to begin construction of sixty-three new warships in the next two years. To start the work, authoritative sources said that about $45,000,000 would be requested at this session of Congress in addition to the funds in the pending Navy Supply Bill.

"This is no paper program," said Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Committee. "The navy will let contracts for all sixty-three ships just as soon as the money is made available. We will start work on about half of them in the year starting July 1 and lay down the balance in the following fiscal year."

Meanwhile, word reached the Capitol that the army would soon ask for additional funds to expedite production of equipment such as semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns, tanks and artillery. Part of the plan, it was learned, would be to put government arsenals and private manufacturers producing the equipment on a twenty-four-hour basis wherever possible. It was estimated that this would add 25 per cent to the cost of the weapons and Congressional sources said that would amount to between $60,000,000 and $75,000,000.

U. S. and Allies Achieve Little In Trade Talks

Anglo-French Experts Leave Soon; Britain May Pledge Easing of Import Curbs

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—Two months of American-Allied discussions of trade problems arising out of the European war give promise of producing little more than intimations that the British will impose no additional restrictions on purchases of American goods.

The British and French experts who came here to discuss trade and blockade questions will leave soon. Professor Charles Rist, formerly deputy governor of the Bank of France, intends to fly to France via Portugal early next week. The British expert, Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, will stay here a little longer.

A general statement probably will be issued on behalf of all the negotiators, but is expected to announce few, if any, concessions.

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It seems unlikely, however, that British restrictions on the purchase of American products will go much further. This is because Mr. Rist and Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin have cabled their governments at length on the desire of the Administration to protect American exporters and on the reaction here to Britain's cutting off or cutting down purchases of such goods as tobacco, fruits and lard.

The elimination of Denmark as a British supply source for certain commodities does not seem likely to help American producers. According to advices received here, Britain is well stocked on such commodities as dairy products and meats. When she has to buy, she will buy first in Canada.

Generally, Britain does not need anything from the United States for this buying season except strictly war supplies, such as airplanes. Accordingly, there was not much the American negotiators could induce the British and French experts to concede.

The Allies may express some hope of being able to resume purchases of American products, now restricted by exchange control and license requirements, in a small degree.

The negotiations resulted in an informal agreement for the establishment of a British control port at St. John, New Brunswick, but that accomplishment was discounted by Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway. Following President Roosevelt's proclamation of a combat area around northern Europe, American ships may not go to north European waters. The control port in Canada was precisely for such ships.

NORWEGIAN ENVOY SEES ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Harriman Reports She's in Sweden.

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WASHINGTON, April 13 (A. P.).—Wilhelm M. de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister, conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House today.

As he emerged the Minister declined to disclose what matters he had taken up, but said he wanted to emphasize to reporters that the only legally constituted Government in Norway was that of Prime Minister Nygaardsvold, his Cabinet, the King and the Storting.

The Minister said that this Government setup had the unanimous support of the people and had been given a unanimous vote of confidence by the 150 members of the Storting even since the invasion of Norway by Germany.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, seventy-year-old United States Minister to Norway, reported today that she was safe and in excellent health in a Swedish border town after a series of unsuccessful efforts to reach the new headquarters of the war-harried Norwegian Government.

She talked by telephone with Frederick Sterling, American Minister at Stockholm, who reported to the State Department that she was in the border town of Helges. To an inquiry about her health, Mr. Sterling reported, Mrs. Harriman said that "I have never been better in my life."

He added that her voice sounded very cheerful and full of energy. Mrs. Harriman crossed the border into Sweden after German air raids had driven the Norwegian Government successively from its refuge capitals at Elverum and Nybersund.

Mr. Sterling said that Mrs. Harriman told how she was joined at Helges today by Capt. Frank B. Losey, the American Military Attache for Norway and Sweden.

Earlier Mrs. Harriman had given through the Stockholm Ministry a first-hand account of Nazi bombings which she said had caused fifty civilian casualties and narrowly missed King Haakon and the Norwegian Government.

Secretary Hull, in a message to Mrs. Harriman sent by way of Stockholm, commended her for her "courage, energy and efficiency."

Harriman Report

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[By the Associated Press]

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Joined By Military Attache

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Minister Sees Roosevelt

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Nazi Falcon Expeditions To Greenland Held Omen

American Fears '37-'38 Trips Are Prelude to Attack

BOONTON, N. J., April 13 (AP).—Capt. R. Luff Meredith, United States Army Air Corps (retired), said today he deemed it "considerably significant" in view of Germany's invasion of Denmark that Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering sent "falcon expeditions" to Greenland and Iceland in 1937 and 1938.

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Capt. Meredith, one of the nation's leading falconers and a pilot during the World War, expressed belief the expeditions might have been intended to obtain information for future action.

He said that, although Goering was a known falconer, "it seemed strange that he should put the government to such an expense when it was undergoing such economic and political change."

Five Germans stayed in Greenland six months and returned after capturing six gyrfalcons, Meredith said, adding: "They had sufficient time to uncover a lot of general and specific information about Greenland."

Meredith said he received a letter last August from a friend in Ivigtut, Greenland, who commented on the position the United States might

take if Germany attempted to invade Greenland and concluded: "Take care you are not too late."

Meredith said that contrary to popular conception Greenland was not a desolate, sub-zero wasteland. Much of the country, he said, is covered with vegetation in the summer time. He visited Greenland on a falcon expedition in 1937.

No Comment in Berlin

BERLIN, April 14 (Sunday) (AP).—President Roosevelt's statement condemning Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway, given out here early today by D. N. B., official German news agency, found no officials at hand for comment.

A spokesman at the Propaganda Ministry simply said, "No comment. The statement arrived too late."

U. S. Demands Safe Voyage For 3 Ships

[By the Associated Press]

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Washington, April 13—The United States has advised Great Britain, Germany and Norway that three American-flag freighters caught in the Scandinavian war zone were likely to start their homeward voyage shortly.

The State Department said today that the three belligerent governments were told that they were expected to give "every assistance" to assure the safety of these vessels, the Flying Fish and the Charles R. McCormick at Bergen and the Mormacsea at Trondheim.

"Don't Molest" Warning

"The Government of the United States," the department said, "expects that every assistance will be given each of these vessels to proceed safely through mine fields and that they will not be molested in any way by any belligerent naval unit."

All three craft will fly the American flag by day and be illuminated at night.

Swedish Ships To Sail

Despite earlier predictions that the Swedish merchant fleet of 1,200 ships would be driven off the seas by the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, Martin Kastengren, Swedish Consul in New York, said today that the ships would continue normal operations except in battle areas.

Ships trading from Scandinavian ports have been ordered by their operators to proceed to neutral ports pending developments. Kastengren emphasized that his country's trade with neutral nations was uninterrupted.

Hull Frowns on Registry Of Danish Ships in U. S.

Plan to Avoid Allied Seizure Finding Little Favor

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WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—Reports that Danish shipping interests might seek to register scores of their vessels under the American flag in order to save them from Allied seizure found little favor today in official quarters.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said at a press conference that decisions on registry applications would be made individually, but that he did not have in mind any particular transfer which the State Department would regard with favor.

Of the Danish merchant fleet of more than 700 ships an estimated 175 to 200 are outside the Allied blockade area. In New York shipping circles it was said that Danish officials have directed skippers of these vessels to seek refuge in neutral harbors in anticipation of a move by England and France to seize the entire merchant fleet as a result of Germany's invasion of Denmark.

The Danes have been seeking to dissuade the Allies from such a course, and there have been indications that instead they might seek to give their ships the protection of the American flag.

Officials of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Navigation said no applications for registry had been received thus far on Danish craft.

Red Cross To Aid Norway

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Norman H. Davis, chairman, today instructed 3,700 American Red Cross chapters to accept voluntary contributions for the relief of war suffering in Norway.

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U.S. Ship at Tacoma Libeled by Russia

Freighter Turned Back With $3,500,000 Cargo

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TACOMA, Wash., April 13 (AP).—A libel for $350,000 was filed in Federal Court today by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, of New York, Soviet government agency, against the American-owned steamship Wildwood, which docked earlier in the week after turning back in mid-Pacific with a cargo destined for Vladivostok.

A. J. Chitty, United States Marshal, took possession of the ship and said it would not be permitted to move until a bond was posted to cover the amount of the libel.

The Wildwood was discharging a $3,500,000 cargo, much of it in war supplies, at the commercial dock here. The ship turned back on orders from the American Foreign Steamship Corporation, which was named a party to the libel action. British cruisers, it was reported, were about to intercept the ship.

Principal basis for the libel was payment by Amtorg of approximately $220,000 to the steamship company for freight charges on the cargo from New York to Russia.

Danish Freighter Sails, Flying Honduran Flag

Moves Despite British Declaration To Regard As Enemy Unless Under Allied Colors

APR 14 1940

San Francisco, April 13 (AP)—The Danish freighter eter Tassen sailed today for Central America under a new name and flying the flag of Honduras.

The vessel's departure with new colors was significant, since British authorities have declared that Danish ships are to be regarded technical enemies of the Allies unless they sail under an Allied flag. British officials declined to comment on possible action against the freighter.

The 5,383-ton vessel's name is the Azetc.

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Republic to Celebrate Pan American Birthday

WASHINGTON, April 13 (A. P.).—The twenty-one republics of the American continent celebrate Pan-American Day tomorrow, signalizing a half century of progress in the development of closer economic, cultural and juridical relations between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The celebration this year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union at the first international conference of American States. Pan-American Day was set aside to commemorate the bonds of friendship and peace which the union has fostered among the continent's republics.

$166,000 for Polish Relief

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Bishop's Committee for Polish Relief has sent $166,000 abroad, the National Catholic Welfare Conference reported today. Of this sum, $156,000 was sent to Pope Pius to help carry out his program of relief and $10,000 to Cardinal Hlond of Poland.

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Mine Seen in Mid-Atlantic

BOSTON, April 13 (AP)—The Hydrographic Office said today that the Belgian steamer Ville de Gand, which plies between Antwerp and New York, reported that she had sighted a floating mine at 3:18 A. M. in mid-Atlantic, about 1,500 miles from Boston. The Hydrographic Office advised all ships in the vicinity to be on the lookout.

SEES BIG U. S. ROLE IN PEACE

College Park, Md., April 13 (AP)—An "extended" European war, with the United States participating in the peace settlement because by then Europe may have disintegrated into anarchy, was forecast in an address before Maryland teachers by Dr. Herbert M. Bruner of Columbia University.

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Speaking to about 1,200 delegates to the Southern Maryland regional conference of the State Teachers' Association, Dr. Bruner said anarchy may come because "dictatorship is being ingrained into the very nature of European nations." In the post-war settlement, he said, the United States may have "to assume some sort of leadership."

He warned against a ban on German culture in the schools, contending it is a product of "peace-loving Germans and not the accomplishment of the Nazi regime."

Captain of City of Flint Recalls Signs of Invasion

By The Associated Press.

MELROSE, Mass., April 13—Captain Joseph A. Gainard, who skippered the freighter City of Flint which was captured by the Germans and later released by Norway, said tonight in an interview that German soldiers disguised as commercial seamen had been sent into Norway for many months.

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"Accounts of the seizure of Norway say nothing about the Germans who were there before the main invasion," he said. "There is nothing said about the ships with 100 men when only thirty were needed and ships with 500 men when only 100 were needed."

"I predicted this invasion last January," he added, "and I was laughed at. Now I'll make another prediction, and that is that Sweden will be in it before long."

Lutherans' Copenhagen Meeting Is Canceled

World Conference Executive Committee Calls Off Session Because Of Invasion

New York, April 13 (AP)—Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway has caused cancellation of the meeting of the Lutheran World Conference executive committee scheduled at Copenhagen April 20.

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The Rev. Dr. Ralph H. Long, of New York, said the meeting had been called to discuss action on behalf of refugees and Lutheran foreign missions, many of which had been cut off from home support since the beginning of the war.

The spread of hostilities into Scandinavia created "the possibility that the Lutherans of America will be obliged to assume full responsibility for the missionary enterprises of the northern European nations," Dr. Long said.

Norman Thomas Urges U. S. to Keep Out of War

Sketches Program to Attain and Maintain Peace

PHILADELPHIA, April 13 (AP).—Norman Thomas, perennial Socialist Presidential candidate, spoke tonight in advocacy of "absolute abstention from Europe's and Asia's wars" as the most practicable contribution the United States could make toward an enduring peace.

Addressing the closing session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science's two-day annual convention, Mr. Thomas sketched a peace program including these points:

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Mediation, not dictation, in an effort to bring about a negotiated peace.

Declared willingness of the United States to co-operate with all nations for disarmament or the largest practicable steps toward disarmament.

Declared willingness of the United States to go in for the largest practicable economic co-operation in respect to fiscal systems, working conditions and guaranty of access to raw materials and to the benefits of world trade to all peoples.

A friendly interest by the United States in the promotion of a form of European federation, and in hastening the liberation of colonial peoples.

WOULD GET PACIFIC ISLES

Frank Knox Favors Acquiring Galapagos, Cocos for Defense

CLEVELAND, April 13 (AP)—Colonel Frank Knox advocated tonight the acquisition of the Galapagos and Cocos Islands from Ecuador and Costa Rica so American airplanes and submarines could operate from them against any enemy which might approach the Panama Canal from the Pacific Ocean.

"The sole danger to the continuous operation of the canal will come from the air," the Chicago publisher told the annual meeting of the National Association of Legions of Honor.

"To achieve complete safety from air attack at the canal," he said in a prepared address, "we need air bases many miles distant from the canal approaches. On the Atlantic side we are establishing such bases on islands in the Caribbean. We lack similar measures of safety on the Pacific side, and we should waste no time in acquiring possession, peacefully, from Ecuador and Costa Rica, of the Galapagos and Cocos Islands."

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Discussing United States defenses, he said the country had a fleet equal to any in the world but that land forces should be concentrated in a small number of strategic points for training purposes and for swift mobilization and prompt transfer to any point of danger.

London, April 14 (Sunday)-(AP)-The Admiralty early today announced British-laid mine-fields in the Kattegat had been extended southward to cut off German sea access to Copenhagen except through Swedish territorial waters.

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ALBANY, N.Y., APRIL 13-(AP)-BROOKE CLAXTON, MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT, TOLD THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION TODAY CANADA WENT TO WAR "NOT PRIMARILY BECAUSE BRITAIN WAS AT WAR" BUT BECAUSE "WE BELIEVD THE WORLD WOULDN'T BE TOLERABLE UNTIL

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30.24-1655

30.24-1655

HITLERISM IS STAMPED OUT."

"WE HOPE NO WORLD CRISIS IS BIG ENOUGH TO JAR THE RELATION-SHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA," HE ADDED. "JOINTLY WE MAY HAVE MORE INFLUENCE ON WORLD EVENTS THAN IF WE WERE ONE."

REFERRING TO A TALK BY GORDON CONANT, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO, IN WHICH HE URGED ENLISTMENT OF "ACTIVE" SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR, CLAXTON SAID:

"WHEN THE SPEECHES OF MR.CONANT DRIFT ACROSS A CONTINENT, IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT THE VOICE OF ONE MAN DOES NOT REPRESENT THE CANADIAN PEOPLE, JUST BECAUSE HIS VOICE IS LOUDER."

J.M.MACDONNELL, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA, STRESSED THE THREAT OF A GERMAN VICTORY IN EUROPE AS THE "SELF-INTEREST" WHICH LED CANADA TO WAR.

"WE ADMIT WE BUNGLED THE LAST WAR," HE ASSERTED, "AND WE HOPE IT HAS TAUGHT US TO MAKE A BETTER PEACE. X X X

"WE WANT YOUR SYMPATHY, NOT ONLY FOR US BUT FOR JOHN BULL. THE ENGLISH ARE GOOD PEOPLE WITH WHOM TO BE IN A TIGHT CORNER. X X X THEY ARE SLOW STARTERS BUT GOOD FINISHERS."

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A18GWX (ADVANCE)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, APRIL 14.)

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SCANDINAVIAN (BUDGET)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, APRIL 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN A FORMAL STATEMENT TODAY, CONDEMNED GERMAN'S INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, AND DECLARED THAT IF CIVILIZATION ITSELF IS TO SURVIVE

"POWERFUL NEIGHBORS" MUST RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SMALL NATIONS TO INDEPENDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT, FIRST FORMAL EXPRESSION OF THIS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE NAZI BLITZKRIEG INTO SCANDINAVIA, WAS HANDED TO REPORTERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. IT SAID (ABOUT 150):

AKADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, APRIL 14.)

WASHINGTON FIRST ADD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SCANDINAVIAN X X X (ABOUT 150):

"FORCE AND MILITARY AGGRESSION ARE ONCE MORE ON THE MARCH AGAINST SMALL NATIONS, IN THIS INSTANCE THROUGH THE INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.

"THESE TWO NATIONS HAVE WON AND MAINTAINED DURING A PERIOD OF MANY GENERATIONS THE RESPECT AND REGARD NOT ONLY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, BUT OF ALL PEOPLES, BECAUSE OF THEIR OBSERVANCE OF THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS ON THE OCCASION OF RECENT INVASIONS STRONGLY EXPRESSED ITS DISAPPROBATION OF SUCH UNLAWFUL EXERCISE OF FORPORPORIZIPPIT

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INVASIONS STRONGLY EXPRESSED ITS DISAPPROBATION OF SUCH UNLAWFUL EXERCISE OF FORCE.

"IT HERE REITERATES, WITH UNDIMINISHED EMPHASIS, ITS POINT OF VIEW AS EXPRESSED ON THOSE OCCASIONS.

"IF CIVILIZATION IS TO SURVIVE, THE RIGHTS OF THE SMALLER NATIONS

TO INDEPENDENCE, TO THEIR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, AND TO THE UNIMPEDED OPPORTUNITY FOR SELF GOVERNMENT MUST BE RESPECTED BY THEIR MORE POWERFUL NEIGHBORS."

(END ROOSEVELT ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY APRIL 13(CORRECT)

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, APRIL 13)

WITH SCANDINAVIAN

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,APRIL 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CONDEMNATION OF THE INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY CARRIED FORWARD THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY OF STRESSING ON EVERY OCCASION AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE OF FORCE.

THE SUCCESSIVE NAZI INVASIONS, THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF ALBANIA AND THE RUSSIAN ATTACK ON FINLAND WERE CONDEMNED FORCEFULLY BY EITHER MR.ROOSEVELT, SECRETARY HULL OR BY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES.

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CHRONOLOGICALLY, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS TAKEN THESE STEPS IN THE LAST 13 MONTHS TO RANGE THE UNITED STATES DEFINITELY WITH A REIGN OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:

MARCH 17, 1939--UNDERSECRETARY WELLES, AS ACTING SECRETARY, CONDEMNED THE NAZI SEIZURE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

MARCH 24--SECRETARY HULL LIKEWISE SCORED THE ACTION.

APRIL 8--SECRETARY HULL SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF ALBANIA WAS "LIKELY TO DESTROY CONFIDENCE AND UNDERMINE ECONOMIC STABILITY IN EVERY COUNTRY."

APRIL 14--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROPOSED TO CHANCELLOR HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI A SERIES OF NON-AGGRESSION AGREEMENTS TO KEEP EUROPE'S QUARRELS FROM CAUSING WAR.

APRIL 24--MR.ROOSEVELT, IN A MESSAGE TO HITLER, URGED A PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT WITH POLAND.

OCTOBER 2--SECRETARY HULL REITERATED THAT THE UNITED STATES CONTINUE TO RECOGNIZE THE REFUGEE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND, PROCLAIMING THAT "THE SEIZURE OF TERRITORY DID NOT EXTINGUISH THE LEGAL EXISTENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT."

DECEMBER 1--MR.ROOSEVELT CONDEMNED THE RUSSIAN BOMBING OF FINNISH TERRITORY, COMMENTING IN A STATEMENT THAT "IT IS TRAGIC TO SEE THE POLICY OF FORCE SPREADING, AND TO REALIZE THAT WANTON DISREGARD FOR LAW IS STILL ON THE MARCH."

MARCH 13, 1940--MR.ROOSEVELT ADDED TO HIS DECEMBER 1 STATEMENT BY SAYING THAT DESPITE THE ENFORCED PEACE WITH RUSSIA THE FINNS HAD "WON THE MORAL RIGHT TO LIVE IN EVERLASTING PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE LAND WHICH THEY HAVE SO BRAVELY DEFENDED."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M. E.S.T. SATURDAY, APRIL 13).

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COMPARISON OF ALLIED AND GERMAN NAVAL STRENGTH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APR 14 1940

WHEN THE PRESENT WAR BROKE OUT LAST SEPTEMBER, THE BRITISH AND FRENCH HAD A TREMENDOUS NAVAL ADVANTAGE OVER GERMANY.

THE BRITISH FLEET NUMBERED 293 VESSELS; THE FRENCH 170; AND THE GERMAN 126.

30.24-1657

30.24-1657

BUT NOW
COMPARISONS ARE EXTREMELY UNCERTAIN, DUE TO DISPUTED MUCH OF IT SECRET,
LOSSES AND VAST NEW CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS ON WHICH ALL THE
POWERS WERE WELL EMBARKED BEFORE WAR BEGAN.

AS OF LAST SEPTEMBER AND NOT INCLUDING NEW CONSTRUCTION
WHICH MAY NOW HAVE JOINED THE FLEETS, THE RIVAL STRENGTH IN
IMPORTANT UNITS LINED UP IN THIS FASHION:

GREAT BRITAIN	LOSSES since Sept 3, 1939.
15 CAPITAL SHIPS (INCLUDES BATTLESHIPS AND BATTLE CRUISERS)	1
17 HEAVY CRUISERS	
42 LIGHT CRUISERS	
7 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	1
179 DESTROYERS	11
57 SUBMARINES	4

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(OTHER LOSSES INCLUDE 1 ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER (RAWALPINDI), 10 MINESWEEPERS AND TRAWLERS. ADMITTED DAMAGE INCLUDES BATTLESHIPS IRON DUKE, SOUTHAMPTON, RODNEY, BARHAM, BATTLECRUISER RENOWN, CRUISERS SOUTHAMPTON, EXETER AND ACHILLES, AND 5 DESTROYERS.

IN ADDITION, GERMANY CLAIMS TO HAVE SUNK 2 MORE DESTROYERS AND TO HAVE DAMAGED AT LEAST 1 AIRCRAFT CARRIER, 2 BATTLE CRUISERS, 3 CRUISERS, 2 DESTROYERS, 2 TRANSPORTS AND 2 UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS.)

NEW BRITISH CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH MAY BE PRESUMED TO HAVE JOINED THE FLEET OR TO BE READY FOR SERVICE SHORTLY, INCLUDES [redacted] 9 BATTLESHIPS, 6 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 13 HEAVY CRUISERS, AT LEAST 16 DESTROYERS AND A NUMBER OF LESSER VESSELS.

GERMANY	LOSSES
2 CAPITAL SHIPS (INCLUDING 2 POCKET BATTLESHIPS)	1
3 10,000-TON POCKET BATTLESHIPS	1
2 HEAVY CRUISERS	2
6 CRUISERS	
NO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	2
22 DESTROYERS	
65 SUBMARINES	50 (ALLIES' CLAIM) AND 8 DESTROYERS,

APR 14 1940

(BRITISH CLAIM ALSO TO HAVE SUNK TWO OTHER CRUISERS AND DAMAGED THE BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST.)

NEW GERMAN CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH MAY NOW BE IN SERVICE, INCLUDES 4 BATTLESHIPS, 2 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 2 HEAVY CRUISERS, 4 CRUISERS, AND A NUMBER OF DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES.

FRANCE	LOSSES
7 CAPITAL SHIPS	
7 HEAVY CRUISERS	

12 CRUISERS
1 AIRCRAFT CARRIER
59 DESTROYERS
78 SUBMARINES

1 MINELAYING CRUISER

(BATTLESHIP DUNKERQUE AND CRUISER FOCH REPORTED DAMAGED BY GERMANY, DENIED BY FRANCE.)

NEW FRENCH CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH MAY BE PRESUMED TO BE COMPLETED, INCLUDES 4 BATTLESHIPS, 2 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE HEAVY CRUISERS, AND AT LEAST 16 DESTROYERS.

PKL-JANES-JCBEG--6AES-13/4/40--

UNDATED WARSHIPS

APR 14 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE SEA BATTLES OFF NORWAY HAVE MADE FRONT PAGE NEWS OF:

BATTLESHIPS: MOSTLY FROM 25,000 TO 35,000 TONS; 11 TO 16 INCH GUNS; ARMOR 10 TO 16 INCHES THICK; SPEEDS AVERAGE ABOUT 22 KNOTS.

BATTLE CRUISERS: DISPLACEMENT AND GUNS SIMILAR TO BATTLESHIPS, BUT SEVERAL INCHES OF ARMOR SACRIFICED FOR FIVE OR SIX EXTRA KNOTS OF SPEED.

POCKET BATTLESHIPS: REALLY HEAVY CRUISERS, BUT CARRYING 11-INCH INSTEAD OF THE 8-INCH GUNS USUAL ON CRUISERS (ONLY GERMANY HAS THEM--TWO).

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS: RANGE FROM 10,000 TO NEARLY 30,000 TONS; SACRIFICE GUNS AND ARMOR FOR SPEEDS UP TO 30 KNOTS OR MORE AND DECK AND STORAGE SPACE FOR PLANES.

HEAVY CRUISERS: MOSTLY ABOUT 10,000 TONS, CARRY 8-INCH GUNS, SPEED UP TO 33 KNOTS.

LIGHT CRUISERS: MOSTLY 5,000 TO 10,000 TONS, LARGEST GUNS 6 INCHES, SPEEDS UP TO 42 KNOTS.

DESTROYERS: MOSTLY BETWEEN 1,000 AND 2,000 TONS, SPEEDS UP TO 45 KNOTS; THE SCOUTS AND ADVANCE FIGHTERS OF THE FLEET; LARGEST GUNS UNDER 5 INCHES.

SUBMARINES: BUILT FOR UNDERWATER CRUISING, MOST POWERFUL WEAPONS TORPEDOES; FROM 250 TO 2,500 TONS.

(FIGURES GIVEN ARE AVERAGES AND APPROXIMATIONS AND WILL NOT FIT ALL INSTANCES.)

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APR 14

UNDATED TROOPS-MINES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

REPORTED
THE MOVEMENT OF FRESH GERMAN TROOPS TO NORWAY DESPITE THE MIGHT OF THE BRITISH FLEET AND WHAT THE BRITISH CLAIM TO BE THE LARGEST MINE FIELD EVER LAID POSED A TOUGH QUESTION TODAY FOR "ARM-CHAIR STRATEGISTS" FOLLOWING THE RAPIDLY-CHANGING BATTLE FOR SUPREMACY IN NORWAY.

REFUGEES FROM THE BATTLE AREA SOUTH OF OSLO SAID IN SWEDEN THAT NEW UNITS OF GERMAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAD LANDED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) AT THE HEAD OF THE SKAGERRAK, WHICH BRITAIN

30.24-1659

HAD [redacted] DECLARED TO BE MINED. AND IN BERLIN, GERMAN OFFICIALS REPORTED THAT "LARGE NUMBERS" OF TROOPS WERE ARRIVING IN OSLO.

THE BRITISH, HOWEVER, HAVE REPORTED LAYING MINES IN THE SKAGERRAK AND THE KATTEGAT, TWO ARMS OF WATER BETWEEN DENMARK AND HER SCANDINAVIAN NEIGHBORS AND ONE AUTHORITY ESTIMATED THE MINES IN NORWEGIAN AND NORTH SEA WATERS CONSTITUTED THE BIGGEST FIELD OF MINES EVER PUT DOWN. IT IS SAID IN LONDON TO EXTEND 420 MILES.

GERMAN OFFICIALS ARE SCORNFUL OF BRITAIN'S CLAIMS THAT SHE HAS MINED THE SKAGERRAK AND KATTEGAT TO BOTTLE UP [redacted] GERMAN SHIPPING AND NAVAL VESSELS.

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[redacted] GERMANY ALSO HAS BEEN REPORTED USING LARGE [redacted] AERIAL TRANSPORTS TO SPEED TROOPS TO NORWEGIAN AREAS, FLYING OVER THE MINED AREAS AND PUTTING THE BURDEN OF STOPPING THEM ON BRITAIN'S AIRMEN. SOME SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS ASSERT THAT THE GERMAN TRANSPORTS ARE TAKING OFF FROM THEIR NEW DANISH BASES, MUCH NEARER THE BATTLE ZONES.

30.24-1659

UNDATED---FIRST AND SECOND WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY (BY AP) X X X NER NEUTRALITY.

APR 14 1940

APRIL 13---BRITISH ADMIRALTY REPORTS SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK IN SECOND BATTLE AT NARVIK HARBOR IN FOUR DAYS; KING GEORGE VI IN BROADCAST MESSAGE [redacted] TELLS KING HAAKON THAT ALLIES ARE "BRINGING ALL HELP IN THEIR POWER"; BRITISH MILITARY STRATEGISTS BROADCAST ADVICE TO NORWEGIANS ON HOW TO IMPEDE GERMAN ADVANCE; BRITISH [redacted] AIR FLEET BOMBS VARIOUS GERMAN POSITIONS IN NORWAY; GERMANS CHALLENGE [redacted] FOES TO BREAK HOLD ON NORWAY AND DENMARK, ASSERT FRESH TROOPS REACHING OSLO IN "LARGE NUMBERS"; NAZIS CLAIM THEIR PLANES [redacted] AND SANK TWO BRITISH SUBMARINES IN NORTH SEA; NORWEGIAN REFUGEES REPORT FRESH GERMAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES SMASHED WAY THROUGH NORWEGIAN DEFENSE RING AROUND OSLO; FRENCH HIGH COMMAND SAYS GERMAN INFANTRY ATTACK ON WESTERN FRONT SECTOR NEAR LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER BEATEN OFF; THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM TAKE FRESH STEPS TO PRESERVE NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE.

BRITISH TELL NORWAY ARMY WILL AID HER; NORWEGIANS FIRMLY RESISTING GERMANS; LONDON REPORTS THE SCHEER TORPEDOED

APR 15 1940

London Reports Raider Hit, 20 Nazi Ships Lost Besides Those at Narvik

Radio Tells Norse An Army Will Land

Mining of German Coast Facing Sweden Called War's Most Daring Feat

APR 15 1940

By The Associated Press

LONDON, April 14.—Another of Germany's pocket battleships, the Admiral Scheer, has been "successfully attacked," and at least twenty German transport and supply ships have been sunk or captured, the British Admiralty announced tonight.

The matter-of-fact communique followed an Admiralty announcement that a British mine field had been laid in the Baltic Sea, at Germany's back door, and the disclosure by the British Broadcasting Corporation that expeditionary forces were en route to German-invaded Norway.

Listing ten German troop and supply ships sunk, four captured, two scuttled by their crews and four others hit by torpedoes, the Admiralty said these figures did not include seven merchant ships sunk off the Norwegian Arctic port of Narvik.

Whether the Admiral Scheer had been sunk was not clear, but the Admiralty said the 10,000-ton warship probably had been hit by more than one torpedo from the British submarine Spearfish.

It also claimed for the submarine Truant the sinking of the 6,000-ton German cruiser Karlsruhe, a loss which Germany already has acknowledged but which she attributed to Norwegian coastal batteries.

Text of Communique

The Admiralty communique said:

"Some indication of the highly successful work in extremely hazardous conditions of our submarines during the last week can now be given.

"The German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer was successfully attacked by His Majesty's submarine Spearfish in the early hours of Thursday morning last. It is probable that the Admiral Scheer was hit by more than one torpedo.

"H. M. S. Truant torpedoed and sank a German cruiser, believed to be the Karlsruhe, on Tuesday last. The sinking of this cruiser has already been announced and admitted by the Germans.

"Other successes included the sinking of the following German transports and supply ships: Tanker Poseidon, 3,911 tons; August Leonhardt, 2,593 tons; Kreta, 2,359 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 5,261 tons; Ionia, 3,102 tons; Antares, 2,593 tons; Moonsund, 321 tons; also an unknown German ship of about four thousand tons.

"Also on April 10 two more unknown German ships were sunk and four other German ships in the convoy were hit by torpedoes, the result being unknown.

"In addition, the Alster, of 8,514 tons, has been captured, and three trawlers, the Friesland, Nordland and Blankenberg, have been brought into a British port.

Two Ships Scuttled

"All these ships are in addition to six supply ships and the Rauenfels, which were sunk off Narvik by the 2d Destroyer Flotilla on Wednesday last, as was announced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister.

"The following scuttlings have taken place: The tanker Skagerrak, 6,044 tons, on being sighted by a British cruiser; the German ship Main, of 7,624 tons, on being sighted by the Norwegian destroyer Draug, who picked up some sixty of the crew and conveyed them to a British port. The Draug now forms part of the Allied naval forces.

"It has been reported that the German tanker Kattegat has been sunk by the Norwegians in the Skagerrak.

"It will be noticed that no mention is made of the loss of any U-boats. It would be incorrect to assume that positive results have not been attained."

The Exchange Telegraph news agency reported confirmation that the British were in control of Narvik as a result of Saturday's attack. The report said the German forces had fled from Narvik eastward.

Most of the German losses listed in the Admiralty's communique tonight were attributed to British submarines. Some of them had been named in previous reports of German losses, including the Rio de Janeiro, sunk within four miles of the Norwegian coast last Monday with an estimated loss of 300 lives, and the Poseidon and the Antares.

A broadcast over the B. B. C. by British and Norwegian trade-union leaders asked the Norwegians to help the British landing force by every means in their power. When or where the landing would be made and the size of the expedition remained a secret.

"British soldiers are coming to assist the gallant Norwegian people in their resistance to the German invaders," said the broadcast. "Wherever British soldiers are met, assist them by every means in your power.

"If you know where the Germans are, tell the British. If they (the British) require food, feed them. If they require shelter, give it to them. If a soldier wants a lift, take him to his destination.

"We shall speak to you again, but, meantime, think for yourselves how best you can help the British soldiers and your country. Pass on the word to as many people as possible. See that it travels to outlying farms. See that it is known in the factories, on the fjords, along rivers and in the hills."

Scheer Attack 'Revenge' For Submarine's Ordeal

APR 15 1940

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 14—The submarine Spearfish, which the British reported today had successfully attacked the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, is the same quick-diving 670-ton boat that narrowly escaped destruction from depth charges at the bottom of Helgoland Bight last October. The boat is commanded by Lieut. Comdr. John H. Forbes.

The Spearfish's periscope was blown away, her wireless wrecked and her engines disabled by depth charges in the October encounter. The stoic crew held a six-penny sweepstakes on whether the next depth charge would split her hull, but she survived another hour of the attack, although sweep wires scraped her tower.

Then when the Germans departed, she rose to the surface, repaired her radio and sent out an S O S that brought a destroyer to her aid.

The British said today she had "had her revenge."

Volunteers Reach Norway

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Stockholm tonight said the Norwegian general staff announced that Swedish and Finnish volunteers had arrived at the Norwegian front to help fight the invading Germans.

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Nazi Advance Slowed

LONDON, April 15 (Monday) (AP).—Norwegian troops, some of them using skis in snow which has been falling since Sunday morning, are throwing back German mechanized units in a number of sectors, the Exchange Telegraph news agency reported early today.

It said in a dispatch from Gothenburg, Sweden, that the Germans took Eidsvolk Sunday morning, but that the Norwegians were holding a front from Skarnes to Minesund and were prepared to blow up a bridge over the Vorma River.

A well organized defense threw back a German mechanized advance at Skarnes Sunday, the agency said.

APR 15 1940

BY EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, APRIL 14-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS ARE ON THEIR WAY TO HELP THE NORWEGIANS, A BROADCAST DISCLOSED TONIGHT, WHILE A NEW SURPRISE MINE-LAYING OPERATION BY THE BRITISH NAVY HAS PUT DOWN A BARRIER IN GERMANY'S OWN BACKYARD IN THE BALTIC.

A BROADCAST OVER BBC BY BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN TRADE UNION LEADERS ASKED THE NORWEGIANS TO HELP THE BRITISH LANDING FORCE BY EVERY MEANS IN THEIR POWER.

WHEN AND WHERE THE LANDING WILL BE MADE, AND THE SIZE OF THE EXPEDITION REMAINED A SECRET.

30.24-1661

30.24-1661

(IT WAS ASSUMED, HOWEVER, THE BRITISH HAD CLEARED OUT NARVIK, THE ARCTIC ORE PORT, WHERE THE BRITISH YESTERDAY REPORTED SINKING SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS.)

WHILE BRITISH TROOPS AND NAVY WERE THUS ENGAGED, THE BRITISH AIR FORCE STRUCK AGAIN AT STAVANGER, SOUTHWESTERN NORWEGIAN PORT, TO KEEP THE GERMAN AIR FLEET GROUNDED AND PREVENT ATTACKS ON NORTHERN BRITISH BASES.

THE SWIFT, SURPRISE-MINING OF THE BALTIC SUPPOSEDLY CUT GERMAN SHIPS FROM TRADE WITH SWEDEN AND MADE HAZARDOUS ANY EFFORT ADOLF HITLER MIGHT MAKE TO TRANSPORT TROOPS TO SWEDEN TO ASSIST IN HIS NORWEGIAN INVASION.

THE THIRD SHIP OF THE CLASS, THE DEUTSCHLAND, RECENTLY WAS RENAMED THE LUTZOW. (THE BRITISH HAVE EXPRESSED SCEPTICISM AS TO WHETHER SHE IS ACTUALLY AFLOAT.)

WHETHER THE ADMIRAL X X X 4TH GRAF.

APR 15 1940

WM926PES

(A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION BROADCAST SAID THE NEW GIANT MINE FIELD, EXTENDING TO KIEL BAY, GERMAN NAVAL BASE, AND REACHING COMPLETELY ACROSS THE BALTIC TO LITHUANIA, ALREADY WAS CLAIMING ITS VICTIMS.

(COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S LISTENING STATION IN NEW YORK SAID SWEDISH SAILORS HAD SEEN GERMAN TRANSPORTS WRECKED BY MINES OFF LYSEKIL, ON THE SWEDISH WEST COAST. KILLED AND WOUNDED WERE BEING PICKED UP BY GERMAN MINESWEEPERS, THE BROADCAST SAID.)

ROYAL AIR FORCE X X X 2ND GRAF FIRST LEAD

APR 15 1940

W534PES

ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES ROARED OUT OF DIM DAWN LIGHT TO RAIN BOMBS ON THE AIRDROME AT STAVANGER AND, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, DAMAGE A HANGAR, RUNWAY AND "NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT."

THE MINISTRY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID AIR RAIDERS ALSO HAD ATTACKED IN HAFS FJORD "WHERE THEY MACHINE-GUNNED A NUMBER OF SEAPLANES MOORED ON THE WATER AND SILENCED AN ENEMY MACHINE-GUN POST." IT INDICATED CONTINUOUS AERIAL RECONNOITERING OVER THE NORTH SEA AND NORWEGIAN COAST.

ONE BRITISH BOMBER WAS REPORTED DOWNED ON THE NETHERLANDS SIDE OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER WITH A LOSS OF SIX LIVES AFTER AN AIR FIGHT OVER GERMAN TERRITORY IN WHICH SEVERAL PLANES ENGAGED ON BOTH SIDES.

THE MIGHTY BRITISH NAVY, MEANWHILE, HAS TURNED ADOLF HITLER'S BALTIC SEA BACKYARD INTO A 500-MILE DEATH TRAP LINED WITH MINES.

AS POWERFUL ETC., SECOND GRAF PVS.

W433PES

AS POWERFUL FLOTILLAS PLUNGED THROUGH NORWEGIAN WATERS ON THE TRAIL OF GERMAN WARSHIPS, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED A MINE FIELD HAD BEEN LAID FROM KIEL BAY TO LITHUANIA'S TERRITORIAL WATERS TO BLOCK GERMANY'S ACCESS TO SWEDEN'S IRON ORE THROUGH THE LULEA PORT ROUTE, AN ACTION INTERPRETED HERE AS APPARENTLY GIVING BRITAIN CONTROL OF THE BALTIC.

APR 15 1940

GERMANY'S FLEET DENIED THE BRITISH SUCH AN ADVANTAGE IN THE WORLD WAR AND GERMANY THUS FAR HAS MAINTAINED THAT SHE STILL IS SUPREME IN THE BALTIC.

MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH HELD SECRET ANY NEW MOVES AIMED AT FULFILLING THEIR PROMISE OF QUICK HELP FOR NORWAY.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORWEGIAN THEATER WAS OBSCURE. THE LATEST BRITISH INFORMATION MADE PUBLIC HERE LAST NIGHT WAS THE ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE REPORTING THAT A STRONG NAVAL FORCE HAD DESTROYED SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS AT NARVIK AND THAT THE ACTION IN THAT AREA WAS CONTINUING.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID THE NARVIK ATTACK WAS MET BY THE GERMAN DESTROYER FLEET, SUBMARINES AND GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES. IT GAVE NO CONCLUSIVE REPORT ON THE OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE BUT SAID THE BRITISH DESTROYER COSSACK, WHICH HELD UP THE GERMAN PRISON SHIP ALTMARK IN FEBRUARY AND RESCUED 300 BRITISH PRISONERS, WAS SET AFIRE AND STRANDED.)

FIRST REPORTS BY THE ADMIRALTY SAID BRITISH LOSSES AT NARVIK AMOUNTED ONLY TO THREE SLIGHTLY-DAMAGED DESTROYERS.

HOWEVER, AN ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE TODAY REVEALED THAT TWO OFFICERS AND 14 MEN WERE KILLED WHEN THE CREW OF THE DESTROYER HARDY LANDED FROM THEIR DISABLED AND BEACHED WAR VESSEL IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF NARVIK LAST WEDNESDAY. TWO OTHER MEN WERE MISSING AND BELIEVED DROWNED AND SIX MEN WERE WOUNDED.

CAPTAIN B.A.W.WARBURTON-LEE, WHO LED THE FLOTILLA TO THE ATTACK, WAS REPORTED KILLED.

APR 15 1940

THE COMMUNIQUE FAILED TO SHOW HOW OR WHERE CONTACT HAD BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED WITH THE LANDING PARTY. THE HARDY WAS DISABLED BY GERMAN GUNS AND WAS RUN ASHORE BY HER OWN CREW BEFORE THEY LANDED.

WITH THE LAYING OF THE BALTIC MINE FIELD, IT WAS SAID, THE HOMEWARD ROUTE FOR GERMAN VESSELS NOW AT SEA IS DANGEROUS, WITH FLOATING EXPLOSIVES BLOCKING THE WAY.

MINE FIELDS ALREADY HAVE BEEN LAID IN THE NORTH SEA, AND THE NARROW SKAGERRAK AND KATTEGAT WATERS LEADING TO THE BALTIC.

THE ADMIRALTY REPORTED THAT BETWEEN SWEDEN AND JUTLAND, OR THE CONTINENTAL PORTION OF DENMARK, THE NEW MINE FIELD LIES SOUTH OF A LINE ACROSS THE KATTEGAT ALONG LATITUDE 57 DEGREES. THE REGION MINED THERE, IT SAID, INCLUDED THE GREAT BELT AND ORE SOUND, TWO CHANNELS TO THE BALTIC, THOUGH EXCLUDING THE LITTLE BELT, THE CHANNEL ALONG JUTLAND, AND EXTENDED AS FAR SOUTH AS KIEL BAY.

BETWEEN LONGITUDE 14 DEGREES, 20 MINUTES EAST, OFF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SWEDEN, AND 21 DEGREES, SIX AND ONE-HALF MINUTES EAST, THE NORTHERN LIMIT OF THE MINE FIELD IS 55 DEGREES, 30 MINUTES. THUS THE UPPER BOUNDARY OF THE FIELD IN THAT SECTION EXTENDS FROM OFF SOUTHERN SWEDEN TO LITHUANIA.

BRITISH MINELAYERS X X X ETC. 18TH GRAF.

APR 15 1940

W508PES

BRITISH MINELAYERS, EITHER SUBMARINES OR SURFACE CRAFT, PUSHED THEIR WAY INTO THE BALTIC TO LAY THE NEW MINE BARRAGE, THE ADMIRALTY SAID. APPARENTLY THEY CAME AWAY UNSCATHED.

OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT THE NEW MINE FIELD WOULD HAMPER ANY POSSIBLE ATTEMPT BY GERMANY TO INVADE SWEDEN, A PROJECT DENIED BY BERLIN AS LONG AS SWEDEN MAINTAINS HER NEUTRALITY.

THE GERMAN ROUTE ACROSS THE BALTIC TO THE GULF OF BOTHNIA AND LULEA ALSO WAS BLOCKED BY THE NEW MINE-FIELD, BRITISH SAID. THE NAZIS TRANSPORT SWEDISH ORE FROM LULEA EXCEPT DURING THE WINTER, WHEN THE PORT IS ICE-LOCKED.

APR 15 1940

THE DARING OPERATION IN THE BALTIC CARRIED FORWARD BRITAIN'S STRATEGY OF SQUEEZING GERMANY AS HARD AS POSSIBLE AND SMASHING DOWN WITH FULL FORCE EACH TIME GERMANY TRIES TO BREAK THE BRITISH HOLD.

MANY LONDON OBSERVERS WERE INCLINED TO REGARD THE GERMAN INVASION

30.24-1663

30.24-1663

OF DENMARK AND NORWAY AS THE POSSIBLE FIRST FEINT IN A GRAND PLAN WHICH MIGHT SET TREMENDOUS GERMAN LAND AND AIR FORCES IN MOTION ELSEWHERE.

LONDON, APRIL 15-(MONDAY)-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, QUOTED A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST EARLY TODAY AS WARNING THAT MINES HAVE BEEN LAID AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE BALTIC SEA.

FD950PES

LONDON, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT WAS SAID OFFICIALLY TONIGHT TO HAVE INFORMED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT "GERMAN AIRCRAFT EVIDENTLY HAVE ORDERS TO ATTACK THE KING OF NORWAY PERSONALLY, AS THEY ARE BOMBING EACH SUCCESSIVE PLACE HE STAYS IN."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT ADDED THAT "THIS ACTION FOLLOWS THE REFUSAL OF KING HAAKON TO NEGOTIATE IN PERSON WITH THE GERMAN MINISTER AT OSLO."

W550PES

APR 15 1940

LONDON, APRIL 14-(AP)-EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM GOTEBORG, SWEDEN, THAT BRITISH CONTROL OF NARVIK, NORWAY, HAS BEEN CONFIRMED DEFINITELY AND THAT GERMAN FORCES HAVE FLED INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTHEAST.

FD833PES

APR 15 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BRITISH DESTROYER COSSACK, MENTIONED IN THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S COMMUNIQUE ON SATURDAY'S BATTLE AT NARVIK, IS LISTED IN JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, THE AUTHORITY ON THE WORLD'S WAR VESSELS, AS CARRYING 190 MEN AND 15 GUNS.

THE COSSACK'S ARMAMENT INCLUDES EIGHT 4.7 INCH CANNON, SEVEN SMALLER GUNS, AND FOUR 21-INCH TORPEDO TUBES. SHE DISPLACES 1,870 TONS, IS 355 FEET LONG AND IS CAPABLE OF MAKING 36.5 KNOTS.

LAID DOWN IN 1936, THE COSSACK WAS LAUNCHED IN 1937 AND COMPLETED ON JULY 6, 1938.

FD709PES

APR 15 1940

LONDON, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT BRITISH PLANES HAD ATTACKED STAVANGER AT DAWN TODAY, DAMAGING A HANGAR, RUNWAY AND "NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT" IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWEGIAN PORT.

W310PES

APR 15 1940

LONDON--FIRST ADD AIR X X X NORWEGIAN PORT.

IT SAID IN A COMMUNIQUE:

"OPERATIONS AND RECONNAISSANCE BY AIRCRAFT OF THE R.A.F. OVER THE NORTH SEA AND THE NORWEGIAN COAST CONTINUED DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS.

"AT DAWN THIS MORNING STAVANGER AIRDROME WAS AGAIN THE TARGET OF A LOW-FLYING ATTACK BY OUR AIRCRAFT. SALVOES OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND THE HANGAR, RUNWAY AND A NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT DRAWN UP ON THE AIRDROME WERE DAMAGED.

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"ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED, BUT OUR AIRCRAFT CONTINUED ON THEIR WAY AND DELIVERED A FURTHER ATTACK AGAINST THE ENEMY IN HAFS FJORD WHERE THEY MACHINE-GUNNED A NUMBER OF SEAPLANES MOORED ON THE WATER AND SILENCED AN ENEMY MACHINE-GUN POST."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

W316PES

LONDON, APRIL 14-(AP)-----EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES TODAY SAID REPORTS WERE CURRENT IN STOCKHOLM THAT 20,000 NORWEGIANS HAD ATTACKED GERMAN FORCES HOLDING OSLO.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.

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APLO1256 1071EA

LONDON, APRIL 15 (MONDAY) (AP)-- THE TIMES OF LONDON BRIGHTENED ITS CORRESPONDENCE COLUMNS TODAY WITH THE FOLLOWING CABLE FROM HAROLD A. TITCOMB OF FARMINGTON, MAINE:

APR 15 1940

"WELL DONE ROYAL NAVY STOP THANKS FROM A DARNED PRO-BRITISH YANKEE."

List of Stocks Affected

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—The British Government today ordered holders of the following 117 United States stocks and bonds to sell them to the Treasury in a new move to increase the supply of dollars with which to buy planes and other war materials in the United States.

The stocks (common except where otherwise designated) were:

Air Reduction, Alpha-Portland Cement, American Car and Foundry, American Car and Foundry Preferred, American Cyanamid B, American Fork and Hoe, American Superpower Corporation Preferred, Armour Illinois Preferred, Baldwin Locomotive, Bethlehem Steel, Bethlehem Steel Preferred.

Bohn Aluminum and Brass, Borden Company, Bristol Myers, Buffalo Niagara and Eastern Power No Par First Preferred, Buffalo Niagara and Eastern Power $25 preferred, J. I. Case, Celotex Corporation.

Central Hanover Bank and Trust, Central Power and Light Preferred, Chartered Investors Preferred, Chemical Bank and Trust, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Chicago Pneumatic Tool Prior Preferred, Chicago Pneumatic Tool, Chrysler Corporation, Cleveland Cliffs Iron Preferred, Cliffs Corporation, Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power.

Consolidated Oil, Continental Gas and Electric Prior Preferred, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust, Continental Insurance Company, Crane Company Preferred, Deere & Co., Eagle Picher Lead Company.

Electric Autolite, Engineers Public Service Preferred, Fairbanks-Morse, First National Stores, Flintkote Company, General Electric, General Foods, General Refractories Company, Georgia Power Preferred, Guaranty Trust Company, Hecla Mining Company, Houdaille Hershey Class A Convertible Preference, Household Finance Corporation.

Humble Oil and Refining, International Business Machines, International Harvester Company, Jersey Central Power and Light Preferred, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

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Kroger Grocery and Baking, Lambert Company, Lone Star Cement, Massachusetts Utilities Associates Participating Preferred, May Department Stores, Midland Steel Products Company Preferred, Mississippi Power and Light First Preferred, National City Bank of New York, National Lead Company, New York Central; New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Preferred A, Ohio Edison Preferred, Omnibus Corporation, Otis Elevator, Pacific Gas and Electric, Packard Motor Car, Philadelphia Company Preferred, Philip Morris Company.

Prudential Investors Incorporated Preferred, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey Preferred, Pullman Incorporated, Radio Corporation of America Convertible Preferred, Schenley Distillers Corporation, L. S. Starrett Company, Tidewater Associated Oil, Union Pacific Railroad Preferred, United Carbon Company, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, United States Rubber, United States Steel, Virginian Railway Company $25 Preferred, Virginian Railway Company $100 Preferred, Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Company, Western Union Telegraph, Wilson & Co., Worthington Pump and Machinery, Yale & Towne Manufacturing, Youngstown Steel Door Company.

Bonds Over Wide Range

The bonds were:

Atchison Topeka & Sante Fe 4s Adjustment 1995 Stamped Bearer, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe 4s Adjustment 1995 Stamped Registered, Atchison Topeka & Sante Fe 4s Adjustment 1995 Unstamped Bearer, Atchison Topeka & Sante Fe 4s Adjustment 1996 Unstamped Registered, Atchison Topeka & Sante Fe 4s General Mortgage Gold 4s 1995 Bearer, Atchison Topeka & Sante Fe 4s General Mortgage Gold 1995 Registered.

Baltimore & Ohio First Mortgage 50-Year 4 Per Cent Gold 1948, Central Pacific Railway First Refunding 4s 1949 Bearer, Consolidated Cities Light, Power and Traction First Lien 5s 1962, Republic of China 4½s External Debt 1937-1977, Electric Power and Light 5s 2030.

Illinois Central 4¾s 1966, International Railways of Central America First Mortgage 5s 1972, International Railways of Central America First Mortgage Sinking Fund 5s 1972 Series B, Government of Japan External Loan 6½s 1954, Kansas City Southern Railway 5s 1950 Bearer, Kansas City Southern Railway 5s 1950 Registered, Kansas City Terminal Railway First Mortgage 4s 1960, New York Central Refunding 4½s Series A 2013, New York Central & Hudson River Railway Refunding 4½s 2013.

Northern Pacific Railway Prior Lien 4s 1997 Bearer, Northern Pacific Railway Prior Lien 4s 1997 Registered, Southern Railway 4s Series A 1956, Union Pacific First Lien and Refunding 4s 2008.

Leave Blank

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T. TONIGHT, APRIL 14.)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED HOLDERS OF 92 UNITED STATES STOCKS AND 25 BONDS TO SELL THEM TO THE TREASURY IN A NEW MOVE TO INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF DOLLARS WITH WHICH TO BUY U.S. PLANES AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS.

THE NEW ORDER REQUIRES BRITISH HOLDERS TO TRANSFER THEIR STOCKS TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND "FORTHWITH," PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN POUNDS STERLING AT THE OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE, $4.03 1/2 TO THE POUND.

THIS MOVE GREATLY INCREASES THE HOLDINGS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON WALL STREET, WHERE THE BANK OF ENGLAND PROBABLY IS THE LARGEST SINGLE OPERATOR.

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AN ORDER ISSUED ON FEB. 18 REQUIRED THE OWNERS OF 60 STOCKS TO TRANSFER THEM TO THE GOVERNMENT. BRITISH HOLDINGS IN THESE 60 STOCKS WERE ESTIMATED IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES TO TOTAL ABOUT $100,000,000.

THERE WAS NO ESTIMATE AVAILABLE OF THE TOTAL INVOLVED UNDER TODAY'S ORDER.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T.) TONIGHT WSTIQWS

April 14.)

30,24-1665

30.24-1665

Recapture Of Narvik By British Confirmed

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 14—The Norwegian news agency reported tonight that the British were definitely masters of Narvik, having sunk every German warship in that Arctic Norwegian harbor, while German troops fled into the hills northeast of the city.

The Norwegian agency said it was not yet known whether British troops had landed at Narvik after the successful naval attack Saturday.

It said most of the 1,400 Germans who seized Narvik in a coup Tuesday knew the surroundings intimately from having served on German ore ships visiting there for a number of years.

In the southern part of the country, favored by a snowstorm which hampered the Nazi air force, Norway's determined defenders were reported forming a continuous front northeast of German-eld Oslo.

Reports said the situation in the Oslo sector was on the whole unchanged, but that a Norwegian defense line was being established southward from Lake Mjosen toward the Swedish border.

Hamar, the first refuge of the Norwegian Government when the German troops took Oslo last Tuesday, is on the lake, about sixty miles north of Oslo.

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[Associated Press Editor's Note: An Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, dispatch from Stockholm to London said reports current in Stockholm told of an attack by 20,000 Norwegians against the German forces in Oslo. No details were available.]

Retreat From Home Foes

In a communique covering yesterday's fighting, the Norwegian army commander said his troops had retreated from Honefos, northwest of Oslo, after fighting the Germans last night. The communique also said the Germans occupied Kongsberg, west of Oslo; Larvik, at the entrance of Oslo fjord, and Setesdal.

The fronts in Ostfold and Akershus, in the Oslo area, and in the north virtually were unchanged, the report added. German planes were said to have taken troops from Oslo to the Trondelag area near Trondheim, on the western coast.

The communique said that the Norwegian naval commander had reported naval forces shot down in flames three German planes and captured ten members of their crews. The planes made forced landings at Storfosen.

Forced Landing

A German Junker plane made a forced landing today north of Grebbestad, in the province of Bohuslaen on the west coast of Sweden. The crew of three was taken to the police.

Another three-motored plane was shot down by Swedish anti-aircraft guns two hours later when the plane disregarded warning shots and flew over military barracks near Uddevalla, on the Swedish west coast.

The plane came down in flames and an unknown number of the crew members were killed. One was taken to a hospital.

On land, the Germans were said to have scored small advances on the southeastern tip of Norway, taking the towns of Fredrikstad, Sarpsborg and Halden, 40 miles northeast of Oslo, where heavy fighting was reported.

Halden is on the Swedish border and was reported to have fallen without resistance when freshly landed German troops approached in commandeered automobiles and buses. About 3,000 Nowegian soldiers stepped across the border into Eweden and were interned.

Led by King Haakon, who remained in hiding from the pursuing German planes, Norway continued her resistance to the German occupation despite a proclamation by Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, commander of the Nazi troops in Norway, that death would be meted out to men resisting the Germans.

The Germans appealed to the royal family to return to Oslo and the proclamation declared that Germany's warriors would proceed without mercy "if the people continue their resistance."

General Von Falkenhorst said Germany wanted to spare the Norwegian people from war and had tried to reach an agreement in negotiations with the Norwegian Government, which did not accept the "offered hand."

Refugees Say Traitors Aided Nazis at Narvik

STOCKHOLM, April 14 (AP).—Norwegians who have crossed into Sweden from Narvik said today it was clear there had been some treachery to aid the Germans in taking possession of that port last Tuesday. When the Germans arrived, they said, there were many Norwegian military cars parked near by without a guard. The Germans had only to take the cars to extend their hold rapidly.

One German lieutenant, they said, was recognized as a member of a German hiking club who had passed several months in the neighborhood.

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King Denounces Nazi Invaders

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 14—A proclamation by King Haakon of Norway, calling upon the Norwegian people "to stand with me and the Government and guard and fight for Norway's independence and freedom" in the worst "visitation my people have experienced in more than a hundred years," was broadcast tonight.

"I direct an urgent appeal to all Norwegian men and women to do everything everyone can do to save the freedom and independence of our dear fatherland," he said.

"Our nation was attacked by a nation with which we always have had friendly relations. This mighty adversary did not shrink from bombing a peaceful people, towns and provinces.

"Women and children were subjected to barbarous sufferings.

"The situation is such that I cannot tell you where in Norway myself, the Crown Prince and the Government are staying.

"German military force made violent attacks upon us when we stayed at a small unfortified place.

"Explosive and incendiary bombs and machine-gun fire were turned against us and civilians in the most reckless and brutal way. The assailants could have had only one motive, immediately to crush all of us assembled to decide questions for Norway's best.

"I thank all today to stand with me, the Government, to guard and fight for Norway's independence and freedom.

"I ask you all to remember those who gave their lives for the fortune of the Fatherland.

"God save Norway."

SHARP FIGHTING WAS REPORTED AT A NUMBER OF POINTS IN SOUTHERN
APRIL-14-STOCKHOLM-
NORWAY TONIGHT, AND SWEDISH AUTHORITIES SAID THEY HAD DISARMED AND
INTERNED 3,000 NORWEGIAN SOLDIERS WHO CROSSED INTO SWEDEN SOUTHEAST
OF HALDEN, ON THE SOUTHERNMOST BORDER.

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SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING TONIGHT AT SKARNES, 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF GERMAN-HELD OSLO.

(EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, SAID A WELL-ORGANIZED NORWEGIAN DEFENSE HAD THROWN THE GERMANS BACK AT SKARNES TONIGHT AND THAT THE GERMANS ALSO WERE HURLED BACK AT ELVERUM, JAMAL AND IN THE MYSEN (CORRECT) SECTOR.

(THE GERMANS TOOK THE TOWN OF EIDSVOLD, NORTH OF OSLO, DURING THE DAY, THE BRITISH AGENCY REPORTED, BUT SAID SKI-WEARING NORWEGIANS WERE PUTTING UP A SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE AGAINST THE GERMAN MECHANIZED UNITS IN SEVERAL PLACES.)

FAVORED BY A SNOWSTORM, ETC. FIRST GRAPH.

FD1012PES

68 wds ~ 10

20STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD NORWEGIAN X X X THEIR RESISTANCE."

GENERAL VON FALKENHORST SAID GERMANY WANTED TO SPARE THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE FROM WAR AND HAD TRIED TO REACH AN AGREEMENT IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH DID NOT ACCEPT THE "OFFERED HAND."

HE ADDED THAT MARTIAL LAW WOULD BE PROCLAIMED AND ALL NORWEGIANS OPPOSING THE GERMANS WOULD BE SENTENCED TO DEATH AS WELL AS THOSE SUPPORTING THE FORMER GOVERNMENT'S ORDER OF MOBILIZATION. OTHER OFFENSES WOULD BE SPREADING OF FALSE RUMORS, CIVILIANS FOUND WITH WEAPONS, AND THOSE COMMITTING SABOTAGE.

"THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (HEADED BY THE NORWEGIAN NAZI CHIEF, MAJOR VIDKUN QUISLING) ONLY WANTS THE PEOPLES' GOOD," THE PROCLAMATION SAID.

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TRAINS WERE REPORTED REACHING ELVERUM, NEAR HAMAR, BUT THE RAILWAY LINE TO THE LATTER TOWN HAS BEEN DESTROYED AT SEVERAL POINTS.

A NEW TURN IN THE RADIO WAR IN NORWAY WAS INDICATED WHEN IT WAS REPORTED THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD NOW HAS ACCESS TO SEVERAL SMALLER BROADCASTING STATIONS. IT WAS SAID IT NOW WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO GIVE THE COUNTRY'S INHABITANTS A REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS.

THE OSLO RADIO HAS BEEN HELD BY THE GERMANS SINCE THE CAPITAL WAS OCCUPIED.

W207PES

STOCKHOLM--SECOND ADD NORWEGIAN X X X CAPITAL WAS OCCUPIED.

THE NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY NORSK TELEGRAMBYRO REPORTED THAT KING HAAKON HAD NOT NEGOTIATED WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN OSLO AFTER REFUSAL OF THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM WEDNESDAY.

IT SAID THAT ON THURSDAY THE GERMAN MINISTER IN OSLO TELEPHONED THE KING TO ASK A NEW CONFERENCE BUT BEFORE A REPLY COULD BE MADE GERMAN BOMBERS BROKE THE CONNECTION.

LATER IN THE DAY, THE AGENCY SAID, THE GERMAN MINISTER WAS INFORMED THAT KING HAAKON, AS A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH, COULD NOT NEGOTIATE PERSONALLY ON THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

SHOPS AND EVEN BANKS ON THE SWEDISH SIDE OF THE BORDER REMAINED OPEN SUNDAY TO GIVE SERVICE TO NORWEGIAN REFUGEES. FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED SAFETY IN A DRAMATIC AND DANGEROUS FLIGHT ACROSS THE WEAK ICE OF IDE FJORD.

ALL HOTELS CLOSE TO THE BORDER WERE CROWDED WITH REFUGEES.

A NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS ALSO WERE REPORTED REACHING THE NORWEGIAN FIGHTING FRONTS.

(A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST PICKED UP FROM THE GERMAN RADIO LAST NIGHT BY COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SERVICE SAID A NUMBER OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHING HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN OSLO.

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(THE GERMAN STATION SAID THESE MEN SUPPOSEDLY WERE VOLUNTEERS FOR FINLAND IN HER RECENT WAR WITH SOVIET RUSSIA, BUT THAT ACTUALLY THEY WERE DOING ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE WORK IN NORWAY AND WOULD BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.)

FD717PES

Vast Sea Battle In North Sea Still Raging, Reich Asserts

Germans Admit, However, It Is Impossible To Get Complete Picture Of Total Losses In Conflict

APR 15 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 14 — Cautious disclosures by the German high command indicated tonight that the vast battle of the North Sea still was raging, with both sides taking heavy blows but neither able to throw a knockout punch.

According to this half-told story, part of it previously disclosed, six British destroyers have gone down in the scattered, give-and-take fighting between British and German sea forces for the last six days along the coasts of Norway.

Besides, more formidable British fighters, like the battle cruiser Renown, an aircraft carrier and a cruiser

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of the Glasgow class were listed as damaged.

The Germans themselves previously had acknowledged destruction of their two fine cruisers, the Karlsruhe and Blücher.

Moreover, today's high command communique said, perhaps significantly, "It is impossible at this time to get a complete picture of the total losses to the enemy or to our own forces."

Ashore, meanwhile, the Germans asserted they were consolidating their positions around Oslo. Southwest of the Norwegian capital, an expeditionary force was said to have marched into Tonsberg and, at the entrance to Oslo fjord, Fredrikstad was said to have been occupied.

No Large-Scale Action

The Germans insisted, though, that there had been no large-scale action involving head-on collisions of the grand fleets.

But the British admittedly were making dogged, sporadic jabs at the Norwegian coast and the German fleet was resisting savagely.

The German men-o'-war had the help of swift, seemingly countless battle planes while German submarines prowled all over the North Sea.

The high command communique said:

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"German destroyers under the leadership of Commander Bonte, which protected the landing of German troops and preliminary consolidation of their positions, the last several days participated in sharp conflicts, with the support of German U-boats and planes, with English sea forces which tried to force their way to shore.

Another Attack

"At noon April 13 the enemy attempted another large-scale attack.

"For the purpose of this attack the enemy sent a flotilla consisting of two battleships, airplane carriers and numerous destroyers into the fray. Despite this show of force our destroyers attacked the superior British.

"In this heavy attack the British destroyer Cossack was shot and set afire by the marine and air forces and stranded. The destroyer Eskimo and other destroyers were seriously damaged and in some instances destroyed.

"It is impossible at this time to get a complete picture of the total loss to the enemy or to our own forces.

"Powerful sea forces for several days protected the landing operations of German troops in Norwegian harbors on April 9. These forces repulsed an attack by strong British naval units in an action in which the British battle cruiser Renown was damaged. Our heaviest units escaped without injury.

"In Trondheim, Bergen, Stavanger and Kristiansand the day passed quietly. Also at these places (all Norwegian ports) German defensive works were extended and strengthened.

"In the region of Oslo, German troops continue progress north, east and west. Among other places, Sarpsborg and Askim were occupied.

"At Heidstadtmon 100 officers and 1,500 men of the Norwegian army laid down their arms.

"In Denmark, important points on the coast were prepared for defense by setting up heavy batteries.

"A German U-boat torpedoed a cruiser of the Glasgow class north of the Shetland Islands. In the Skagerrak, pursuit planes destroyed three enemy undersea boats.

British Air Attacks

"On April 13 there were British air attacks on Narvik, Stavanger and Bergen. In the course of these actions, bombs fell in the city of Bergen. The attacks failed to inflict damage on military objectives. Numerous units of our air force at various places attacked British sea forces. As already reported, three enemy U-boats were destroyed by direct hits of bombs."

The battle is of such huge proportions that no one admiral can direct its many and widely scattered phases on, under and above the sea. From the viewpoint of Berlin, it is difficult to get the perspective of what is happening.

Germany's most serious losses disclosed so far, the sinking of the Karlsruhe and Blücher, took place right at the start of the occupation of the northern lands.

Losses Kept Secret

But authorized sources said that, "of course, in an action of this magnitude, losses must be expected, but they cannot be revealed before the decision of the high command that there no longer is need for secrecy."

According to the German version, the British have lost three submarines whose commanders boldly ventured into the Skagerrak, where the German air force contends it is in complete control.

The submarines, the Germans said, were surprised on the surface by fast-striking bombers and were dealt fatal blows before they could submerge.

Damage also has put out of action four British battleships, two heavy cruisers, three cruisers and several other lesser warships, the Germans have reported.

British Attack Narvik

The frequent target of British sea attack seemed to be Narvik—the city which delivers Swedish ore to Atlantic Ocean freighters. Apparently the British are determined that none of the precious ore get to the Reich, and Germany is equally determined that none get to Britain.

The northern harbor was attacked yesterday by an imposing British force which, the Germans said, was headed by two battleships.

The German story was that the attack was met by a German destroyer fleet assisted by submarines and pursuit planes.

"Altmark Avenged"

They reported the destroyer Cossack set afire and stranded, a blow particularly relished by the Germans.

It was the Cossack which last February entered Norwegian territorial waters to take about 300 captive British seamen from the German ship Altmark in an action in which six German seamen were killed.

"The Altmark is avenged," Germans were saying.

The Germans were cautious in their claims. Thus, a "British cruiser of the Glasgow class" was reported torpedoed near the Shetland Islands, but Germany was not insisting it had been destroyed.

Nor did they claim destruction of the aircraft carrier, battleship or numerous destroyers reported struck by air bombs.

"There is every probability that they were put out of action," was the German way of putting it.

Informed sources here emphasized the importance of cutting off Narvik as an ore source for Britain, while economic leaders said the shutting down of all Scandinavian exports to Britain was a heavy blow.

Nazis Describe 'Victories' Over Allied Fleets

'Our Young Navy' Praised for Beating Off 'Forces Many Times Superior'

BERLIN, April 14 (AP).—The German High Command gave an account tonight of the naval battle in the North Atlantic Ocean which beginning on April 9, enabled the Germans, it said, to land troops at Trondheim and Narvik.

The High Command reported:

"The combined British-French fleet was stationed between the Shetland Islands and the Norweigian coast for a distance of roughly 175 miles, in order to block German re-entry into the North Sea. Meanwhile, additional powerful British warships were sent far north to engage the Germans around the Lofoten Islands, scattered along West Fjord, which leads to the ore port of Narvik.

"The distance from the British naval base at Scapa Flow to Narvik is approximately 870 miles; from the German naval bases, roughly 1,250 miles. Contrary to British hopes, however, the German High Command said, the Germans not only were able to damage the battleship Renown and escape injury themselves, but also to accomplish, "according to plan, the great strategic aim of protecting the entire (occupation) operation."

Two Landings Successful

"The decisive advantage of the whole German action," it said, "was guaranteed by our young navy north of the Polar Circle on the morning of April 9. Successful landings at Trondheim and Narvik proceeded on the same day under the protection of our heavy warships. While heavy British naval forces were being warded off before Narvik, a German cruiser sank the British destroyer Glowworm in guarding our advance on Trondheim.

"In this manner our German destroyer division was able to carry out its assignment. Thus, on the first day, the first phase of the entire operation ran on schedule.

"The second phase, which now began, was defensive. It was natural that the British would not accept a rebuff without further effort. . . . Accordingly, the enemy began operations against the northernmost port we had occupied (Narvik).

"The first attempt to force a way into West Fjord was made by seven British destroyers, of which six were sunk by our destroyers supported by German U-boats. [The British have asserted they sank one German destroyer and set three others afire, while losing two of their own destroyers and having two others damaged.]

Major English Attack

"This failure caused the English to follow up with a major attack on Saturday, which they undertook with forces many times superior to ours. Battleships, cruisers, an airplane carrier and destroyers were used against our light ships. [The British said the attack was made by the battleship Warspite and a "strong force of destroyers."]

"In battle against the heaviest units of the British fleet, our destroyers now met a major English attack, though they had already experienced several fights. In traditional spirit, our destroyers attacked the far superior enemy. They gave the British a courageous and heroic battle.

"The loss on both sides still cannot be entirely ascertained. [The British said seven German destroyers were sunk, and three British destroyers were damaged, not seriously.] But the deeds of our destroyers under Commodore Bonte assure them eternal glory. . . . Their comrades of the U-boats and air force effectively supported them in repulsing the British attack."

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BERLIN, APRIL 14-(AP)---THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY REPORTED SEVERAL BRITISH DESTROYERS SUFFERED EXTENSIVE DAMAGE AND ONE WAS STRANDED IN AN AIR AND SEE BATTLE OFF NARVIK YESTERDAY.

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(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS WERE SUNK IN THE ENGAGEMENT WHEN THE BATTLESHIP WARSPITE PENETRATED NARVIK HARBOR.)

THE 32,000 TON BATTLECRUISER RENOWN WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED IN A BATTLE APRIL 9.

IN PREVIOUS NAVAL ACTIONS THE HIGH COMMAND SAID A GERMAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOED A CRUISER OF THE 9,100-TON GLASGOW CLASS WHILE GERMAN COMBAT PLANES DESTROYED THREE BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE SKAGERRAK.

British Warplane Downed In Netherlands by Nazis

Another Flees; Crash of One of Germans Reported

THE HAGUE, April 14 (AP).—German airmen, pursuing two British warplanes, shot down one of them in flames today near the German-Netherlands frontier. It crashed just inside Netherlands territory near the village of Baberik, in the northeastern Province of Gelderland.

There were reports that one German plane was hit and crashed in Germany, while the other British plane appeared to have been hit when it fled. The British plane was believed to have carried a crew of three. Two bodies were found in the wreckage.

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Thousands of persons witnessed the spectacular air fight. The British planes had flown northward toward the frontier from the direction of Cleve, Germany, chased by four or five German machines.

Several Shells Land In Netherlands Town

Apparently Fired During Dutch Army Exercises, They Damage Zandvoort Houses

Amsterdam, April 14 (AP)—A number of 4.7-centimeter shells, apparently fired during Netherlands army exercises, exploded this morning in the southern part of Zandvoort, North Sea resort town near Amsterdam.

No information was given out as to the location of the guns or how the shells happened to be directed toward Zandvoort.

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One shell crashed into a house and demolished the bed from which a man had arisen shortly before. Another, exploding in the street, shattered a number of windows. A third damaged the roof of a beach house. No one was injured.

LOW LANDS ALERT AT HINTS OF PERIL

Defense Forces Watchful, but Officials Scout Foreign Rumors as Malicious

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CURBS ON ALIENS URGED

Safeguards Against Insurgent Moves in Crisis Asked by Veterans' Leaders

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AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands, April 14 (AP)—The Netherland's defense forces were keyed to special watchfulness tonight to prevent being taken unaware by any moves of belligerent powers. Various rumors about this country's precarious position in "the storm corner of Europe" caused tension in many circles, but in general the public displayed no uneasiness.

Official sources express indignation over rumors abroad that there was an imminent threat of action by one of the belligerents that might spread the war to the lowlands. They called them either ill-considered or malicious.

Both the Netherlands and Belgium appeared concerned about the possibility that, in the event of an invasion, an insurgent government suddenly might appear in their capitals such as that of Vidkun Quisling in Oslo.

"Wooden Horse" Feared

Belgian war veterans today urged stricter control of foreigners in Belgium to prevent a "wooden horse." They suggested the creation of a large auxiliary police force of World War veterans and the designation now of concentration camp sites in every community where undesirable foreigners might quickly be assembled.

"It is logical to conceive of a surprise attack executed on our Ministries, our barracks, our public stations, our banks and public institutions," the veterans declared.

Jonkheer W. Roell, former commander of the Netherland Field Army, told a National Youth League meeting in the Netherlands that military traitors or persons who might have plans for a "puppet government a la Quisling" should be hanged.

"The bullet," he said, "is too great an honor."

Mr. Roell referred to the government's measures to assure the country's internal as well as external security and said the overcrowding of the Netherlands with foreigners might constitute a danger.

There were military exercises again in the streets of The Hague last night. Defense measures, however, were closely guarded as a military secret. There were no special activities at government offices in The Hague today and theatres and cafes in all the larger cities were filled.

TOKYO, APRIL 15-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI, SPECULATING ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE UNITED STATES OR GREAT BRITAIN MIGHT TAKE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES IF GERMANY SHOULD INVADE THE NETHERLANDS, DECLARED TODAY THAT JAPAN WOULD "VIGOROUSLY OPPOSE" ANY CHANGE IN THE ISLANDS' POLITICAL STATUS.

THE PAPER SAID THAT IF ANY MILITARY ACTION WERE TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE EAST INDIES, JAPAN "WILL DECLARE THE RESERVATION OF HER RIGHT TO SIMILAR ACTION AS HER MINIMUM DEMAND."

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OTHER JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS DISCUSSED THE EAST INDIES IN MILDER TONES, BUT WITH UNANIMITY. OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THE PRESS COMMENT MIGHT BE AN OFFICIALLY-INSPIRED "TRIAL BALLOON," BUT THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED COMMENT.

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ATTACK BACKED BY BARRAGE OF ARTILLERY FIRE

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French Casualties Not Disclosed, But Enemy Commander Is Killed

Battle Follows Nazi Thrust Saturday Near Luxembourg Frontier

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 14—German infantry units tried again today to force the French front lines in furious fighting west of the Vosges Mountains, but the French high command declared they were repulsed with losses.

The German troops were supported by a heavy artillery barrage at different points in the area roughly between Bitche and Saareguemines. French casualties were not disclosed.

The attack followed bitter fighting yesterday near the Luxembourg frontier in which the Germans were reported to have thrown a full company of infantry at the French.

Body Of Nazi Commander Found

French dispatches said the body of the German officer who led an unsuccessful attack against the French-occupied island in the Rhine near Huningue early yesterday had been recovered from the river.

French and German guns unleashed heavy artillery barrages west of the Vosges during the morning. The cannon roared after the French patrol raided what the French said was an important sector jutting toward Zweibrucken.

Military advices said the French penetrated a German outpost in a dawn attack and brought back some information on German troop dispositions.

The evening communique of the high command said:

"On various points of the sector situated west of the Vosges some enemy infantry detachments, supported by artillery, attempted to force our lines. They have been repulsed and have suffered some losses."

The morning communique had said merely: "Artillery activity to the west of the Vosges."

The tenseness which has prevailed along this front since Germany invaded Norway was increased by the strong German attack yesterday. The French dispatches said the attack covered a sector almost a mile wide and was stopped at the French barbed-wire barriers.

Two German Planes Downed

An overcast sky cut down aerial activity today, but the Germans made two long scouting flights during the night, causing air-raid alarms in northwestern France.

A dispatch from Lille said two German planes, each carrying a crew of four, were shot down Thursday afternoon. Seven flyers were killed and the eighth, wounded, was captured.

On the home front, Louis Frossard, in his first address as Minister of Information, opened the Lyon Fair with the promise to take the offensive against German propaganda. He said his objective was to "lay bare the lies" and declared France would use only the "voice of truth."

FASCIST PRESS WARNS ITALY MAY ENTER WAR

"No People In Europe" Can Escape, Associate Of Ciano Declares

Ansaldo Asserts Nation Is Preparing Herself "For The Occasion"

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[By the Associated Press]

Rome, April 14—Authoritative Italians today expressed the belief that all countries of Europe, including Italy, would be drawn into the war.

From one newspaper, *Il Messaggero*, came a warning to neutrals that they now know what way to follow, implying that it was the way of Denmark in accepting Germany's "protection."

Giovanni Ansaldo, newspaper writer, who often speaks the mind of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, told Italian troops in a broadcast that the war's spread to Scandinavia in the past week showed that "no people in Europe can isolate itself from conflict."

Italy Preparing Self

Ansaldo said Italy is preparing herself "for the occasion and the moment which will be most opportune for it."

"This occasion and this moment, which a month ago may have been very far off, now may be much nearer than is believed. This is a terrible war, which at a certain point strikes everyone who thinks he is staying out of it.

"All Italians who think our country can remain out of the present conflict up to the end are mistaken and delude themselves, just as those are mistaken and delude themselves who think that our country should seek nothing but earning a little foreign money.

Can't Shut Selves Off

"Mistaken and deluding themselves are all those Italians who think Italy can shut up within herself and not think of other things. This program

30.24-1669

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did not succeed for a small country like Norway. Think to yourselves if it can succeed for us, who border on the belligerent countries and have interests in the Mediterranean."

Il Messaggero, along with most of the other Fascist newspapers, said Britain's "defeat" in Scandinavia was "a hard blow to English prestige," which showed that Britain's "invincible power was a myth."

"Her adversary is aware of it," the newspaper added, "and no less clearly warned of it are the neutrals, who know from now on what they must choose if they do not want to expose themselves to the same bitter disillusionment of Poland, Finland and Norway."

LESS MEAT FOR ITALIANS

Government Announces Three Restricted Days Instead Of Two

Rome, April 14 (AP)—Italians were notified today that beginning April 24 they will have three meatless days a week instead of two.

The sale of meat, or its serving in restaurants, will be forbidden on Wednesdays, as well as Thursdays and Fridays.

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Pope, Grieved by Spread Of War, Prays for Peace

Had Hoped Conflict Would Be Settled by 'Wiser Means'

ROME, April 14 (AP).—A reliable Vatican source said today that Pope Pius XII was deeply affected by the spread of the war to Scandinavia and was saying masses for an early end of the conflict.

This informant said religious orders throughout the world had been instructed to pray for peace. Such prayers have been printed in millions of copies for distribution in churches.

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The Pope's increasing concern was not so much because of the number of Catholics in Scandinavia—Denmark has 22,000, and Norway only 3,226—but because of the great slaughter and ruin which may result from enlargement of the war, it was said.

It was said the Pope had recognized that the war inactivity could not continue indefinitely, but had hoped the belligerents would try to find "some wiser means" than violence to settle the conflict.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, April 15—Goteborg, Swedish port on the Kattegat, was placed under its third Sunday air-raid alarm at 10 P. M. Exchange Telegraph reported early today.

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Planes of undetermined nationality were reported turned back by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

A Jubilant Britain Hopes Neutrals Will Join Allies

Laborite Says Hitler Discredits 'Safety in Cowardice'

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—The British public was jubilant today over the Narvik battle and the bold mine-laying operation in the Baltic, and Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor party, voiced a popular sentiment in a London address in which he said Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had "put a dagger at his naked bosom" in the Scandinavian invasion.

Greenwood added that the "invasion ought to prove to every independent small state in Europe that there is no safety in continued cowardice, and that it would be better for them in their own interests to come into this fight with us now."

Balkan Entente Is Seen Dancing to Allied Tune

'Turkman Flash' Calls Turkey Foil for Military Blocs

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP).—The newspaper "Turkman Flash," published in the Turkmenistan Republic, adjoining the Turkish frontier, charged today that the British-French bloc was seeking to use Turkey as a foil to weld military blocs in the Balkans and the Near Eastern states whose policies would be dictated from London and Paris.

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Great Britain and France are trying to convert the non-aggression pact signed in 1937 by Turkey, Iran (Persia), Irak and Afghanistan "into an instrument of war to involve Saudi Arabia as well," the newspaper said. It said London also planned for Turkey "to convert the Balkan Entente into the center of a military bloc which would dance under the trumpet of London and Paris."

"It is known that imperialism is accustomed to impose its yoke under the aspect of 'friendship'—Turkey now observes everything only through spectacles prepared in England and France," said the article.

Nazis Say Roosevelt Picked Wrong Nation As Aggressor

Charge Britain Violated Norway's Neutrality In Altmark Case And Mine-Laying Before They Acted

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 14—Authorized German sources, commenting on President Roosevelt's statement yesterday condemning the Nazi invasion of Denmark and Norway, declared today that "if Mr. Roosevelt is looking for an aggressor it is evident he addressed the wrong nation."

These quarters expressed the opinion that no country desired more than Germany to localize the war, adding it was in her military interest to have a short front.

"The Altmark incident, then the British mine-laying in Norwegian territorial waters indicated the enemy has a new conception of neutrality and was defining neutrality so that it could spread the war," the Germans said.

"Norwegian neutrality was violated first by the Altmark affair, then by numerous other less spectacular events and finally by the mine-laying.

"These were clear demonstrations that the accepted conception of neutrality had been discarded by the enemy. Germany had to go into Norway to anticipate the foe in a military sense. If anything else is required for proof that Britain especially has discarded all respect for conventional neutrality, that is demonstrated by the British occupation of the Faroe Islands."

Britons, French and Poles Bring Families on Train; Saw 70,000 Nazi Troops

BRUSSELS, April 14 (AP).—A train bearing British, French and Polish diplomats and their families arrived here this afternoon from Copenhagen, capital of German- occupied Denmark. Officials on the train refused to talk, on the ground that they were not permitted to make any statement until they had reported to their foreign offices.

A French military attache in the party carried his arm in a sling. It was hinted he had been hit by a machine-gun bullet. A woman secretary of the British Legation at Copenhagen reported she had been handcuffed by the Germans when she resisted arrest before her identity was established.

The travelers said that when they first heard the report that Copenhagen had been occupied they did not believe it. A few hours later they saw the first soldiers.

"Several tens of thousands of German troops" were seen in Denmark, they said.

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Danes See 70,000 Nazis

A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from The Hague said members of an English-French-Polish diplomatic party arriving there estimated that some 70,000 German troops had passed through Copenhagen within the last two days, The Associated Press reported. They said the Danish people were wondering whether the troops were bound for Sweden or Norway.

Allied Envoys Reach Brussels From Denmark

Members of the party of 108 gave eye-witness accounts of the occupation of the Danish capital.

A girl employee of the British Legation said: "At 5 in the morning the Germans trickled into the city, and at first occupied it with only about a battalion of men."

"They brought fifty bombers which dropped leaflets telling the population what had happened," she said. "I hurried to the Legation and rang the bell. The door opened and I found myself face to face with two German soldiers armed to the teeth.

"They said they had knocked on the door of the Legation in the early morning and that a secretary had come out and told them the building was under the protection of the American Legation.

"They smashed the butts of their rifles through a glass door, but otherwise did no damage. Various members of the staff began to arrive and, one after the other, fell into the same trap."

The girl said the staff was released Wednesday afternoon and thereafter was left "more or less free."

pursuit planes.

Max Sauerbrei, assistant to Dr. Clodius, left for Berlin today to report to Nazi leaders.

The Rumanian general staff conferred today with Premier George Tatarescu and the Defense Ministers at a special meeting.

SOVIET-FINNISH LINE SET

Joint Frontier Board Carries Out Task Under Peace Treaty

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MOSCOW, April 14 (AP).—Tass, official Soviet news agency, said today that the Finnish-Russian frontier commission had fixed the new frontier between Finland and Russia and had settled upon the procedure of its demarcation.

The commission, formed in conformity with the Article II of the peace treaty of March 12, met at Viborg "in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding," Tass said.

Nazis Bow to Rumanian Terms In Effort to Get Raw Materials

By The Associated Press

BUCHAREST, April 14.—Official Rumanian sources regarded Germany today as having suffered a setback in the latest move in the Rumanian-German economic tug-of-war, for this country's action forbidding the loading of freight cars and river barges with oil, wheat and other raw materials for the Reich was said by sources close to the government to have brought a grudging German capitulation.

Berlin, occupied in a new venture in Scandinavia, was reported reliably to have instructed Dr. Karl Clodius, head of the German Trade Commission in Bucharest, to bow to the Rumanian terms.

The German trade negotiators apparently have abandoned their demands for a decrease in the value of the Rumanian lei in terms of the German mark and for a reduction of recently raised railroad rates.

They were said also to have offered a promise, in return for Rumania's lifting of her ban on freight-car and barge loadings, of immediate delivery of 100 Messerschmitt

British Deck Gibraltar Fleet

GIBRALTAR, April 15 (Monday) (AP).—British warships in Gibraltar Harbor were ordered to display a special dress of flags today in celebration of the British naval victory at Narvik.

France to Bare Nazis' 'Lies'

PARIS, April 14 (AP).—Louis Oscar Frossard, in his first address as French Minister of Information, opened the Lyons Fair today with a promise to take the offensive against German propaganda. He said his objective was to "lay bare the lies" and declared France would use only the "voice of truth."

Capt. Gainard Says Nazis Disguised Men in Norway

Flint Skipper Asserts Troops Posed as Civil Seamen

MELROSE, Mass., April 14 (AP).—Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, who skippered the freighter City of Flint, which was captured by the Germans and later released by Norway, said last night in an interview that German soldiers disguised as commercial seamen had been sent into Norway for many months.

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"Accounts of the seizure of Norway say nothing about the Germans who were there before the main invasion," he said. "There is nothing said about the ships with 100 men when only 30 were needed and ships with 500 men when only 100 were needed."

"I predicted this invasion last January," he added, "and I was laughed at. Now I'll make another prediction, and that is that Sweden will be in it before long."

Knox Wants Greenland Under Monroe Doctrine

Major Eliot Says U.S. Should Not Hesitate on Policy

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP).—Col. Frank Knox asserted today that the American government, because of the occupation of Denmark, "should take immediate steps to enforce the Monroe Doctrine with respect to Greenland," which is a Danish colony.

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"One way to do this," the publisher of "The Chicago Daily News" said in a telegram read at the University of Chicago round table broadcast, "would be to co-operate in its temporary absorption by Canada or Newfoundland." An alternative, Col. Knox said, "would be for the United States to assume sovereignty over Greenland and to retain it until the termination of the war."

In another telegram to the round table, Maj. George Fielding Eliot, author and war commentator, declared that the situation of Greenland presented "an excellent opportunity of making clear to the rest of the world that we will neither permit the conquest nor transfer to another non-American power of any European colonial possession in this hemisphere, nor the establishment therein of any new military, naval or air bases."

"There should be no doubt and no hesitation about our policy in such matters," Maj. Eliot asserted, "or our determination to back it by armed force if need be."

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 14-(AP)-POLICE AUTHORITIES TODAY ASKED HOUSEHOLDERS TO CLEAN OUT THEIR CELLARS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE BOMB SHELTERS FOR AT LEAST 70,000 PERSONS.

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AUTHORITIES SAID THAT A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF SHELTERS WOULD BE PROVIDED BY THE MUNICIPALITY BUT THAT IT WAS THE DUTY OF EVERY HOME OWNER TO MAKE ANY SAFE CELLAR AVAILABLE FOR SUCH USE.

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW MINE FIELDS IN THE ENTRANCE TO THE BALTIC AND IN THE BALTIC ITSELF WAS VIEWED IN NAVAL CIRCLES TONIGHT AS PARTLY BLUFF AND IN PART AN ACTUAL THREAT TO THE SUPPLY LINE OF THE NAZI INVADERS OR NORWAY.

MODERN AND WORLD WAR PRECEDENTS SUGGEST THAT ONLY RELATIVELY FEW MINES COULD HAVE BEEN PLACED SINCE TUESDAY IN THE THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES INVOLVED.

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A SINGLE MINE NEVERTHELESS CAN SINK A TRANSPORT AND THUS THE BRITISH MOVE HAS PUT THE BURDEN ON THE GERMAN NAVY OF RISKING SHIPS AND MEN AGAINST THE HIDDEN HAZARDS.

GERMAN CONTROL OF THE SKAGGERAK AND KATTEGAT ENTRANCES TO THE BALTIC HAS BEEN SO TIGHT--AT LEAST UNTIL LAST WEEK'S ALLIED RAIDS--THAT THE MINES APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN PLACED BY SUBMARINES.

ANY SUBMARINE CAN LAY MINES, AND SOME TYPES ARE BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR THE JOB. WHEN THE WAR STARTED BRITAIN HAD 73 UNDERSEA CRAFT BUILT AND BUILDING, AND FRANCE HAD 98, WITH AN AVERAGE CAPACITY OF 20 OR 25 MINES EACH.

ALLOWING FOR LOSSES AND FOR CRAFT TEMPORARILY OUT OF COMMISSION, IT WOULD APPEAR IMPOSSIBLE THAT MORE THAN 3,000 OR 4,000 MINES COULD HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS. THE OUTER SKAGGERAK GATE TO THE BALTIC ALONE IS A SEA AREA OF SOME 7,000 SQUARE MILES.

THE HURRIEDLY CREATED MINE FIELDS JUST REPORTED CONTRAST WITH THE WORLD WAR NORTH SEA BARRAGE ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVIES, WHICH WAS MADE UP OF ABOUT 76,000 MINES. MOST OF THAT WORK WAS DONE BY SURFACE CRAFT.

THOUGH THERE ARE FEW CERTAINTIES, THE ODDS APPEAR AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ALLIED SEA FORCES COULD MAINTAIN A PATROL OF THE 20-MILE WIDE CLEAR CHANNEL REPORTED THROUGH THE SKAGGERAK AGAINST GERMAN AIR ATTACKS.

MILITARY MEN VIEWED THE STATEMENT THAT SUCH A CHANNEL HAD BEEN LEFT AS A CONCESSION TO NEUTRAL SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

IF THE ALLIED FORCES WERE ABLE TO PATROL THE MINE FIELDS WITH SURFACE CRAFT, THEY PRESUMABLY WOULD BE ABLE BY SURFACE VESSELS, SUCH AS WARSHIPS, TO SEVER THE GERMAN LINE OF SUPPLY AND REINFORCEMENT. INSTEAD, RAIDS ON THAT LINE THUS FAR ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT LARGELY IF NOT ENTIRELY BY SUBMARINES.

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE 3,371 AMERICANS IN SCANDINAVIA WERE OFFERED TONIGHT THE FULL ASSISTANCE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN FLEEING THAT AREA, WHICH IS RAPIDLY BECOMING THE MAIN THEATRE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

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THE DEPARTMENT SENT INSTRUCTIONS TO UNITED STATES DIPLOMATS THERE THAT AMERICANS WHO WISHED TO LEAVE SHOULD PROCEED VIA GERMANY TO GENOA, ITALY, FOR EMBARKATION ON AMERICAN VESSELS. SIMULTANEOUSLY IT SOUGHT TRANSIT PERMITS FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

30.24-1671

30.24-1671

MEANWHILE, SECRETARY MORGENTHAU TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN THAT THE "RULE OF REASON" WOULD PREVAIL IN CONNECTION WITH RELEASE OF NORWEGIAN AND DANISH ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ORDERED IMPOUNDED YESTERDAY FOR THEIR SAFE-KEEPING.

UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER, SUCH ASSETS, WHETHER IN MONEY, CREDIT OR OTHERWISE, MAY NOT BE EXPORTED WITHOUT A LICENSE ISSUED BY THE TREASURY HEAD. MORGENTHAU ADVISED PERSONS OR FIRMS TO CONTACT THEIR BANKS IF CONTEMPLATING TRANSACTIONS WHICH MIGHT RUN UP AGAINST THE EMBARGO. THE BANKS, WORKING THROUGH THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, COULD OBTAIN ALL INFORMATION, HE SAID.

AS OF JAN. 1, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID, 1,067 AMERICANS WERE IN NORWAY, 1,752 IN SWEDEN AND 552 IN DENMARK. HOW MANY MAY WANT TO RETURN HOME WAS UNKNOWN. MANY WERE SAID TO BE MARRIED TO SCANDINAVIANS, OR TO HAVE CLOSE RELATIVES THERE, WITH A PROBABILITY THAT THEY WOULD PREFER TO REMAIN.

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AS WAS THE CASE WHEN AMERICANS WERE RETURNED FROM GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY SOON AFTER THE WAR BEGAN, THOSE ABLE TO PAY FOR THEIR TRANSPORTATION WILL BE EXPECTED TO DO SO. FUNDS WILL BE ADVANCED ON PROMISSORY NOTES TO THOSE WHO CANNOT. THE MONEY COMES FROM A SPECIAL FUND CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE BY CONGRESS.

ALL AMERICANS WILL BE REQUIRED TO USE THE OVERLAND ROUTE SOUTH TO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS. THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT, "IN VIEW OF THE DANGERS ATTENDING PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION THROUGH NORTHERN WATERS," NO PASSPORTS WOULD BE VALIDATED FOR SEA VOYAGES DIRECT FROM SCANDINAVIA.

ARRANGEMENTS PREVIOUSLY MADE FOR PASSAGES OF SOME AMERICANS ON THE SCANTIC LINE FREIGHTERS, FLYING FISH AND MORMACSEA, NOW IN NORWEGIAN WATERS, WERE CANCELLED, BUT THE VESSELS WILL BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES WITH THEIR CREWS.

EARLY IN THE DAY, THE DEPARTMENT RECEIVED WORD FROM THE LEGATION AT OSLO, THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL NOW OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS, THAT ALL AMERICANS THERE WERE WELL, SO FAR AS WAS KNOWN.

MRS.J.BORDEN HARRIMAN, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, WHO FOLLOWED THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN ITS SUCCESSIVE EVACUATIONS OF OSLO AND HAMAR, REPORTED BY TELEPHONE VIA STOCKHOLM THAT SHE WOULD CONTINUE TO STICK WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

FROM COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, MINISTER RAY ATHERTON REPORTED THAT ALL WAS QUIET AND ALL AMERICANS SAFE.

SM636PES

(ADVANCE FOR A M S OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14)

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ANNIVERSARY OF F.D.R.'S PEACE EFFORTS,
FINDS HIM STILL SEEKING WAYS TO END WAR

- - -

APR 15 1940

PRESIDENT AND HULL APPARENTLY CONVINCED
PEACE ROLE OF U.S. WILL BE GREATER
IF IT STAYS OUT OF WAR (1600)

- - -

BY ANDRUE BERDING

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,APRIL 13-(AP)-WAR HAS LEFT UNCHANGED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WILLINGNESS, STATED ONE YEAR AGO ON APRIL 14,

TO TAKE PART IN DISCUSSIONS DEALING WITH DISARMAMENT AND ECONOMIC ORDER THAT MIGHT ASSURE PEACE.

ON APRIL 14 HE TELEGRAPHED HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, APPEALING TO THEM FOR PEACE AND ASSURING THEM OF THE UNITED STATES' READINESS TO COLLABORATE IN THE ECONOMIC AND DISARMAMENT FIELDS TOWARD PEACE, BUT NOT IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

TODAY, DESPITE HIS APPEALS, REITERATED LATER IN DIRECT MESSAGES TO HITLER AND PRESIDENT MOSCICKI OF POLAND, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LOOKS OUT ON A EUROPE ENGAGED IN BITTER STRUGGLE.

FROM THE COCKPIT, HIS SPECIAL FACT-GATHERING ENVOY, SUMNER WELLES, HAS RETURNED, BRINGING WITH HIM THE VIEW THAT THERE IS "SCANT IMMEDIATE PROSPECT" FOR A JUST, STABLE AND LASTING PEACE.

MEANTIME, SECRETARY HULL IS SOUNDING OUT 55 NEUTRAL AND BELLIGERENT NATIONS TO LINE THEM UP WITH ADVANCE COMMITMENTS TO A LIBERAL ECONOMIC ORDER TO FOLLOW THE WAR.

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THE WAR HAS FORCED MANY NATIONS, BELLIGERENT OR NEUTRAL, TO CHANGE THEIR LIBERAL COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS TO THOSE OF GOVERNMENT REGULATED, HIGH-TRADE-BARRIER, ARTIFICIALLY-CONTROLLED METHODS..

HE WANTS THEM TO SAY IN ADVANCE THAT WHEN THE MILITARY FIGHTING IS OVER, THE ECONOMIC FIGHTING WILL CEASE TOO.

AND AT THE VATICAN, MYRON C.TAYLOR, SPECIAL AMBASSADOR OF THE PRESIDENT, IS COORDINATING PEACE EFFORTS WITH THE POPE.

THE YEAR SINCE LAST APRIL 14 WAS ONE-THIRD PEACEFUL AND TWO-THIRDS WARLIKE AND PRODUCED TWO DIFFERENT LINES OF THOUGHT IN AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

IN THE PEACE THAT PRECEDED THE WAR, A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OFFICIALS FELT THAT AMERICA'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR WAS INEVITABLE, AND ALL THAT REMAINED TO BE DETERMINED WAS WHEN.

SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, HOWEVER, OFFICIALS, ALMOST WITH UNANIMITY, BELIEVE THE UNITED STATES WILL STAY OUT.

THE PERIOD OF PEACE WAS MARKED BY STRONG EFFORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO CHANGE THE NEUTRALITY ACT--UNSUCCESSFULLY. SEEING THE WAR COMING, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY HULL BELIEVED THAT THE NEUTRALITY ACT AS IT STOOD WAS DANGEROUS.

CASH-AND-CARRY RESTRICTIONS HAVING LAPSED ON MAY 1, AMERICAN SHIPS WERE PERMITTED TO CARRY ANYTHING THEY CHOSE EXCEPT AMERICAN MUNITIONS INTO PERILOUS EUROPEAN WATERS. BUT NO AMERICAN ARMS, MUNITIONS OR IMPLEMENTS OF WAR COULD BE SHIPPED TO ANY BELLIGERENT.

BELIEVING THAT AN ALLIED VICTORY WOULD BE SAFER FOR THE UNITED STATES THAN A GERMAN TRIUMPH, THE ADMINISTRATION WANTED THIS EMBARGO LIFTED SO ARMS COULD BE SHIPPED TO THE ALLIES WHOSE COMMAND OF THE SEAS WOULD ASSURE DELIVERY.

AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS FELL IN WITH THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLANS AND LIFTED THE EMBARGO, ALTHOUGH IT COMPROMISED TO THE EXTENT OF INSISTING UPON A VERY DRASTIC FORM OF CASH AND CARRY WHICH PUTS A GREATER STRAIN ON ALLIED SHIPPING AND CREDIT.

APR 15 1940

TO THE SURPRISE OF OFFICIALS, THE NEUTRALITY ACT HAS MET ON THE WHOLE WITH SATISFACTION FROM ALL SIDES;

FROM THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WHICH BELIEVES ITSELF BETTER PROTECTED AGAINST THE WAR;

FROM THE ALLIES BECAUSE THE ARMAMENTS MARKETS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE NOW OPEN TO THEM;

30.24-1673

30.24-1673

AND FROM GERMANY WHICH IS PLEASED WITH THE DAM AGAINST THE FLOW OF CREDIT TO THE ALLIES, AND WITH THE FACTS THAT AMERICAN SHIPS WILL NOT AID IN CARRYING GOODS TO THE ALLIES NOR AMERICAN CITIZENS TRAVEL ON ALLIED VESSELS, THUS AVOIDING THE KINDS OF INCIDENTS WHICH LED TO UNITED STATES ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY IN 1917.

THE WAR HAS PUZZLED THE AVERAGE AMERICAN BECAUSE IT IS NOT THE WAR HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE. IN HIS OWN MIND HE HAD THE BATTLE LINES NEATLY AND CLEARLY DRAWN BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON ONE SIDE AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY, AND PERHAPS JAPAN, ON THE OTHER.

BUT WHEN COMMUNIST RUSSIA VIRTUALLY CAME IN ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY, AND FASCIST ITALY AND JAPAN STAYED OUT, THE PICTURE BECAME SO BLURRED HE FELT HE HAD BETTER STAY AS FAR AWAY FROM IT AS POSSIBLE.

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AT PRESENT, THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION SEEMS TO HAVE THE SAME AMBITION AS THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON--TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE EVENTUAL PEACE--BUT THE MEANS TOWARD THAT END ARE DIFFERENT.

THE PAPERS OF WILSON'S SECRETARY OF STATE, ROBERT LANSING, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, SHOW THAT LANSING WANTED THE UNITED STATES TO GET INTO THE WAR ON THE GROUNDS THAT HER INFLUENCE AT THE PEACE TABLE WOULD THEN BE GREAT; AND BY PROVING A GENEROUS ENEMY TO GERMANY AND PLACING A RESTRAINING HAND ON THE ALLIES SHE COULD BRING ABOUT A PEACE THAT WOULD LAST.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY HULL, HOWEVER, SEEM MORE CONVINCED THAT THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES WILL BE GREATER AT THE PEACE IF SHE STAYS OUT OF THE WAR. DURING THE COURSE OF THE WAR, THEIR VIEW IS, THE UNITED STATES MUST BE WELL-PREPARED AND MUST KEEP ITS MILITARY AND ECONOMIC FORCES INTACT SO THAT WHEN PEACE COMES SHE WILL BE STRONG ENOUGH TO PLAY WHATEVER PART IS CAST FOR HER.

THESE LAST EIGHT MONTHS HAVE BROUGHT A SERIES OF DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ALLIES, PARTICULARLY BRITAIN, BUT NONE SUFFICIENTLY ACUTE TO DISTURB RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

BRITAIN'S GESTURE IN SENDING AN ADVISER TO THE UNITED STATES TO ASSIST IN NEGOTIATIONS TO SETTLE DISPUTES ARISING OVER WHAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT REGARDED AS VIOLATIONS OF ITS RIGHTS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW PROVED ON THE WHOLE A WISE MOVE.

THE NEUTRALITY ACT, KEEPING AMERICAN SHIPS OUT OF COMBAT WATERS, HAS PRECLUDED, ON THE OTHER HAND, INCIDENTS PARALLEL TO THOSE WHICH SO STRAINED GERMAN-UNITED STATES RELATIONS FROM 1915 TO 1917. IN FACT, THERE HAS EVEN BEEN SOME TALK OF RETURNING AN AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, A POST VACANT SINCE THE RECALL OF HUGH R. WILSON IN NOVEMBER, 1938.

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BUT THERE ARE RELATIVELY FEW RELATIONS OF ANY KIND BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY TODAY. COMMERCE HAS BEEN ALL BUT CUT OFF, ALTHOUGH IT STILL FLOURISHES WITH THE ALLIES. SEA COMMUNICATION DOES NOT EXIST, ALTHOUGH IT CONTINUES ON A LARGE SCALE WITH THE ALLIES. BUSINESS CONTACTS HAVE JUST ABOUT SNAPPED, BUT BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS WITH THE ALLIES, EVEN ON A SHORT-TIME CREDIT BASIS AS BETWEEN COMPANY AND COMPANY, GO ON AS BEFORE. ONLY RADIO AND CABLE COMMUNICATIONS WITH GERMANY HAVE NOT BEEN INTERRUPTED.

MANY OFFICIALS HERE BELIEVE THAT THE LONGER THE WAR LASTS THE GREATER WILL BE THE CHANCES OF THE UNITED STATES BEING DRAWN INTO IT. ONE OF THEM PUT THE CHANCES IN MATHEMATICAL RATIOS LIKE THIS:

IF THE WAR LASTS ONE YEAR THE CHANCES OF AMERICA GETTING INTO IT ARE ONE IN 20. IF THE WAR LASTS TWO YEARS THE CHANCES ARE ONE IN 10. IF THE WAR LASTS THREE YEARS THE CHANCES ARE ONE IN 5. IF THE WAR LASTS FOUR YEARS THE CHANCES ARE EVEN. IF THE WAR LASTS FIVE YEARS THE CHANCES ARE TWO TO ONE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14. SENT APRIL 7.)

P1050PES

MANAGING EDITORS

SUNDAY EDITORS

WASHINGTON--BERDING'S ANNIVERSARY OF FDR'S PEACE EFFORTS, MOVED IN ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14, TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER 21ST GRAPH:

XXX AS FAR AWAY FROM IT AS POSSIBLE.

THE STIRRING EVENTS OF THIS WEEK--CARRYING THE WAR FAR TO THE NORTH AGAIN WITH THE CLASH OF GERMAN AND BRITISH FORCES OVER NORWAY--STRENGTHENED THAT RESOLVE TO STAY OUT.

AT PRESENT, THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION ETC., PICKING UP AT 22ND GRAPH.

THE A.P.

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S BASIS FOR PEACE WAS AN IDEALISTIC ONE CENTERING AROUND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES WOULD TAKE PART.

APR 15 1940

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BASIS FOR PEACE IS A CONCRETE ONE CENTERING LARGELY AROUND ECONOMICS, AND IT IS HERE THAT HE IS PREPARING FOR THE UNITED STATES TO PLAY HER GREAT ROLE.

OF ALL THE SPEECHES MADE HERE IN RECENT MONTHS, PERHAPS NONE HAS ATTRACTED MORE COMMENT IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES THAN THAT RECENTLY DELIVERED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ADOLF A.BERLE, JR., IN WHICH HE HINTED AT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF THE WAR MIGHT BE WILLING TO SEND SOME OF ITS GOLD TO EUROPE AND OPEN FEDERAL RESERVE CREDITS FOR THE PURCHASE OF AMERICAN GOODS BY EUROPEAN NATIONS.

BERLE, WHO IS CLOSE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND IS THE LAST REMAINING MEMBER OF THE ORIGINAL SO-CALLED BRAIN TRUST, ALSO SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INTERNATIONAL POOLING OF TRANSPORTATION AND BANKING TO ENABLE EUROPE TO RECOVER THROUGH PURCHASES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURED AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

THIS IS ADVANCED THINKING, BUT IT FOLLOWS THE GENERAL LINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S WILLINGNESS TO MAKE USE OF AMERICA'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES TO BRING PEACE TO EUROPE EARLIER THAN WOULD BE THE CASE IF AMERICA REMAINED UTTERLY ALOOF.

WILL NEXT APRIL 14 FIND THE UNITED STATES ANY CLOSER TO THE WAR THAN IT IS TODAY?

APR 15 1940

MUCH WILL DEPEND UPON THE COURSE OF THE WAR.

IF THE ALLIES SHOULD BE DEFINITELY LOSING, THE UNITED STATES, ALARMED AT THE POSSIBLE OUTCOME, MIGHT FIND SOME FORM OF COOPERATION WITH THEM. BUT IT IS REASONABLE TO SAY THAT MILITARY COOPERATION WILL BE THE LAST TO BE SUGGESTED.

TOWARD THE END OF THIS CALENDAR YEAR, THE WAR CONTINUING, PRESS-

30.24-1675

URE WILL BEGIN TO BE FELT FROM THE ALLIES, SOME OFFICIALS FEEL, FOR THE OPENING OF CREDITS. THE UNITED STATES HAS SET TWO PRECEDENTS FOR CREDITS TO BELLIGERENTS--TWO SEPARATE CREDITS TOTALLING $45,000,000 TO CHINA, AND TWO SEPARATE CREDITS, TOTALLING $30,000,000, TO FINLAND.

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NEITHER OF THESE NATIONS IS MENTIONED IN THE NEUTRALITY ACT, BUT THEY WERE BELLIGERENTS JUST THE SAME, AND THE CREDITS TO THEM MAY BE CONSTRUED AS SHOWING THE WAY FOR CREDITS TO THE ALLIES.

WHETHER CONGRESS WILL YIELD ON THIS POINT AT THE 1941 SESSION IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY, BECAUSE THE CONDITIONS ARE YET UNCERTAIN AND THE COMPOSITION OF THAT CONGRESS ITSELF IS UNKNOWN.

WX (ASNED)

APRIL-14

SEA WARFARE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AS REPORTED FROM BOTH SIDES, FOLLOWING ARE THE GERMAN AND ALLIED NAVAL LOSSES IN THE SCANDINAVIAN CAMPAIGN:

APR 15 1940

GERMAN LOSSES, OFFICIALLY ADMITTED:

CRUISERS BLUCHER AND KARLSRUHE, BOTH BY NORWEGIAN COASTAL BATTERIES TUESDAY.

GERMAN LOSSES CLAIMED BY BRITISH:

POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL SCHEER "SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED" BY BRITISH SUBMARINE, Thursday

GERMAN CRUISER, BELIEVED TO BE THE KARLSRUHE, TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE, Tuesday through Germain

AT LEAST EIGHT DESTROYERS, SEVEN OF THEM IN SATURDAY'S BRITISH RAID ON NARVIK, NORWAY, THE OTHER ONE IN THE FIRST NARVIK FIGHT LAST WEDNESDAY.

SEVERAL U-BOATS, ONE MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY AS SUNK BY THE DESTROYER ZULU.

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SEVEN SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK IN NARVIK WEDNESDAY BY BRITISH DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL TRANSPORTS OR SUPPLY SHIPS:
TANKER POSEIDONIA, 3,911 TONS.

AUGUST ELONHARDT, 2,593 TONS.

KRETA, 2,359 TONS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 5,261 TONS.

IONIA, 3,102 TONS.

ANBARES, 2,593 TONS.

NOORSUND, 321 TONS.

AN 8,000-TON MUNITIONS SHIP.

THREE UNIDENTIFIED GERMAN SHIPS, ONE ABOUT 4,000 TONS.

FOUR OTHER GERMAN SHIPS HIT BY TORPEDOES.

ALSTER, 8,514 TONS, AND TRAWLERS FRIESLAND, NORDLAND

APR 15 1940

AND BLANKENBERG, ALL CAPTURED.

TANKER SKAGERRAK, 6,044 TONS, AND STEAMER MAINE, 7,624 TONS, SCUTTLED BY OWN CREWS TO AVOID CAPTURE.

TANKER KATTEGAT "REPORTED SUNK BY THE NORWEGIANS."

BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST, 26,000 TONS, DAMAGED IN FIGHT WITH BATTLE CRUISER RENOWN.

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TWO CRUISERS HIT BY AIR BOMBS AT BERGEN AND "AND NOT SEEN SINCE."

ONE DESTROYER HIT BY TORPEDO AT TRONDHEIM.

ONE 5,000-TON SUPPLY SHIP BELIEVED HIT BY AIR BOMBS.

BRITISH LOSSES, OFFICIALLY ADMITTED: APR 15 1940

DESTROYERS GURKHA, SUNK BY AERIAL BOMBS; HARDY AND HUNTER, LOST IN NARVIK FIGHT WEDNESDAY; GLOWORM SUNK BY GERMAN SURFACE UNITS IN NORTH SEA MONDAY.

BATTLESHIP RODNEY, 33,900 TONS, DAMAGED BY AERIAL BOMB ON TUESDAY; BATTLECRUISER RENOWN, 32,000 TONS, DAMAGED IN FIGHT WITH SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU TUESDAY; CRUISER AURORA, 5,270 TONS, DAMAGED BY AERIAL BOMBS TUESDAY; AND AT LEAST FIVE DESTROYERS DAMAGED IN THE RAIDS ON NARVIK.

BRITISH LOSSES CLAIMED BY GERMANY:

SEVEN DESTROYERS, INCLUDING DESTROYER COSSACK, BURNED AND STRANDED IN SATURDAY'S NARVIK RAID.

THREE OR MORE SUBMARINES SUNK.

ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, FOUR BATTLESHIPS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, THREE CRUISERS, TWO TRANSPORTS, TWO OR MORE DESTROYERS AND TWO UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS, ALL DAMAGED, mostly by air bombs

FIVE BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS CAPTURED AT BERGEN.

APR 15 1940

NORWEGIAN LOSSES, UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED:

CRUISERS NORGE AND EIDSVOLD DESTROYER AND TWO SUBMARINES, ALL SUNK TUESDAY.

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30-24-1677

UNDATED TROOPS-MINES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE REPORTED MOVEMENT OF FRESH GERMAN TROOPS TO NORWAY DESPITE THE MIGHT OF THE BRITISH FLEET AND WHAT THE BRITISH CLAIM TO BE THE LARGEST MINE FIELD EVER LAID POSED A TOUGH QUESTION TODAY FOR "ARM-CHAIR STRATEGISTS" ATTEMPTING TO FOLLOW THE RAPIDLY-CHANGING BATTLE FOR SUPREMACY IN NORWAY.

REFUGEES FROM THE BATTLE AREA SOUTH OF OSLO SAID IN SWEDEN THAT NEW UNITS OF GERMAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAD LANDED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) AT THE HEAD OF THE SKAGERRAK WHICH BRITAIN HAD DECLARED TO BE MINED. AND IN BERLIN, GERMAN OFFICIALS REPORTED THAT "LARGE NUMBERS" OF TROOPS WERE ARRIVING IN OSLO.

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THE BRITISH, HOWEVER, HAVE REPORTED LAYING MINES IN THE SKAGERRAK AND THE KATTEGAT, TWO ARMS OF WATER BETWEEN DENMARK AND HER SCANDINAVIAN NEIGHBORS, AND ONE AUTHORITY ESTIMATED THE MINES IN NORWEGIAN AND NORTH SEA WATERS CONSTITUTED THE BIGGEST FIELD OF MINES EVER PUT DOWN. IT WAS SAID IN LONDON TO EXTEND 420 MILES.

GERMAN OFFICIALS WERE SCORNFUL OF BRITAIN'S CLAIMS THAT SHE HAD MINED THE SKAGERRAK AND KATTEGAT TO BOTTLE UP GERMAN SHIPPING AND NAVAL VESSELS, AND SAID THEY WERE GOING RIGHT AHEAD WITH THEIR TROOP MOVEMENTS.

GERMANY ALSO HAS BEEN REPORTED USING LARGE AERIAL TRANSPORTS TO SPEED TROOPS TO NORWEGIAN AREAS, FLYING OVER THE MINED AREAS AND PUTTING THE BURDEN OF STOPPING THEM ON BRITAIN'S AIRMEN. SOME SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS SAID THE GERMAN TRANSPORTS WERE TAKING OFF FROM THEIR NEW DANISH BASES, MUCH NEARER THE BATTLE ZONES.

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ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14

32ND WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APR 15 1940

(ADVANCE)...APRIL 7--BRITAIN AND FRANCE ANNOUNCE THEY HAVE LAID THREE MINE FIELDS OFF NORWAY TO HALT GERMAN USE OF NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS TO CARRY SCANDINAVIAN IRON ORE TO THE REICH. THIRTEEN WARPLANES, SEVEN BRITISH AND SIX GERMAN, REPORTED SHOT DOWN IN COMBATS OVER NORTH SEA AND WESTERN FRONT.

APRIL 8--NORWAY FORMALLY PROTESTS AGAINST ALLIED MINE LAYING; BRITISH SUBMARINE TORPEDOES GERMAN TRANSPORT RIO DE JANEIRO IN SKAGERRAK, 300 DROWNED; BRITISH DESTROYER GLOWWORM SUNK IN ACTION WITH GERMANS OFF NORWEGIAN COAST; LARGE FLOTILLAS OF GERMAN WARSHIPS SEEN MOVING OUT OF KATTEGAT INTO SKAGERRAK.

APRIL 9---DENMARK SUBMITS UNDER PROTEST TO LIGHTNING "PROTECTIVE" OCCUPATION BY NAZIS; ALLIES PLEDGE FULL SUPPORT TO NORWAY AS GERMANS CAPTURE OSLO AND OTHER NORWEGIAN KEY POINTS WITH ADMITTED LOSS OF TWO CRUISERS WHILE SINKING THREE NORWEGIAN WARSHIPS; IN WIDESPREAD ACTION OFF NORWEGIAN COAST BRITISH ADMIT LOSING THREE DESTROYERS AND DAMAGE TO TWO CAPITAL SHIPS AND ONE CRUISER; THEY CLAIM SINKING SEVERAL GERMAN DESTROYERS, SUBMARINES AND AT LEAST SIX TROOP AND SUPPLY SHIPS BESIDES DAMAGING THE BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST; GERMANS ADMIT NO LOSSES BUT CLAIM SINKING FOUR BRITISH DESTROYERS.

APRIL 10--NORWEGIANS, ORGANIZING FOR RESISTANCE, CLAIM RECAPTURE OF ELVERUM, SECOND REFUGE OF NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT AFTER LOSS OF OSLO, 80 MILES TO THE SOUTH; BRITISH CLAIM THEIR PLANES SANK TWO GERMAN

CRUISERS AT BERGEN. GERMANS SAID THEY SANK TWO MORE BRITISH DESTROYERS OFF NARVIK.

APRIL 11--KING HAAKON PLEDGES NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE AGAINST INVADERS, COOPERATION WITH ALLIES; HAAKON AND CROWN PRINCE OLAV HAVE NARROW ESCAPE WHEN NAZI PLANES BOMB THEIR TEMPORARY REFUGE AT NYBERGSUND; BRITISH SEIZE FAROE ISLANDS, SAY THAT WILL BE RETURNED TO DENMARK WHEN SHE IS FREE FROM NAZI DOMINATION; SIX TO EIGHT MORE GERMAN TROOP AND SUPPLY SHIPS REPORTED DESTROYED IN KATTEGAT; BRITISH PLANES ATTACK TRONDHEIM AND STAVANGER, GERMAN OCCUPIED NORWEGIAN BASES; CHURCHILL THRILLS COMMONS WITH SPEECH RECOUNTING NAVY AND AIRFORCE EXPLOITS IN SCANDINAVIAN WATERS, SAYS THEY WERE AS GLORIOUS AS ANY IN BRITISH HISTORY.

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APRIL 12--BRITISH SAY ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS SANK 8,000-TON SUPPLY SHIP IN GERMAN CONVOY IN KATTEGAT, AIR MINISTRY REPORTS EIGHT BRITISH PLANES SHOT DOWN DURING DAY'S HEAVY FIGHTING ALONG COAST, CLAIMS GERMANS LOST AT LEAST FOUR FIGHTING PLANES; GERMANS ALSO PLACE BRITISH PLANE LOSSES AT EIGHT BUT REPORT NO NAZI PLANE LOSSES; NORWAY'S FIGHTERS STRIVE TO COMPLETE RING OF STEEL AROUND GERMAN-OCCUPIED OSLO, SEVEN GERMAN WARSHIPS REPORTED BOTTLED UP IN OSLO FJORD; BRITAIN FILLS KATTEGAT AND SKAGERRAK WITH MINES; GERMAN-ALLIED CANNON THUNDER IN DUEL ALONG WESTERN FRONT; PREMIER PEHR ALBIN HANSSON REAFFIRMS SWEDEN'S DETERMINATION TO DEFEND HER NEUTRALITY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY APRIL 14, MOVED APRIL 12)

FD1113PES

UNDATED--FIRST ADD 32ND WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY (BY AP) XXX HER NEUTRALITY.

APRIL 13--BRITISH ADMIRALTY REPORTS SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK IN SECOND BATTLE AT NARVIK HARBOR IN FOUR DAYS; KING GEORGE VI IN BROADCAST MESSAGE TELLS KING HAAKON THAT ALLIES ARE "BRINGING ALL HELP IN THEIR POWER"; BRITISH MILITARY STRATEGISTS BROADCAST ADVICE TO NORWEGIANS ON HOW TO IMPEDE GERMAN ADVANCE; BRITISH AIR FLEET BOMBS VARIOUS GERMAN POSITIONS IN NORWAY; GERMANS CHALLENGE FOES TO BREAK HOLD ON NORWAY AND DENMARK, ASSERT FRESH TROOPS REACHING OSLO IN "LARGE NUMBERS"; NAZIS CLAIM THEIR PLANES SANK TWO BRITISH SUBMARINES IN NORTH SEA; NORWEGIAN REFUGEES REPORT FRESH GERMAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES SMASHED WAY THROUGH NORWEGIAN DEFENSE RING AROUND OSLO; FRENCH HIGH COMMAND SAYS GERMAN INFANTRY ATTACK ON WESTERN FRONT SECTOR NEAR LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER BEATEN OFF; THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM TAKE FRESH STEPS TO PRESERVE NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE.

P653PES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14)

APR 15 1940

LEAD HITLER BIRTHDAY

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

(ADVANCE)...BERLIN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--ADOLF HITLER APPROACHES HIS FIFTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY WITH GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR STRIVING TO GIVE HIM A PRESENT OF TWO SCANDANAVIAN KINGDOMS, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

WHEN THE NAZI LEADER BECOMES 51 ON APRIL 20, A TEMPESTUOUS YEAR WILL LIE BEHIND HIM --

A YEAR OF GREATER GERMANY BEING MADE EVEN GREATER ---

30.24-1679

30.24-1679

A YEAR WHEN PRECARIOUS PEACE SUDDENLY GAVE WAY TO WAR ---

A YEAR OF NEW LINE-UPS IN TURBULENT EUROPE ---

A YEAR OF FIGHTING OFF STRANGULATION BY THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

NEWEST IN THE EPOCH-MAKING DEVELOPMENTS SINCE HITLER'S LAST BIRTHDAY WAS THE SUDDEN THRUST INTO SCANDINAVIA.

DENMARK CAPITULATED QUIETLY BUT NORWAY, AT FIRST REELING UNDER THE SUDDEN OCCUPATION OF STRATEGIC CITIES BY THE GERMANS, MUSTERED HER STRENGTH AND LOOKED TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO AID HER FIGHT AGAINST CONQUEST.

GERMANS, DAILY ASSURED BY THEIR OFFICIALS THAT GERMAN SUCCESSES IN NORWAY WERE CONTINUING, FELT SURE NOTHING WOULD KEEP THEIR FORCES FROM ADDING NORWAY TO THE TRIUMPHS TO BE CELEBRATED WITH THE FUEHRER'S ANNIVERSARY.

THE BIRTHDAY, AS HAS BEEN CUSTOMERY SINCE 1933, WILL BE AN OCCASION FOR NATION-WIDE CELEBRATION.

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BUT IT WILL BE X X ETC., PICKING UP 2ND GRAPH PREV. AND SUBSTITUTING FOLLOWING FOR 13TH GRAPH WHICH BEGINS "5. ATTEMPTS TO WIDEN,": 5. GERMANY DECIDED TO TAKE DENMARK AND NORWAY UNDER HER "PROTECTION" IN APRIL IN A MOVE NAZIS CONTENDED FORESTALLED A BRITISH PLAN TO ESTABLISH BASES ON SCANDINAVIAN SOIL FOR USE AGAINST GERMANY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14, MOVED APRIL 12)

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14)

- - -

HITLER DWELLS UPON MANY CONQUESTS

AS HE APPROACHES 51ST BIRTHDAY

- - -

CELEBRATION NEXT SATURDAY BE MARKED BY SIMPLICITY

47.31 APR 15 1940

- - -

PEOPLE URGED TO GIVE HIM GIFTS

OF METAL TO PUSH WAR (825)

- - -

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

(ADVANCE) BERLIN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-REICHS-FUEHRER ADOLF HITLER'S FIFTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY, ON APRIL 20, WILL BE THE OCCASION, AS HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY SINCE 1933, FOR NATION-WIDE CELEBRATION.

BUT IT WILL BE WAR-TIME FESTIVITY, WITH THE RESTRICTIONS UPON HILARITY, POMP, AND SPENDOR THAT RESULT NATURALLY FROM THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE TIMES. SO FAR AS CAN BE LEARNED IN ADVANCE, THE OBSERVANCE WILL BE CHARACTERIZED BY SPARTAN SIMPLICITY.

A YEAR AGO, BERLIN SAW THE MOST MAGNIFICENT BIRTHDAY DISPLAY SINCE THE DAYS OF EMPEROR WILHELM II. THE NEW TRIUMPHAL ROAD THROUGH THE TIERGARTEN HAD BEEN COMPLETED AND THE BIGGEST MILITARY PARADE IN NAZI HISTORY MARCHED BY THE FUEHRER, GERMANY'S SUPREME WAR LORD.

THE MIGHT OF THE REJUVENATED EMPIRE WAS DEMONSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT SLOVAK CHIEF OF STATE JOSEPH TISO, REPRESENTING A NATION

THAT HAD RECENTLY COME UNDER THE PROTECTION OF NAZI GERMANY, AND CZECH CHIEF OF STATE EMIL HACHA, REPRESENTING THE GERMAN PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA, SAT IN THE HITLER GRAND STAND.

OPPOSITE THEM THE WHOLE DIPLOMATIC CORPS WAS ARRAYED, WITH PAPAL NUNCIO CESARE ORSENIGO AS DOYEN ATTENDING THIS MILITARY SPECTACLE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

AS ONE LOOKED FURTHER ON THE "VIA TRIUMPHALIS" THE FLAG OF DANZIG, OMINOUSLY INTERSPERSED AMONG THOSE OF OTHER GERMAN CITIES, SEEMED TO REVEAL FUTURE EVENTS IN THE OFFING: WHILE THAT OF MEMEL SHOWED THAT HITLER HAD SCARCELY A MONTH PREVIOUSLY GAINED ANOTHER VICTORY BY PREVAILING UPON LITHUANIA TO RESTORE THE MEMELLAND TO ITS ONE-TIME OWNERS.

THE POLISH AMBASSADOR, JOSEPH LIPSKI, ON THAT DAY SAT PEACE-FULLY IN THE DIPLOMATIC BOX BESIDE DOYEN ORSENIGO. THE HUGE HOWITZERS AND "BIG BERTHAS" AND SUPER-TANKS AND POWERFUL ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS SEEMED TO ROLL BY MORE AS A DEMONSTRATION OF POWER THAN AS A THREAT OF IMPENDING WAR.

APR 15 1940

COMPARED WITH A YEAR AGO, ADOLF HITLER'S MIND MAY DWELL UPON:

1. UNDER HIM AS SUPREME COMMANDER THE SIEGRIED LINE WAS COM-PLETED JUST IN TIME BEFORE THE CONFLICT WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE BROKE OUT.

2. DANZIG VOTED TO BECOME PART OF THE GERMAN REICH.

3. A "BLITZKRIEG" (LIGHTNING WAR) IN POLAND NOT ONLY RESTORED TO GERMANY THOSE SECTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND WHICH HAD BEEN PART OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE BEFORE 1914, BUT CONQUERED THE POLISH RE-PUBLIC ITSELF.

4. SOVIET RUSSIA, WHICH FOR MONTHS HAD BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH MILITARY COMMISSIONS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, SUDDENLY ABOUT-FACED AND BECAME THE VIRTUAL ALLY OF GERMANY. ITALY PROVED A NON-WAR-WAGING PARTNER OF THE REICH, ASSISTING GERMANY BY ITS TECHNICAL "NEUTRALITY" PROBABLY MORE THAN BY ACTIVE BELLIGERANCY.

5. ATTEMPTS TO WIDEN THE AREA OF COMBAT BY INVOLVING THE SCANDINAVIAN STATES SEEMED DOOMED TO FAILURE WHEN SOVIET RUSSIA WAS ABLE IN MARCH 1940 TO IMPOSE ITS TERMS UPON FINLAND DESPITE THAT LITTLE REPUBLIC'S GALLANT FIGHT.

6. SUBMARINE RAIDERS VENTURING EVEN INTO SCAPA FLOW FIRED THE IMAGINATION OF GERMAN YOUTH AS DID REPEATED AIR RAIDS OVER ENGLAND, CULMINATING IN A SUCCESSFUL AIR ATTACK UPON SCAPA FLOW.

7. MUSSOLINI APPARENTLY SHOWED HIS SOLIDARITY WITH HIS NAZI COLLEAGUE BY MEETING THE FUEHRER ON THE BRENNER PASS ON MARCH 18.

8. THE SIEGFRIED LINE UNTIL TODAY HAS SUCCESSFULLY PREVENTED ENEMY FORCES FROM PENETRATING INTO GERMANY.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LEDGE STANDS THE SEVEREST WINTER THAT EUROPE HAS HAD IN GENERATIONS. INCALCULABLE DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE BY FROST AND FLOODS, IN A COUNTRY WHICH IS LIVING SO CLOSE TO THE GASTRONOMIC BORDER LINE THAT EVERY ADVERSE DEVIATION FROM NORMAL CROPS CREATES A SEVERE PROBLEM.

HITLER, WHOSE GREATEST LOVE IS ARCHITECTURE, HAS HAD TO HOLD IN ABEYANCE MANY OF HIS PET PROJECTS FOR THE MONUMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION OF BERLIN AND OTHER CENTERS.

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GERMANY'S OVERSEAS TRADE HAS ALMOST COME TO A STANDSTILL. IN CONSEQUENCE, THE IMPORTATION OF RAW MATERIALS HAS BECOME CORRESPOND-

30.24-1681

INGLY DIFFICULT, ALTHOUGH IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THE REICH, ANTICIPATING WAR, HAS LAID UP VAST RESERVES, AND THAT RUSSIA, ITALY, AND THE BALKAN STATES ARE ABLE TO TRADE WITH GERMANY.

INDICATIVE OF GERMANY'S CRYING NEED FOR CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS IS THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY GIFT TO THE FUEHRER: EVERY CITIZEN, RICH OR POOR, EXALTED OR HUMBLE HAS BEEN URGED BY FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, THE REICH'S NUMBER TWO MAN AND DICTATOR OF THE FOUR YEAR PLAN FOR ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY, TO YIELD UP AS A BIRTHDAY GIFT TO THE FUEHRER, WHATEVER HE CAN SPARE IN THE WAY OF OBJECTS MADE OF BRONZE, COPPER, NICKEL LEAD, AND BRASS.

IN OTHER YEARS IT WAS LEFT TO THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES TO SEND SUCH GIFTS AS THEY MIGHT DEEM PROPER TO SHOW THEIR LOVE FOR THEIR FUEHRER.

BRONZE, COPPER NICKEL, TIN, BRASS--THESE ARE THE METALS NEEDED FOR CONDUCTING ACTIVE WARFARE. HITLER SPOKESMEN HAVE STATED AGAIN AND AGAIN THAT ARMS WOULD BE SPEAKING DURING THE WEEKS TO COME, AND THAT ALL PEACE TALK WAS JUST SO MUCH NONSENSE.

THE METALS PRESENTED TO ADOLF HITLER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS FIFTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY WILL BEAR ELOQUENT TESTIMONY OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE NAZI REGIME TO JUSTIFY DER FUEHRER'S HOPE, EXPRESSED IN HIS NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE "MAY THE YEAR 1940 BRING THE DECISION--IT WILL MEAN OUR VICTORY, COME WHAT MAY."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14. SENT APRIL 6)

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30-24-1681

British Land in Norway, Capture Narvik; Roosevelt Ready to Meet Force by Force; Stark Calls for 25% Increase in U.S. Navy

London Announces---

Fierce Bomb Raid, 'Gas' Dump Fired

By Hugh Wagnon

Former Chief, Baltimore Associated Press Bureau

London, April 15—Great Britain announced today that she had landed soldiers at "several points" in Norway to press the war against the German invaders while her navy and air force hurled new bolts at the Nazis in widespread sections in and around Scandinavia.

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(Norwegian reports to Stockholm said British forces had landed at Narvik under the protection of naval shellfire, which drove the Germans from that northern Norwegian ore port into the mountainous interior. The British warships which raided Narvik on Saturday, apparently preparatory to a landing by British soldiers or marines, were said to have the city under control of their guns.

(These reports, from the Norwegian radio at the port of Bodo, south of Narvik, followed a Norwegian Army com-

munique reporting that Norwegian troops north and west of Narvik were ready to attack the Germans. The Norwegian commander said the German forces had retreated hastily and were believed to be incapable of strongly resisting the Norwegians who, he said, are now fully mobilized in the north.)

Mines Laid, More Ships Sunk, Air Raids Made

The brief statement in a joint War Office-Admiralty communique that British troops are on Norwegian soil capped a week end crammed with these reports by the British:

1. The laying of a huge mine barricade across the entire German Baltic coast from Kiel Bay to Lithuania.

2. The torpedoing of the 10,000-ton German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer by the British submarine Spearfish. The Admiralty did not say whether the Admiral Scheer was sunk.

3. The sinking by British submarines of two German transports, bringing to twelve the number of transport and supply ships reported sunk in recent days. The Admiralty also said its submarines scored four hits on a transport convoy in the Skagerrak.

4. Continued British aerial raids on Stavanger and Bergen. A gasoline dump was believed to have been destroyed in a night raid on Stavanger, the fifth since Germany's invasion, and the Admiralty said one German transport was set afire at Bergen.

5. A British naval squadron, led by the battleship Warspite, on Saturday sank seven German destroyers at Narvik.

Number Of Men Landed Kept Secret

While official information was lacking on the number of men and the points where the British expeditionary force landed, points besides Narvik which were considered among the most likely landing places are Namsos, which is about a hundred miles north of German-held Trondheim, and Andalsnes, which is about a hundred miles south of Trondheim.

Prime Minister Chamberlain conferred today with Clement Attlee and Arthur Greenwood, opposition Labor leaders. It was reliably stated that he informed them he would make a full statement in the House of Commons tomorrow on the British landings.

The quickened tempo of the war in the north was related in terse communiques from the War Office, Admiralty and Air Ministry.

A joint War Office-Admiralty communique merely said that "British forces have now landed at several points in Norway."

Latest Stavanger Raid Most Effective Of All

The latest British aerial attack upon Stavanger, a port on the western coast and near the southern tip of Norway, was said by the British to have been perhaps the most effective raid there.

The British said one pilot of the coastal command flight—which was said to have returned "without damage"—reported a sudden red glow at Stavanger, apparently caused by a big explosion, perhaps of one of Germany's hastily built gasoline dumps.

Germany's novel maneuver in transporting large numbers of troops by planes is causing little alarm to the British, it was said in London.

Neutral military experts expressed the belief that the British intended to systematically destroy inland airdromes and strafe water bases to prevent the landing of troops.

Confident Nazi Supplies Are Cut Off

"At the same time," these sources said, "they feel that the Allied navies control the seas and can prevent what troops already are in Norway from obtaining heavy guns, mechanized equipment, ammunition and food."

The Admiralty said further reports from British submarines "indicate that another two German transports have been sunk and that besides this a convoy of enemy transports was attacked in the Skagerrak when four torpedoes found their mark."

Fifteen airplanes from the British fleet, the Admiralty added, made another attack on transports and aircraft in Bergen and "several hits were obtained."

"One transport was set afire, a small storeship was sunk and one large flying boat was machine-gunned and burst into flames," the Admiralty added. "One of our aircraft failed to return."

British To Help Sweden If Invaded

Earlier the British had reported the successful attack upon the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer and the laying of the mine field across Germany's Baltic back door.

The British also promised Sweden help should Germany invade her.

The Air Ministry announced that Royal Air Force planes made the raid on German-occupied Stavanger, bombing and machine-gunning ground defenses. Incendiary and heavy bombs were dropped. All planes returned from the raid despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, the Ministry said.

The text of this communique:

"Further harassing attacks were carried out at Stavanger airdrome last night by reconnissance aircraft of the R. A. F. coastal command.

"In spite of darkness and heavy rain, incendiary and heavy explosive bombs were dropped on the airdrome and ground defenses were attacked with machine-gun fire. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but our aircraft suffered no damage."

Describes Anti-Aircraft Fire

One pilot, describing the greeting which the raiders received from the ground defenses at Stavanger, said:

"The air was simply alive with blue and orange searchlights, rockets and shells, which burst into groups of four bluish-white stars.

"We sailed through it and dropped our bombs right on the target. My rear gunner sprayed bullets down the beam of one blue pencil of searchlights which picked us up and it went out at once."

Lowlands, Balkans Watched

While the British isles rang with cheers for the navy's exploits, Britain kept a watchful eye on the tense lowland countries and the Balkans, too, against the possibility of German invasion.

British apprehension concerning the lowland nations was indicated by a warning sent British subjects in the Netherlands and Belgium to be ready to leave those countries.

The fear was expressed in Britain that Germany, her supply lines harassed by the British navy, might try to strike through Sweden. Authoritative quarters said this would bring quick Allied assistance to the Swedes.

Attack On The Scheer

The Admiralty's announcement concerning the Admiral Scheer, sister-ship of the ill-fated Admiral Graf Spee, which was scuttled after a naval battle off South America last December, said she had been "successfully attacked" Thursday by the submarine Spearfish.

No mention was made whether the 10,000-ton battleship was sunk, but the announcement said she probably had been hit by "more than one torpedo."

For the Spearfish it was revenge. Last October the submarine hid for hours on the ocean floor while German naval units dropped depth charges in an effort to wreck her.

Secrecy On Mine-Laying

Britain's brief announcement of new mine-laying forays described only in outline the creation of the barricade across the entire German Baltic coast from Kiel to Lithuania. The Admiralty kept secret how its ships had been able to penetrate those waters past German-occupied Denmark, but naval observers said the new mine field meant that a total of 100,000 square miles of sea were loaded with explosives, probably the largest naval operation of this kind in history.

The barrier was designed to bottle up any German warships now in port, disrupt Germany's Baltic trade—particularly Swedish iron-ore shipments—and head off any German plan to invade Sweden.

Transport Sinkings Reported

(A British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast picked up in New York said the mine fields already were claiming victims when Swedish sailors saw German transports sunk by the mines off Lysekil, Sweden.)

A broadcast by British and Norwegian trade-union leaders to Norway, saying that "British soldiers are coming to assist the gallant Norwegian people in their resistance to the German invaders," urged Norwegians to give the British soldiers every aid—food, shelter and information.

Nazi Sea Losses

On the British Admiralty's newest list of German sea casualties were ten transport and supply ships sunk, four captured, two scuttled by their own crews and four others hit by torpedoes, not including the seven supply ships Britain says were sunk at Narvik.

In addition, the Admiralty claimed that the 6,000-ton cruiser Karlsruhe, which Germany acknowledges as lost, was sunk by the British sumbarine Truant instead of by Norwegian coastal batteries as the Germans announced.

List Of Nazi Losses

The Admiralty communique drew this picture of German losses:

Sunk—Poseidonia, 3,911-ton tanker; August Elonhardt, 2,593 tons; Kreta, 2,359; Rio de Janiero, 5,261; Ionia, 3,102; Andares, 2,593; Moorsund, 321; an unnamed German ship of about 4,000 tons, and two other unidentified vessels.

Captured—The 8,514-ton Alster and three trawlers, Friesland, Nordland and Blankenberg.

Scuttled—The Maine, 7,824 tons, and the tanker Skagerrak, 6,044 tons.

Hit By Torpedoes—Four unidentified German ships.

On U-Boat Losses

Commenting on the fact that no submarine losses were mentioned, the communique said "it would be incorrect to assume that positive results have not been attained" in this category. Naval observers said submarine reports necessarily were belated because their radios must be silent to avoid pursuit.

Stories of individual exploits filtering in from the scenes of northern warfare gave the British some new heroes and touched off numerous celebrations.

Heroes' Welcomes

In Stoughton, Essex, villagers gathered at the Coach and Horses tavern to drink the health of Vice-Admiral William J. Whitworth, their fellow-townsman who commanded the battleship Warspite's foray into Narvik harbor Saturday.

Many home towns gave heroes' welcomes to the 177 survivors of the destroyer Gurkha, which went down with her guns blazing after a four-and-a-half-hour fight with German bombers.

Members of the British Legation and Consulate staffs in Denmark, including Minister C. H. Smith, arrived in England tonight. They were allowed to leavve Copenhagen during the week-end, followinng Germany's occupation of Denmark, and travelled to England by way of the Netherlands and Belgium.

TEXTS OF COMMUNIQUES

Official Statements by British on Scandinavian Operations

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 15—Today's joint communiqué of the Admiralty and the War Office on landings in Norway follows:

British forces have now landed at several points in Norway.

An Air Ministry communiqué said:

Further harassing attacks were carried out at Stavanger Airdrome last night by reconnaissance aircraft of the R. A. F. Coastal Command.

In spite of adrkness and heavy rain incendiary and heavy explosive bombs were dropped on the airdrome and ground defenses were attacked with machine-gun fire. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but our aircraft suffered no damage."

A later communiqué of the Air Ministry:

Reconnaissance of the Norwegian coast has continued throughout the day. In spite of unfavorable weather conditions Stavanger Airdrome has again been bombed. Several sections of R. A. F. were engaged, all of which returned safely.

An Admiralty communiqué:

Further reports from our submarines indicate that another two German transports have been sunk and that besides this a convoy of enemy transports was attacked in the Skagerrak, when four torpedoes found their mark.

Another attack on transports and aircraft in Bergen was carried out by fifteen aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm yesterday, when several hits were obtained. One transport was set afire, a small storeship was sunk and one large flying boat was machine-gunned and burst into flames. One of our aircraft failed to return.

30.24-1683

30.24-1683

SOUTH COAST DARKENED; LIGHTHOUSES AND SIGNAL FIRES ARE REPORTED OUT

No Explanation Given For Extraordinary Move. Nazis Warn Navigators—All Traffic Across Norwegian Border Ordered Stopped

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 15—The German radio tonight broadcast a warning to navigators that all lighthouses and signal fires on the southern coast of Sweden had been extinguished.

No immediate explanation was available here why a neutral state should darken its coast.

Dousing of the lights caused considerable speculation in diplomatic circles here, where it was pointed out that it is a measure taken only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Swedish quarters here could give no explanation, while the Germans also said they were without information.

Border Closed To Traffic

London, April 15 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden, said word received there from Norway reported all traffic over the Norwegian-Swedish border had been stopped and the Norwegian censorship tightened.

Ships Told To Stand By

Athens, April 15 (AP)—Swedish freighters in Greek ports were ordered today to discharge any cargoes they had loaded and to stand by pending further instructions.

Families Of U. S. Officials Leave

Washington, April 15 (AP)—The American Minister to Sweden, Frederick A. Sterling, cabled the State Department today that the following wives and small children of officers of legation and consulate-general officers have been ordered evacuated to the United States:

Mrs. Ethel Snow, wife of Vice-Consul William P. Snow, Portland, Maine, and their children, Charles and Christine; Mrs. Helen Jenkins, wife of Third Secretary Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Charleston, S. C., and Douglas 3d; Mrs. Lillian Alfsen, wife of Vice-Consul Fritz A. M. Alfsen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Consul Lynn W. Franklin, of Bethesda, Md., with his wife and four children, going on a leave of absence, are accompanying the others.

It is understood they left Stockholm Saturday night for Genoa via Berlin, to sail on the American liner Washington April 20.

Norse And British Join To Fight

Stockholm, April 15 (AP) (By Radio).—Norwegian military headquarters tonight announced the recapture of Narvik, Arctic ore port, with the aid of British naval units and said British marines and soldiers had landed at several Norwegian coastal points with new light artillery and complete equipment.

These units have been joined by the Norwegians, the Norwegian command said, and a "great number" of Norwegian pilots, who have been grounded by a lack of warplanes, have been attached to British naval units as a result of the delivery of British planes.

Continuing To Fight

At the same time a Government statement broadcast over stations still controlled by it, declared:

"We are continuing to fight. We have received assurances of military assistance from the Allied powers. We are confident that in cooperation with these countries we shall win back Norway for the Norwegian people."

This statement, referring to what it described as the bombing of defenseless villages where King Haakon has been staying, added:

"Henceforth, we mean to keep the place of our headquarters secret."

Told To Cooperate

The Norwegian command ordered Norwegian officers "to cooperate to the fullest extent with their French and British Allies in effectively dealing a crushing blow to German forces occupying the cities and towns of Norway."

The three armies "must coordinate their operations in such a manner as to make them act as one," the command declared in urging its officers to "consult liberally with French and English commanders so as to avoid friction and blunders."

"Numerous and well-armed" German forces, it was added, make it necessary that Norwegian commanders not undertake "any rash actions."

No Details Of Battle

The army communique gave no details of the battle at Narvik and failed to state whether any Germans there were taken prisoner or in what direction they had retreated.

Battle For Trondheim

New York, April 14 (AP)—Warren Irvin, NBC correspondent, in a broadcast from Stockholm tonight, said severe fighting was in progress around Trondheim, seaport on the central-western Norwegian coast which is reported to be the next objective of British troops.

Irvin said a German troop train, moving east from Trondheim, was ambushed by Norwegians and many casualties inflicted. He reported the ambush occurred at the same spot where a Norwegian patrol fired on a passenger train earlier in the day and killed a civilian and wounded a Finnish refugee.

It said the British naval forces, however, had been lying outside Narvik harbor waiting for the Norwegian forces to organize properly in order to deal a decisive blow.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Reuters reported in London that the Germans withdrew along the railroad toward the Swedish iron-mining town of Kiruna and were regarded as in a difficult position, with Norwegian troops maneuvering to surround them. The agency said there were considerable Norwegian forces in the vicinity, and that part of Narvik was being occupied by British bluejackets under the muzzles of their naval guns.]

Air-Raid Preparedness

A state of air-raid preparedness was ordered effective at noon tomorrow in Swedish provinces bordering Norway and in parts of southern and western Sweden as well.

The Swedish Bureau of Information put up posters warning the public against spreading rumors or believing unconfirmed reports, and similar admonitions were addressed to theatergoers and radio listeners.

In line with the campaign to preserve normal conditions, regular air service still was being maintained between Stockholm and Berlin, the Baltic countries and Moscow.

German Plane Lands

A German Junkers plane with a crew of five landed today at Mariestad, ninety miles from the Swedish west coast, having exhausted its gasoline after dropping pamphlets in Norway. Swedish policy calls for internment.

Swedish news agencies reported nothing was to be seen of big fires which had been reported raging in Narvik after the British landing there. Norwegian reports received here said British aerial bombing of Narvik had done comparatively little harm.

A Norwegian army communique said German troops were encircled north and west of Narvik and were in no condition to make stout resistance "after their hasty retreat" from that ore-shipping port which they seized Tuesday morning.

Confirms Report

The communique confirmed earlier British reports that all German warships in Narvik had been destroyed by the British squadron that blasted its way into the port Saturday after a less successful raid on Wednesday.

The Norwegian high command announced that mobilization in northern Norway was complete and that forces there were regarded as sufficient to hinder any new German landing attempts.

Quisling Quits As Head Of Puppet Government

Oslo, April 15 (AP)—The German-controlled broadcasing station here reported tonight that Major Vidkun Quisling had resigned as Prime Minister of the puppet government he set up after the German invasion and had been replaced by Province Governor Ingolf Elster Christensen.

Quisling was made chief of demobilization, presumably of the Norwegian forces in German-occupied territory.

Committee Appointed

The radio station announced a governmental committee had been appointed to take the place of administering German-occupied districts.

It was announced representatives of this committee had been received by German authorities to whom they declared their loyal attitude.

Born in 1872, Christensen is a former captain in the Norwegian army. He was Minister of Justice in 1926, Defense Minister 1926-1928, and is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Swedish Warning Reported.

LONDON, April 15 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said that a state of preparedness against aerial attack was proclaimed today in parts of southern and western Sweden, effective at noon (6 A. M., Eastern standard time) tomorrow.

British Land in Narvik.

STOCKHOLM, April 15 (A. P.).—British forces were reported today to have landed in Narvik under the protection of naval shellfire which drove the Germans from the northern Norwegian ore port into the mountainous interior.

The British warships which raided Narvik on Saturday, apparently preparatory to a landing by British soldiers or marines, were said to have the city under control of their guns.

This report, from the Norwegian radio at the port of Bodo, south of Narvik, followed a Norwegian army communique reporting that Norwegian troops north and west of Narvik were ready to attack the Germans.

The Norwegian commander said that the German forces had retreated hastily and were believed to be incapable of strong resistance to the Norwegians, who, he said, now were fully mobilized in the north.

No Heavy Bombardment.

Norwegians said that all German warships in Narvik, hopelessly outweighed by the British naval force, had been sunk while trying to keep the British out of Rombaks Fjord, which controls the port.

According to the Norwegian version, the British battleship Warspite, screened by a division of destroyers, forced the mouth of the fjord. Norwegians considered it unlikely that the Germans would be able to land troops in Narvik again.

They said that there had not been any heavy British bombardment before landing forces were sent ashore, but that Narvik's biggest building, the new Hotel Royal, had been destroyed.

Nazis Nearing Swedish Border.

In southeastern Norway, sporadic fighting between German and Norwegian forces brought the invading Nazis nearer the Swedish border.

The Norwegians, meanwhile, were urged to greater efforts by their aging sovereign, King Haakon VII, who last night broadcast an appeal to his people to fight on for "freedom and independence."

The King, who has been driven from town to town by pursuing German bombers since he abandoned Oslo with his Government last week, spoke from an unidentified station somewhere in the interior.

Despite the heartening effect which the King's appeal was expected to have on Norwegian morale, the country's defenders appeared to be fighting a losing battle on the southern front.

Swedish authorities announced that 3,000 Norwegians, seemingly hard-pressed, had fled across the frontier near Halden in the southernmost tip of Norway and had been disarmed and interned. The Germans were said to have driven several miles beyond Halden to Kornsjo, a border station on the railway, between Oslo and Goteborg, only to retire later.

Norwegians Holding On.

There were reports, however, that despite determined German efforts to clear out all resistance between Oslo and the Swedish border, thirty miles away, Norwegian troops still were clinging to positions between Mysen and Kongsvinger. Mysen is about fifteen miles southeast of Oslo and Kongsvinger about thirty-five miles northeast of the capital. Not far from the Swedish border.

A recapitulation of reports indicated that the Germans had occupied most of the territory within a fifty or sixty-mile radius to the south, west and north of Oslo.

Frederikstad, Sarpsborg, Holmestrand, Kongsberg, Drammen and Hokksund, all south or west of the

capital, were reported in Nazi hands. North of the city the Germans were said to be holding all the area to Lake Mjosen, including the towns of Jevnaker, Lillestrom, Romerike, Honefoss and Eidsvold.

German troops also were reported to have occupied Elverum, which is about thirty-miles from Oslo and north and slightly to the east of Lake Mjosen. This village, where the Government stopped temporarily after abandoning Oslo, was said to be in ruins, with scarcely a wall standing.

The villages of Hamar and Gjovik, on the northern shores of Lake Mjosen, were bombed intermittently by German warplanes, and the area was virtually abandoned by its civilian population.

Swedish correspondents reported there had been heavy fighting last night near Skarnes, about forty miles northeast of Oslo and twenty miles from the Swedish frontier. Norwegian troops in this sector were said to have been re-enforced by volunteers recently returned from Finland, who were described as showing "first-rate" fighting qualities.

Sweden itself remained quiet and fears of involvement in the struggle appeared to be easing. That the nation's armed forces are on the alert, however, was emphasized yesterday when Swedish anti-aircraft batteries opened fire on a three-motored German plane which flew over the Uddevalla military barracks, and brought it down in flames after it had disregarded a warning shot.

An unknown number of the crew was killed. One of the airmen was taken to a hospital.

Several hours earlier a German Junkers plane had made a forced landing near Kobbestad, on Sweden's west coast. The crew of three was interned.

[British sources reported that anti-aircraft guns at Goteborg, Swedish southcoast port, had gone into action late last night and driven off several planes of undetermined nationality which flew over the city. Air-raid alarms sent residents hurrying to cover.]

Swedish correspondents said there was evidence of long-range preparation for the German invasion in the Narvik area. Practically the entire Nazi party there was said to have been composed of men who had plied between Narvik and Norway on German ore ships and were familiar with the area around the port.

Reports of treachery which aided the German invaders to gain a foothold on Norway's northern coast continued to trickle into Sweden. One story said that when the Germans arrived they found many Norwegian military cars parked near by without a guard and used them to facilitate their movements.

One German lieutenant, it was said, was recognized as a member of a hiking club, who had passed several months in Narvik.

Germany Hints At Air Attacks On Britain From Norse Bases

Bergen And Trondheim Are The Places They Can Use, They Say, Belittling Narvik's Fall

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, April 15—A DNB dispatch from Kristiansand on the Norwegian south coast today described a brisk fight between a German battalion and three Norwegian battalions near that place.

The report said the Norwegians had artillery support, and a superior force, but were attacked by the Germans who forced 2,000 men and 150 officers to surrender.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, April 15—German officialdom consoled itself tonight over admitted reverses at Narvik by insisting that other Norwegian ports were more important for Germany's chief aim—to get at Britain—and by hinting at possible events elsewhere in Europe.

The Germans acknowledged that Great Britain had hemmed Narvik, Norway's northern iron-shipping port, inside a tight blockade, but they asserted that no British forces had landed at any Norwegian point Germans had reached first.

Of these, they said, Bergen and Trondheim—not Narvik—are the most important for German purposes.

It was conceded that, as the British announce, a British expeditionary force may be somewhere among the abundant hideouts on Norway's 1,000-mile-long coast. But, the Germans declare, none of these is strategically important.

The German press heartily seconds the thesis that Bergen and Trondheim are better suited to Germany's needs. Thus the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt*, whose Berlin correspondent is especially close to official sources, observes:

"All German plans against the British Isles can, henceforth, proceed from the fact that German forces, by their courageous *coup d'état*, liberated themselves from encirclement in the North Sea and advanced to bases lying on the open Atlantic in the same latitude as the northern tip of the British Isles."

To Attack British In North

This supports what is generally rumored in informed quarters, that Germany intends to attack Britain in the north, chiefly by air.

"Inasmuch as German strategy is built on the greatest use of the air force," the newspaper continued, "this tremendous expansion of German air bases toward the north and appreciably closer to the British coast is of great importance for events that are to follow."

With a constant stream of German reinforcements reported pouring into Norway, Germans minimized the British mine laying in the Baltic.

Authorized sources admitted that some British mines may have been sown in Germany's home sea, but one said there was "considerable fantasy connected with that story."

2 More Allied Subs Sunk

On the credit side of the German naval ledger was the announcement that two more Allied submarines had been sunk in the Skaggerak, raising to seven the officially reported losses of Allied undersea craft in recent days, and the capture of the Norwegian torpedo boat Hval.

The sinking of a German merchant ship by two British air raiders at Bergen was admitted, but the German high command said both British planes were shot down.

Reports of the address in Rome by Giovanni Ansaldo and of war councils in Spain, meanwhile, shared attention.

Newspaper prominence was given Ansaldo, newspaper writer who addressed Italian troops Sunday, especially for his words, "We are ready—no people in Europe can today isolate itself from the conflict."

Spain's Concerns

Spain was said to be concerned with the possibilities of Gibraltar and Spanish Morocco becoming involved.

One rumor was that Italy would join Germany actively, possibly by seizing Greece and "protecting" her against the Western powers.

All German reports from Norway stressed that Germany was entrenching herself particularly at Bergen and Trondheim, but it seemed to be conceded that ore cannot reach Germany from Narvik.

They also emphasized progress in occupation of the rest of Norway.

King Haakon now is regarded by the German press as definitely Germany's enemy. Authorized sources acknowledged that contact between him and Kurt Brauer, German Minister to Norway, has been broken.

"Lack Of Understanding"

The *Fremdenblatt* said the King's appeal to his people, urging them to defend their independence and liberty, "is characterized as much by lack of understanding of the unselfish motives for Germany's protective act as by lack of consideration for the true interests of the Norwegian population."

Germany, nevertheless, still does not consider herself at war with Norway but as Norway's protector against British invasion, Germans said. It is argued here, however, that since resistance is being offered, Germany must end it "to avert the possibility of greater bloodshed."

In swarming over Norway as fast as possible, the Germans upon seizing important harbors seem to have directed their strategy at quick control of two kinds of ammunition—propagandist and martial.

Germany put Paul Glasenapp, apparently a German, in charge of the Norwegian telegraph bureau—to Norway what DNB, official German news agency, is to Germany. C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, was replaced as chairman of the news agency's board of directors.

Control Of Press

Thus, Germany is winning control of the Norwegian press, radio and telegraph.

After having seized Norwegian vessels yesterday, the German army in Norway today occupied powder works at Honefoss and seized large stores of arms at Konigsberg and Hvalshon, DNB reported from Oslo.

Also, an attempt at Norwegian mobilization in the Oslo region was crushed and about 3,000 Norwegian soldiers were forced across the Swedish frontier, it was reported.

Berlin Admits Narvik Blockade

Claims Sinking of Two Allied Submarines and Asserts Grip on Norway Tightened.

BERLIN, April 15 (A. P.).—Germany today announced two more allied submarines had been sunk in the Skagerrak, a Norwegian torpedo boat captured and a German merchant ship sunk by British air raiders at Bergen.

Establishment of a strong British naval blockade of Narvik, important northern Norwegian ore port, also was acknowledged by the Germans, who said their southern forces had "crushed" Norway's attempt to mobilize in the Oslo region.

The High Command, in a communique, declared the two new submarines raised to seven the losses of allied undersea craft in recent days.

Two British air raiders who sank a German merchant ship at Bergen subsequently were shot down, the communique declared.

Shedding only scant light on Germany's land operations in Norway, the communique reported capture of Honfoss in the Oslo area and said Norwegian efforts to mobilize had been "crushed" in that region.

The captured Norwegian torpedo-boat Hval will be put into service with a German crew, the announcement stated reporting quiet on the western front but that two British planes were shot down.

No War, Says Germany.

Authorized sources acknowledged that contact had been broken between King Haakon and the German Minister to Norway, Kurt Brauer.

Although these sources declined to say so, this became evident when a proclamation of Gen. Nikolaus Falkenhorst, German Army commander in Norway, demanded Norwegian submission under threat of death, and that of King Haakon declared Norway's will to fight.

Still, however, Germany does not consider herself at war with Norway, although authorized sources pointed out that Germans were seizing Norwegian men-o'-war and arms wherever they were found.

Germany still considers herself Norway's protector against British invasion. Since resistance is being offered, however, Germany, "to avert the possibility of great bloodshed" must—so it is argued here—nip this resistance in the bud.

From the standpoint of international law, it is stated emphatically, no change occurred over the week end in German-Norwegian relations. The Norwegian legation in Berlin has not turned over its affairs to a third Power nor have the Minister and legation staff left.

The opinion of authorized sources is that Norway herself is confused over the situation. The King, urging resistance, addressed the nation from an undisclosed place, it was pointed out, while Major Vidkun Quisling, self-named head of a Nazi puppet regime in Oslo, was urging quiet acceptance of the German occupation.

"We are certainly not sabotaging his efforts to establish order," these sources declared, although they stressed that Germany does not recognize him as the lawful head of the Norwegian Government.

According to information in official German hands, these sources said, there have been clashes between police and citizens in various places in Norway.

Regarding the military situation, inquirers were referred to the High Command's communiques, beyond which nothing could be said, they asserted.

Mining of the Baltic by Britain was admitted in part in that these sources said evasively, "there's considerable fantasy connected with that story."

Another authorized commentator said it was possible that now and then some British submarine might get through and plant "a couple of mines."

So far as the civilian observer can judge, Germany's chief efforts are directed at converting Trondheim and Bergen into points from which to attack Britain in the near future.

It virtually is conceded that ore cannot reach Germany from Narvik, but Sweden seems to have given assurances that these cargoes could be transported by rail and later, after the Gulf of Bothnia is ice free, shipped from Lulea by water. (British mining operations on the scale announced in London, however, would imperil this route.)

In some responsible German quarters there seems to be an attitude of gloating over Britain's concentrating so much effort on Narvik while Bergen and Trondheim appear of more strategic importance as bases for German attacks on England.

"Events in Norway already have proven that the British fleet is none too keen to face our air force," one well-informed German commentator said.

"That is why she is concentrating on the far north, avoiding Bergen and Trondheim. Meanwhile, we are not asleep but are using these very ports for one of those many things now in the offing.

As to the Southeast—

They also dwelled on foreign rumors about impending trouble in southeast Europe and on rumors that Italy soon would join Germany actively, possibly by seizing Greece and "protecting" her against the Western Powers.

Authorized sources said the German army of occupation in Denmark was being provisioned chiefly by supplies from Germany.

When purchases are necessary, they said, they are distributed so that no section of Denmark need fear scarcity.

The indications of cautious official disclosures are that the fight between British and German air forces is still on, with each side taking heavy blows.

Germans insist that there has been no headon clash with the grand fleets, but rather that the week of war linked with Scandinavia has been chiefly a series of comparatively minor engagements between segments of the naval forces.

The British admittedly are making dogged but sporadic jabs at the Norwegian coast and the Germans are resisting fiercely. Hundreds of war planes and submarines also figuring in the give-and-take struggle.

The separate actions, added together, present the spectacle of a huge battle—a sort of positional warfare at sea—so vast that no one commander can direct its many phases, scattered over hundreds of miles.

German Picture Obscure.

In Berlin it is difficult to bring the conflict into perspective. The story is but half-told. The caution of the high command's communiques bars sharp conclusions.

For example, yesterday's communique, touching on the second battle of Narvik—the British attack of Saturday on that far northern Norwegian ore port—commented:

"It is impossible at this time to get a complete picture of the total loss to the enemy or to our own forces."

The communique spoke of several British destroyers damaged and "in some instances destroyed" and said the British destroyer Cossack was hit, fired and forced aground.

Authorized sources explain that "of course, in any action of this magnitude, losses must be expected

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but they cannot be revealed before the decision of the High Command that there no longer is need for secrecy."

[The British reported on the night of the Narvik engagement —their second attempt to wrest the port from German control as a likely landing point for an allied expeditionary force — that seven German destroyers had been sunk and German forces ashore routed.]

The Sunday communique also said that a British cruiser of the Glasgow class had been torpedoed north of the Shetland Islands and three allied submarines destroyed by puruist planes in the Skaggerak.

The communique presented but a sketchy picture of land operations —the continuing campaign of occupation in Norway and fortification of important points on the Danish coast.

German defensive works were said to have been strengthened and extended in Norway at Trondheim, Bergen, Stavanger and Kristiansand, while German troops in the Oslo region fanned out further to the north, east and west, occupying Sarpsborg, Askim and other unidentified towns.

One hundred Norwegian Army officers and 1,500 men laid down their arms before the German advance at Heidstadtmon, the communique said. The high command also announced British air raids of Saturday on Narvik, Stavanger and Bergen but said they "failed to inflict damage on military objectives."

Of the western front, the high command said, two detachments of storm troops penetrated "some kilometers" past the French border southwest of Merzig, entered an enemy position, defeated the forces manning it, destroyed four shelters and took prisoners."

At another point of the land frontier between Germany and France, on French soil southwest of Saarlautern, another detachment was said to have "inflicted serious losses on the enemy and made prisoners."

A French "undertaking" south of Zweibrucken, which was preceded by heavy artillery preparation, was said to have been repulsed with "heavy losses" to the attackers.

NORWAY GIVES FIRST DEMANDS BY GERMANY

Terms Submitted After Nazi Warships Had Launched Attack

They Required Full Surrender And Use Of Nation's Resources By Reich

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 15—The Norwegian Government tonight published a resume of Germany's initial demands for the complete submission of Norway, which it said were first made by the German minister several hours after Germany had started her invasion.

Demands Listed By Norway

The demands listed were:

1. A proclamation to be made to the people and the army ordering no opposition to Germany.
2. The army to be ordered to make contact with the advancing Germans and give them loyal collaboration. The army to be allowed to keep its weapons if its conduct permitted. All military buildings to hoist a white flag beside the Norwegian flag as a sign of their collaboration.
3. The military buildings needed by Germany to secure Norway against foreign enemies to be delivered undamaged, especially coastal fortresses.
4. Detailed charts of Norwegian mine fields to be delivered to Germany.
5. Norwegian territory to be completely blacked out from the day of occupation.
6. All communications to be maintained at Germany's disposition.
7. No ships to be permitted to sail to foreign ports and no air service to be permitted, with the understanding that maritime commerce would be permitted later to German and neutral Baltic ports only.
8. Norwegian pilots to be instructed to obey German orders.
9. Meteorological service to be continued at Germany's disposition, but all telephone service, cables and mail to foreign countries to be stopped and traffic with Baltic states to be reduced and controlled by Germany.
10. The press and radio stations to be oordered to carry information as directed by German military authorities, and to collaborate with the military authorities; all radio stations to be turned over to Germany.
11. The export of war materials from Norway to cease.
12. Any proclamation and instructions issued by wireless to be sent only in cipher unknown to Germany's enemies.

Presented After Attack Began

These demands were presented, the Norwegian Government said, at 5 A. M. on April 9 to Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht, after German warships had invaded Oslofjord, Bergen and Trondheim and had fought with coasta lbatteries.

Moscow, April 15 -(AP)-The presidium of the Supreme Soviet today set for June 16 the election of deputies to the Supreme Soviet from the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.

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STOCKHOLM-APRIL 15-

THESE DEMANDS WERE PRESENTED, THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT SAID, AT 5 A.M. ON APRIL 9 TO FOREIGN MINISTER HALVDAN KOHT.

AT THAT TIME, THE PUBLICATION SAID, GERMAN WARSHIPS ALREADY HAD INVADED OSLOFJORD, BERGEN AND TRONDHEIM AND HAD FOUGHT WITH COASTAL BATTERIES.

THE GERMAN DEMANDS SAID THAT BERLIN HAD COME INTO POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS SHOWING THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE INTENDED TO INVADE NORWAY IN A FEW DAYS AND THAT NORWAY WOULD NOT OPPOSE THEM AND COULD NOT OPPOSE SUCCESSFULLY.

THE GERMAN MINISTER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT GERMANY THEREFORE HAD OPENED CERTAIN MILITARY OPERATIONS TO OCCUPY STRATEGIC AND IMPORTANT DISTRICTS.

THIS WAS INTENDED AS NO ATTACK ON NORWAY'S POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OR INTEGRITY, THE DEMANDS STATED, BUT WAS AN EVOLUTION FOR WHICH BRITAIN AND FRANCE REALLY WERE RESPONSIBLE.

IN REPLY, KOHT SAID HE COULD NOT MAKE SUCH A DECISION HIMSELF BUT MUST PRESENT IT TO THE CABINET.

THE GERMAN MINISTER SAID AN ANSWER WAS URGENT, AS GERMAN ACTION ALREADY HAD ADVANCED SO FAR THAT THE DEMANDS MUST BE ACCEPTED IMMEDIATELY IF THERE WERE TO BE ANY CHANCE TO PREVENT VIOLENCE.

THE CABINET ALREADY WAS ASSEMBLED, HOWEVER, SO HE AGREED TO LET IT DECIDE, SAID THE STATEMENT. THE CABINET QUICKLY REPLIED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY TO ACCEPT SUCH DEMANDS.

IN REPLYING, IT COMMENTED THAT THE GERMAN REICHCHANCELLOR (HITLER) HAD HIMSELF REMARKED THAT "A PEOPLE THAT HUMBLY STOOPS DOWN WITHOUT ANY OPPOSITION IS NOT MERITED TO LIVE."

THE GERMAN ATTACK THEN CONTINUED, THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARED, AND KING HAAKON, CROWN PRINCE OLAV AND THE GOVERNMENT LEFT OSLO TO ESCAPE THE GERMANS AND CONTINUE THE GOVERNMENT'S WORK.

IN A CONVERSATION WITH THE KING NEXT DAY, THE GERMAN MINISTER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THAT THE SITUATION NOW HAD CHANGED SO THAT BERLIN NO LONGER WOULD BE CONTENT WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE DAY BEFORE AND THAT ANOTHER NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN WHICH BERLIN COULD HAVE CONFIDENCE WAS NECESSARY. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE KING RECOGNIZE MAJOR VIDKUN QUISLING, NORWEGIAN NAZI, AS CHIEF OF A NEW CABINET AND ACCEPT THE CABINET ALREADY PROCLAIMED BY QUISLING AT OSLO.

THE KING REPLIED THAT QUISLING'S GOVERNMENT WAS ANOTHER FINNISH KUUSINEN GOVERNMENT (A REFERENCE TO THE GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED BY THE FINNISH COMMUNIST OTTO KUUSINEN WHEN SOVIET RUSSIA INVADED FINLAND LAST NOV. 30.)

FOREIGN MINISTER KOHT DECLARED THAT THE OLD NORWEGIAN CABINET WAS WILLING TO RESIGN, HOWEVER, IF BERLIN COULD ACCEPT A FRIENDLY GOVERNMENT MADE UP OF OTHER MEMBERS. THE GERMAN MINISTER REPLIED THAT THE QUESTION OF OTHER MINISTERS COULD BE DISCUSSED BUT THAT THE GERMAN FUEHRER HAD DECIDED QUISLING MUST BE ACCEPTED AS THE CHIEF.

KING HAAKON ANSWERED "NO."

ASKED IF THIS MEANT CONTINUED NORWEGIAN OPPOSITION TO THE ADVANCE, KOHT RESPONDED:

"YES, AS LONG AS EVER POSSIBLE."

FINALLY, THE GOVERNMENT DECLARATION CONCLUDED, NORWAY IS CONVINCED THAT WITH COLLABORATION OF THE WESTERN POWERS (BRITAIN AND FRANCE) IT IS POSSIBLE TO REGAIN NORWAY FOR THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE.

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Nazis Said to Burn Records

Officials Active at Amsterdam Embassy—Luxemburg Limits Assembly.

William C. Kerker, NBC correspondent in Berlin, broadcast at 8 A. M., Eastern standard time, today that officials of the German embassy in Amsterdam had started to burn all political documents.

LUXEMBURG, April 15 (A. P.).—The municipality of Luxemburg today published a police rule forbidding more than three persons to assemble in public places after nightfall, action usually taken when authorities expect trouble.

New civil guards were assigned to an increased watch on public centers.

Frontiers Closely Watched.

THE HAGUE, April 15.—The Low Countries, determined not to be taken unawares by any threatening moves of Europe's warring Powers maintained an alert watch on their frontiers today, but official circles were outwardly calm and there were signs of public anxiety over the future.

[Holland has established a curfew ruling, according to a British Broadcasting Company report today from London, which said the population of the Netherlands has been warned not to leave their homes after 8 o'clock at night. The report said further that defensive measures along the Netherland-German border have been intensified. Soldiers with fixed bayonets are patrolling the border as well as the streets of the towns situated along the border.]

Special defense measures were taken in both the Netherlands and Belgium, but these were closely guarded as military secrets. Theaters and cafes in all the larger cities did a normal peacetime business.

Government circles expressed indignation over foreign reports that there was imminent possibility of action by either the Germans or the allies which might spread the war to the lowlands. The rumors were termed ill considered and malicious.

Veterans Propose Police Duty.

In Belgium, however, an organization of world war veterans suggested creation of a large auxiliary police force recruited from their ranks and designation of concentration camp sites where undesirable foreigners might be detained.

"It is logical to conceive of a surprise attack executed on our ministries, our barracks, our public stations, our banks and public institutions," the veterans said.

A British reconnaissance plane, attacked by Nazi airmen on the German side of the frontier yesterday, crashed just inside Dutch territory near the village of Barberik in the northeastern province of Gelderland.

The British plane was believed to have carried a crew of three. Two bodies were found in the wreckage. Thousands witnessed the air battle.

British, French and Polish Ministers to Copenhagen arrived in Brussels by train with their staff yesterday afternoon.

Belgian Cabinet Meets.

BRUSSELS, April 15 (A. P.).—A brief communique issued tonight after a Cabinet meeting indicated the Government's concern to prevent any internal coup by a possible invader.

The Cabinet announced it had examined "political measures taken and considered the situation of foreigners in the country."

War veterans already have urged that special guards be set over airports, public buildings, banks and public institutions.

Dr. Vlijn, former Netherlands Premier, was expected in Brussels tonight, where it was announced that he will see Government leaders and discuss economic questions before going to Paris.

Informed sources said the Dutch had canceled the Brussels-Liege airline schedule.

Japan Sees Cause to Worry.

TOKIO, April 15.—(A. P.).—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita summoned Netherlands Ambassador J. C. Pabst to the Foreign Office today to explain to him Japan's deep concern over the possible effects of the European war on the Netherlands East Indies.

Arita asked that the Ambassador transmit his views to the Netherlands Government.

Observers interpreted today's conference as further evidence of the seriousness with which the Japanese regard the situation.

Arita's views were set forth in a Foreign Office statement citing the importance which Japan attaches to the Netherlands East Indies' role in Asiatic affairs and economic relations between Japan and the Netherlands' islands.

"Should hostilities in Europe produce repercussions in the Netherlands East Indies it would give rise to an undesirable situation, said Arita.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi speculated that Britain or the United States might seize the islands if Germany should invade the Netherlands, but said Japan would "vigorously oppose" any change in the islands' political status.

Norway Warns Its Ships of Nazi Radio Trickery

Says to Heed No Orders but Those of British Station or Washington Legation

STOCKHOLM, April 15 (A. P.) (via radio).—The Norwegian government announced tonight that it was broadcasting over radio stations still controlled by it the following warning to Norwegian ships:

"Telegrams which you receive from Norway signed by the owners are dispatched by German authorities.

"Orders received from the Norwegian Legation (in Washington) or broadcast over the British broadcasting station are authentic.

"Masters on the high seas may contact the nearest Allied naval authorities, and ought to avoid calling at neutral ports."

Mormacsea Starts for Home

The Moore-McCormack Line freighter Mormacsea, one of three American vessels caught in Norwegian ports when German forces invaded that country early last week, sailed for New York Sunday afternoon and has cleared Norwegian waters safely, according to a radio message received yesterday at the offices of the Moore-McCormack Company, 5 Broadway, from Capt. William A. McHale, master of the Mormacsea.

Capt. McHale previously had notified the company that German authorities in charge of the port of Trondheim had agreed to let him sail at his own risk.

Capt. McHale had asked permission to bring some American refugees in his ship, but this request

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had to be turned down because of State Department rulings. The ship is expected in New York in about twelve days.

The Mormacsea was the first American ship to depart from Norway since the war spread into Scandinavia. Moore-McCormack officials have not been able to establish communication with another vessel, the Flying Fish, at Bergen, but will give the vessel similar instructions to return home as soon as they can make contact with her, it was said. The third American ship in Norwegian waters when the invasion began was the Charles R. McCormick, owned by the McCormick Company, of San Francisco.

The State Department communicated with the belligerent powers on Saturday, asking safe passage out of the danger zone for all three ships.

Belgian Leaders Confer

Brussels, April 15 (AP)—King Leopold conferred today with Premier Hubert Pierlot, Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak and Defense Minister Lieut. Gen. Henri Denis. The reason for the conference was not disclosed, but Belgium, as well as the Netherlands, took special precautions Saturday amid concern over possible developments in the European war.

SEESAW FIGHTS ON WEST FRONT

Sallies by Both Sides Net Nothing to Either.

PARIS, April 15 (AP).—French and German thrusts into the other's lines during the last twenty-four hours ended today with both back in their old positions.

The French said that on the Alsatian sector they succeeded in opening a hole in German entanglements for a brief clash, after which they withdrew, leaving casualties inflicted on the German forces.

West of the Vosges Mountains the Germans attempted a raid, but were repulsed by machine guns, the High Command said.

Bad weather hindered air forces on both sides Sunday.

This morning's communique of the French High Command;

"Yesterday evening and during the night activity of our reconnaissance units and artillery actions at various points of the front."

BERLIN, April 15 (A. P.).—The German military communique said today of the western front fighting:

"No special events in the west. The air force made border patrol flights. A German chaser shot down a British plane of the Blenheim type in the region of Emmerich. Another British plane was fired on by anti-aircraft and crashed north of Offenburg."

PARIS, April 15 (A. P.).—Sharp local engagements were reported on the western front today by the French.

In its regular evening communique, the High Command said:

"Sharp local engagements, one east of the Moselle and the other at the frontier of the Palatinate, between enemy detachments and two of our reconnaissance parties."

2 Sharp Fights Reported By Paris High Command

Scouting Parties Find Foes at West Rim of No Man's Land

PARIS, April 15 (AP).—Reinforced French patrols fought two engagements with German troops near Luxemburg and farther east at the edge of the Palatinate Forest on the western front today, the French high command reported.

The results of the two encounters in widely separated sectors were not given in the brief official communique which indicated, however, the pace of hostilities had slackened somewhat from that of the two previous days.

The communique spoke of the encounters as "sharp local engagements."

The French said this morning that on the Alsatian sector they succeeded in opening a hole in German entanglements for a brief clash and that they then withdrew after inflicting casualties. The Germans were said to have been repulsed by machine guns west of the Vosges Mountains.

"Fantasy" in Mine Story

BERLIN, April 15 (AP).—Authorized sources here said today that some British mines might have been sown in the Baltic Sea, "Germany's lake," but one authorized source said there "was considerable fantasy connected with that story."

The official German communique on Scandinavian operations was:

"Additional troop reinforcements and materials of all kinds reached the southern Norwegian region April 14. Conditions thus were further strengthened and consolidated. No noteworthy enemy actions from the sea occurred in this region.

"The day passed quietly at Narvik. Strong English naval forces blocked the entrance to Narvik port.

"Two British fighting planes bombed and sunk a German merchant ship at Bergen. Soon thereafter both planes were shot down by German pursuit planes. The day passed quietly in the regions of Stavanger and Kristiansand.

"Two Vickers Wellington (British) planes were shot down by Messerschmitt (German) chasers during an unsuccessful British air raid April 13.

"German troops took Hoenefoss in the Oslo region. It can be stated that the attempt at Norwegian mobilization has been crushed in the Oslo region. Large quantities of war material fell into German hands with small losses of our own.

"Our forces operating in the Skagerrak destroyed two additional enemy submarines; thus the number of U-boats sunk in recent days by the naval and air force increases to seven.

"The Norwegian torpedo boat Hyal was taken. It will be put to service with a German crew.

"Units of the air force April 14 reconnoitered the North Sea and the entire Norwegian coast.

"No special events in the west. The air force made border patrol flights. A German chaser shot down a British plane of the Blenheim type in the region of Emmerich. Another British plane was fired on by anti-aircraft and crashed north of Offenburg."

SPAIN ENTERS WAR PICTURE

Nazis Stress Meeting of Franco's Leaders.

ITALIAN TALK INSPIRES BERLIN

Rome Hides Fleet Movements as Spring Drills Start.

BERLIN, April 15 (A. P.).—War councils in Spain and the address in Rome by Giovanni Ansaldo, newspaper writer who told Italian troops Italy was preparing for events "much nearer than is believed," received close attention here today.

German newspapers prominently displayed accounts of developments in both Spain and Italy.

The newspaper Der Angriff reported from Madrid that the Spanish defense committee had had two night sessions and was concerned with possibilities that Gibraltar and Spanish Morocco might become involved in the war.

In dispatches from Rome, the Berlin press, including Adolf Hitler's Volkischer Beobachter, stressed Ansaldo's remarks that "no people in Europe can isolate itself from the conflict" and that "we will give the trumpet signal for attack."

The well-informed Dienst aus Deutschland commentary observed:

"Italy is ready . . . to seize on the most propitious moment. This moment, which a few months ago seemed far in the distance, may be nearer now than generally believed. The war may start for Italy from one week to the next. Italy will give the signal."

ITALIANS HIDE FLEET'S MOVES

Navy Concentration Put Down as a Maneuver.

ROME SEES WAR AT HAND

Troops Are Told No European Nation Can Escape It Now.

ROME, April 15 (A. P.).—The Italian Navy was believed in diplomatic circles today to have begun its regular spring maneuvers in the Mediterranean.

Officials were silent on the fleet's plans, however, explaining that military movements were to be kept secret.

No one suggested that the fleet was on a military mission rather than on maneuvers; secrecy has been imposed because of wartime conditions.

It had been reported on Saturday that the fleet was gathering to embark today on maneuvers, but the concentration points were not disclosed.

Meanwhile belief that Italy and other nations would be drawn into the war soon was freely expressed today in Rome.

Giovanni Ansaldo, a newspaper writer who often speaks for Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, told Italian troops yesterday in a broadcast that the spread of war to Scandinavia showed "no people in Europe can isolate itself from the conflict."

He said Italy was preparing for the "moment which will be most opportune," a moment described as "much nearer than is believed.

"Mistaken and deluding themselves are all those Italians who think Italy can shut up within herself and not think of other things. This program did not work for a small country like Norway.

"Consider yourselves if it can succeed for us who border on the belligerent countries and have interests in the Mediterranean."

The newspaper Il Messaggero warned neutrals that now they know what course they must follow, implying it was the path taken by Denmark in submitting to German "protection."

RUMANIA BARS ALL EXPORTING IN EMERGENCY

Ban Affects Wheat, Wood, Oil and Coal Needed by Nazis in War.

TRAFFIC ON DANUBE CURBED

Bucharest Announces Patrols as Berlin Threatens to Rush Gunboats Down River.

BUCHAREST, April 15 (A. P.).—A Rumanian decree tonight prohibited indefinitely all exports of wheat, petroleum, coal and wood, cutting off Germany's main source of supplies in southeastern Europe.

King Carol's economic council under Premier Tatarescu decided to void all wheat contracts until further notice because of a prospective crop failure.

The council also ordered all foreign deliveries of petroleum, coal and wood stopped until adequate reserves were assured for the army and the railroads.

Germany Hardest Hit.

While the export ban is to be applied to all foreign buyers, Rumanians pointed out that Germany would be hit the hardest.

They said that the Germans expected to obtain a major share of Rumania's wheat surplus, which is normally about 1,000,000 tons.

Protracted army mobilizations, which have kept hundreds of thousands of peasants from the farms, coupled with a severe winter and spring floods, threatened to cut the wheat harvest below Rumania's own needs.

Only a short while before today Rumania began enforcing strict control of Danube River traffic after German threats to send gunboats to protect German shipping from alleged "English sabotage."

River Patrols Organized.

A Rumanian Government spokesman said that strong river patrols had been organized "to maintain peace and order on the Danube."

The spokesman said that the control system had been worked out with other Danubian neutrals.

This was presumed in Bucharest to mean Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary, each undertaking closer policing of its stretch of the river.

Some sources regarded this development as an attempt to eliminate any possible pretext for Germany to send armed forces into these neutrals' territorial waters.

Moscow Eyes the Allies.

MOSCOW, April 15 (A. P.).—The newspaper Moscow Bolshevik raised the question today whether the British-French bloc would turn to the Balkans because, it said, the allies faced the prospect of the final loss of the Scandinavian arena of the war.

"Whether the Anglo-French bloc in southeastern Europe succeeds in its attempt which has been unsuccessful in the North depends greatly on the proper conclusions to be made by the Balkan countries," the paper said.

The Bolshevik, which appears twice monthly with articles on domestic and foreign policy, asserted that the German naval and air arms were strengthened greatly by the Scandinavian developments bringing British bases within much closer striking distance.

An article in Trud, organ of the trade unions, contrasted the neutrality of the Baltic States which have defensive alliances with Russia—Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania—with the plight of the Scandinavian States.

"Mutual assistance pacts with the Baltic countries excluded any possibility of using these countries as an arena of military adventures against the U. S. S. R.," said Trud. "The Soviet navy, army and aviation received great possibilities for the defence of Soviet territory and also the territory of the Baltic countries.

"The people of the Baltic are confident of maintaining neutrality."

Rumania Key Wheat State

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Halting the flow of wheat exports from Rumania will cut off German access to the largest producing nation in the Danube Basin, where most of Europe's breadstuff is raised outside Russia, grain experts said here today.

Trade experts here said the below normal acreage planted last Fall no doubt prompted the Rumanian Government's action in prohibiting exports. Recent international cables indicated there would be a strong drive by the government to seed as large an acreage in Spring as possible, with the State furnishing seed. The Winter wheat acreage planted last Fall has been estimated at only 7,795,000 acres, compared with 9,500,000 acres the previous year and weather conditions have been very unfavorable.

Last year Rumania produced 164,925,000 bushels of wheat, about 13,000,000 less than in 1938 but considerably larger than the 1936 and 1937 crops. This amounted to about 36 per cent of the entire Danubian harvest, with the Hungarian, Yugoslav and Bulgarian crops next in that order.

Low temperatures in Europe this Winter, with inadequate snow covering, caused extensive damage and above normal Winter killing.

Rumania normally consumes about 96,000,000 bushels of wheat at home annually, according to trade statistics here. Exports last season, from July 1, 1938, to July 1, 1939, totaled 44,000,000 bushels, the largest for several years, due partly to accumulation of reserve supplies in most European importing countries. From July 1 to Dec. 31 in the current season exports totaled 19,791,000 bushels.

Rumania Temporarily Bans Wheat Exports To Germany

Also Moves To Assure Adequate Reserves Of Oil, Coal And Wood—Bolsters Danube Police

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, April 15—Rumania tonight banned temporarily all exports of wheat to Germany and other foreign buyers and at the same time strengthened her Danube river police to protect the Reich's vital shipping from any possible attempt at sabotage.

Officials said wheat exports would be discontinued at least until after this year's harvest, which, it was estimated, would be insufficient to meet Rumania's own needs.

Oil Reserves Guarded

Simultaneously the Government's Economic Council announced that measures had been taken to "assure adequate reserves of oil, coal and wood for Rumania's army and railroads."

Rumania's military and transport requirements for petroleum are to take precedence over deliveries abroad, but officials indicated later these were expected to be filled without serious interruption.

In oil circles it was understood the Government would demand a larger share in the production of the foreign-owned oil companies.

Decision Clarified

Rumanian officials hastened to clarify the Economic Council's decisions, which Germans first feared would block, at least temporarily, the flow of oil to the Reich.

Officials said assurance of army and railroad oil reserves was a matter which could quickly be arranged between the Government and the producers. Rumania's output is much larger than her internal consumption.

They said the council's action, therefore, could not be interpreted as interference with exports of oil to Germany.

The decree voided all wheat contracts until further notice because of prospects of a crop failure.

Of all Rumania's foreign buyers, Germany was by far the hardest hit.

Expected Major Share

The Reich had expected to get a major share of the Rumanian wheat surplus, which normally is a million tons.

It was said that army mobilizations which kept hundreds of thousands of peasants from the farms, coupled with severe winter and spring floods, had threatened to cut the wheat harvest below the amount Rumania needs for her own consumption.

Nazi Threat Met

The sharper control of Danube shipping followed a threat by Germany to send gunboats down the river to protect German shipping from alleged "English sabotage."

A Government spokesman, saying a control system had been worked out with other Danubian neutrals, announced river patrols had been organized "to maintain peace and order on the Danube."

This was taken here to mean that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary each would undertake stricter guarding of its stretch of the river.

BULLETINS

Nazi Ships Hit Mines in Kattegat.

LONDON, April 15 (A. P.).—British dispatches from Gothenburg, Sweden, said that two German cargo vessels struck mines today and were badly damaged off Marstrand, a west coast town at the narrowest point in the Kattegat.

Quisling Reported to Have Quit.

LONDON, April 15 (A. P.).—A dispatch of Reuters, British news agency, tonight said the German-controlled radio at Oslo had announced that the puppet government of Major Vidkun Quisling had resigned. The administration of the German-occupied regions of Norway was taken over by an administrative committee "headed by Christensen, chief of the Oslo Municipal Council," the announcer said. The Quisling government announced it was taking over shortly after the German invaders entered Oslo.

Norse-Swedish Border Reported Shut.

LONDON, April 15 (A. P.).—An Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, dispatch from Gothenburg, Sweden, said that dispatches received there from Norway reported all traffic over the Norwegian-Swedish border had been stopped and the Norwegian censorship tightened.

Murmansk Reported Barred to Nazis.

Premier Molotov of Russia has refused Nazi ships entrance into the Russian port of Murmansk, according to a report broadcast by station VLQ at Sydney, Australia. The report was heard by the National Broadcasting Company short wave listening post in New York at 4:30 A. M., Eastern standard time.

Nazis Claim 300 Prisoners.

BERLIN, April 15 (A. P.).—DNB, official German news agency, reported today that German forces in Norway had captured 300 prisoners, seven cannon and a quantity of small arms and ammunition southeast of Oslo.

German Plane in Forced Landing.

STOCKHOLM, April 15 (A. P.).—A three-motored German Junkers warplane made a forced landing today at Mariestad, ninety miles from the Swedish west coast. It was returning to Germany from dropping leaflets in Norway when it lost its way and exhausted its gasoline. It carried a crew of five. Swedish policy is to intern both the plane and flyers.

Bronze Busts Of Noted Germans Junked By Goering As Valueless

Berlin, April 15 (AP)—Several bronze busts of "leading German personalities" are a part of Field Marshal Hermann Goering's contribution to the Reich's collection of old metal.

"One should appreciate a chance like this to clear out some of this junk which is of no artistic value or depicts men who never have done anything for the German people," Goering told newsmen. The same can be said for many brass and iron monuments which clutter up the German scene, he added.

Bells weighing more than twenty-two pounds and which are not needed in vital signaling systems must be registered for ultimate collection to provide raw materials for war industries.

Report Allied Aid Increasing.

A short wave London broadcast, picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening post station, said today that British and French aid to Norway was "assuming great proportion."

SOME HEROES AND A CAT

LONDON, April 15 (AP).—Britain acclaimed new heroes today as stories of individual exploits in Scandinavia arrived.

In Stoughton, Essex, villagers gathered at the Coach and Horses tavern to drink the health of Vice Admiral Whitworth, their fellow townsman who commanded the battleship Warspite's foray into Narvik harbor.

Many towns gave heroes' welcomes to the 177 survivors of the destroyer Gurkha, which went down with her guns blazing after a four-hour fight with German bombers.

The Gurkha's commander, Capt. Anthony Buzzard, who was tossed into a lifeboat by crewmen when he tried to go down with his ship, asked for a new destroyer to continue fighting.

A cat named Smut, the Gurkha's mascot, was among the survivors. She owed her life to an artillery officer who swam for 20 minutes with the cat on his shoulder until rescued by the Aurora.

Now Smut is the Aurora's mascot.

Finns and Reds Renew Diplomatic Relations

Paasikivi Presents Credentials to Kalinin in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 15 (AP).—Juho Kusti Paasikivi presented his credentials today as Finnish Minister to Soviet Russia to Mikhail I. Kalinin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament). Thus regular diplomatic relations between the two countries, broken off by the U. S. S. R. last November, were restored. Paasikivi, Minister without portfolio in Finland's War Cabinet, was a negotiator and signer of the peace treaty which ended the Finnish-Russian war in March.

AMERICANS AT FRONT

26 U. S. Ambulance Drivers Leave Paris.

PARIS, April 15 (A. P.).—Twenty-six American volunteers and the twenty ambulances of the Myron T. Herrick section of the American volunteers ambulance service left today for the front.

This is the second such group of volunteers to leave for active service in the firing zone.

The section assembled by the Arch of Triumph before parading through the capital on its way to the army zone.

Honduras Settlement Opposed

GUATEMALA CITY, April 15 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Carlos Salazar protested to the British Legation today against the projected settlement of 100 Hungarian families in British Honduras, against which Guatemala has territorial claims. It was reported that he also would protest a reported move to settle World War veterans in British Honduras. A similar protest was made on Feb. 23 against settlemetn of German, Austrian and Czech refugees.

7 PLANES LAND IN SWEDEN

Norwegian Craft Confiscated And Pilots Are Interned

London, *Tuesday*, April 16 (AP)—The British news agency reported today that seven Norwegian army planes landed in southern Sweden yesterday afternoon. The machines were confiscated and the pilots interned by Sweden.

GERMAN-BELGIAN PACT

Provisional Trade Agreement Reached in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, April 15 (A. P.).—Belgian and German trade negotiators reached a provisional agreement today for the next three months under which the Germans are to send Belgium 60 per cent of the coal they sent before the war.

In September the amount fell to 20 per cent of the prewar amount.

It was stated that some minor points remained to be discussed and the agreement must be submitted to both governments.

ADMIRAL CALLS EXPANDED NAVY VITAL FOR U. S.

Chief of Operations Urges Senators to Waste No Time Now.

AN ADDED 25 P. C. SUGGESTED

Tydings of Maryland Believes House-approved Measure Is Far Too Low.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (A. P.).—Admiral Harold R. Stark testified today that an effort to enlarge the $655,000,000 naval expansion bill in the face of spreading war abroad would have the whole-hearted support of the Navy Department. Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations and first witness at Senate Naval Committee hearings on the expansion proposal, was asked by Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, whether the authorization, providing for forty-three new vessels, should not be increased.

"That would have our wholehearted support," the witness replied.

"I don't think we should take the chance of delay," Senator Tydings remarked. "I think we should get busy and build some ships."

"That is the way we feel, sir," Admiral Stark responded.

Senator Favors Expansion.

Senator Tydings suggested a 25 per cent fleet expansion, contrasted with the 11 per cent increase provided under the pending House-approved legislation. Discussing war developments abroad, Admiral Stark told the committee that "it certainly seems essential today, very much more than in 1922, to support at least the policy then established of the 5-5-3 ratio."

The 1922 policy, now abrogated, provided that Japan could build three ships for every five constructed by the United States or Great Britain. Admiral Stark said that the navy has "practically no reliable information" regarding Japanese naval building, explaining that Japan "has successfully concealed the extent of her naval building since 1936.

"She appears to feel," he added, "that this concealment, even tho

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it may stimulate United States and British building, serves her interest better than would non-concealment." With the war abroad spreading, he added, "I feel that, so far as we can, we should take such measures as may be necessary to prevent its spread to our domain, either now or during the uncertain future that confronts us."

Minimum Expansion.

The naval chief said that while the pending expansion legislation was acceptable to the Navy Department, it was the minimum expansion which should be authorized, since other nations were building more combat ships at a faster pace than the United States.

"From the sentiment of the country," he testified, "I hope and I think we are going to keep out." But he added: "It has been our experience that, in the past, we have entered every war unprepared.

"This lack of preparation has never deterred the American people from deciding on war when they felt the necessity for war had arrived. Nor are they likely to be so deterred in the future."

10 Norse Ships in Norfolk

Huge Whaler With Rich Cargo Heads Group Waiting Orders

NORFOLK, Va., April 15 (AP).—Ten Norwegian vessels, including the whale oil refiner Suderoy, carrying an estimated 12,500-ton cargo valued at about $1,750,000, put into Hampton Roads today without definite orders as to their future movements.

Others in the group were six "baby" whaling boats and the Kai Knudsen from the sea. Risanger from Harstad and the Pollux from Rotterdam.

The Suderoy (one of the largest type of whalers fully equipped for extracting whale oil, was to have taken its cargo into Curacao in the Dutch West Indies, but received radio instructions to proceed here and await further orders.

Britain's Fishermen Are Living Like Kings

Hazards Of Trade During Wartime Boost Wages To About $300 Per Week

New York, April 15 (AP)—Britain's fishermen are living like kings because the hazards of their trade have boosted their wages, Erland Echlin, CBS correspondent, said in a broadcast from London today.

Ordinary fishermen, willing to risk the dangers of mines, warships, submarines and bombing planes, are getting around $300 a week, Echlin said. Owners get six times that for their boats, and fishermen, who customarily eke out a bare living, are now making $30,000 for the sixteen-week season, he added.

And so, Echlin explained, they are refurnishing their homes, holding champagne weddings, and buying expensive fur coats, grand pianos and automobiles.

Allies to Meet U. S. Terms on Warplane Sales

Last Obstacle to Shipment Removed; Seventh Type, New Martin, Is Released

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—All obstacles to the sale of American warplanes to the Allies were removed today when the Anglo-French Purchasing Commission agreed without reservation to the United States government's conditions for the release of the latest types of craft.

A requirement that the Allies pay at least part of the research cost for developing late-model planes which are being released to them was understood to be one of the final conditions on which negotiations hinged. Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announcing the agreement today, declined to explain what the conditions were.

It has been estimated that the Allies will invest $1,000,000,000 in warplanes in the United States. The War Department has released seven models of the newest craft for their purchase, the seventh and latest being a Martin light bomber of the F-4 type, released late today.

Subject to the terms agreed on today, the Allies are being permitted to buy these planes before they have become available in quantity for the American Army and Navy.

Secretary Morgenthau, chairman of the government committee charged with carrying on negotiations with the purchasing mission, said the Allied representatives came to him and asked a statement of the government's policy about the release of the late-type planes, and he told the men what the War and Navy Departments wanted.

The Allied representatives, he continued, accepted the conditions "without reservation or complaint."

The Martin ship released today is a twin-motored bomber representing an advance over a model previously sold to the French and incorporating improvements resulting from experience gained in the war.

The United States Army has none of the type released today and none ordered.

Ships previously released included two Curtiss, one Bell, two Lockheed and one Douglas.

American Rule Of Dutch West Indies Possible

Setting Up of a Protectorate by 21 Republics if Nazis Invade Holland Likely

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—If Hitler should seize the Netherlands, informed persons said, there was a distinct possibility that the twenty-one republics of North and South America would move to set up a temporary protectorate over the Dutch possessions in the western hemisphere.

Persons close to the State Department asserted categorically that the United States would not permit Germany to claim possession or sovereignty over the Dutch possessions. As a matter of fact, they did not believe Germany would think of doing so, desirous as she was of not antagonizing the United States. Nor did they believe there was any likelihood of England's trying to take control of these possessions, in view of the adverse reaction that such a move could be expected to cause here.

But, if Holland should go the way of Denmark, these informed sources did foresee the possibility that the Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana, which is on the northern coast of South America within easy flying distance of the Panama Canal, would be taken for the time being under the protective, Pan-American wing.

Such an action would be an outgrowth of the Monroe Doctrine, which bars territorial aggrandizement of European powers in the Western Hemisphere. The famous doctrine, enunciated by President James Monroe in 1823, has been undergoing interesting development. Nazi penetration in Latin America brought renewed interest in the doctrine several years ago.

Danish Bomb-Shelter Police Ask Householders To Clean Cellars For Refugees During Raids

Copenhagen, April 15 (AP)—Police authorities asked householders to clean out their cellars in order to provide bomb shelters for at least 70,000 persons.

Authorities said that a certain amount of shelters would be provided by the municipality but that it was the duty of every home owner to make any safe cellar available for such use.

Observer's View

By DeWitt Mackenzie

Associated Press Foreign Affairs Writ

Word of the landing of British ex peditionary forces at several points o Norwegian soil means that the Allie success in the battle for Norway h increased and indicates that they a actually taking control of the situatio

These landings represent coordina tion with the almost unbelievable bu officially announced feat of the En lish in breaking through the danger ous, narrow waters of the Katteg from the North Sea into Herr Hitler own private Baltic Sea and plantin mines as far east as Lithuania.

The Allied efforts to oust the Ger mans from Norway will progress i such degree as the Anglo-French ar able to sever Nazi communicatio with the north. The mine-layin while lacking the spectacular aspec of conflict attendant upon landing troops in the face of the enemy, like transcends in importance the landin themselves. Indeed, it seems to n from the facts at hand that it ma prove to be one of the key develo ments of the entire war.

Qualification Noted

This estimate must be qualified b the proviso that, pending further d tails, the mine field is really as sub stantial as the British say it is, an not merely a few mines strewn ov an area of 100,000 square miles. En lish observers are accepting it a probably representing the largest nava operation of its kind in history.

If you will glance at your maps yo will see the significance of this is the the Anglo-French brotherhood coul not carry out a major move of thi sort without having at least tempo rarily seized control of both seas whic wash Germany's northern coast.

This means that if the Allies are abl to maintain the position of contro they will have severed the Reich fron direct sea communication with Scandi navia.

A Severe Blow

That would be a severe blow t Nazi hopes, signaling among othe things, the ultimate collapse of the occupation of Norway, to be followed by the establishment of an Allied Northern front to menace Hitler's right wing.

The development is all the more astonishing, since it appears to indicate that Germany's powerful air fleet either was drowsing or had been driven to cover by Allied air forces However, we will reserve judgment on that point pending further details. What is evident is that there has been steadily growing pressure against the Nazis from the Allied air fleets.

Coincident with the British landings the Germans have admitted that the enemy have established a naval blockade about the port of Narvik.

Norwegians Organizing

Meantime, the Norwegians are organizing and have been harassing the invaders at various points. Allied bombing and naval operations have continued persistently up and down the coast.

If it should develop that the Allies are able to maintain their apparent severance of the German lines of communication with Norway, the forces of occupation shortly would find themselves in a most unhappy predicament.

Such a situation would mean that they have been cut off from supplies of all sorts and from reinforcements excepting for what can be done for them in the way of transport by the Nazi air fleet.

Hitler Threatened in August To Wage War Without Mercy

League Commissioner for Danzig Reports on Interview in Which Fuehrer Warned of Swift Destruction of Poland.

GENEVA, April 15 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler declared on August 11 that, if he must make war, he would "rather do it today than tomorrow," Karl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations high commissioner for Danzig, said in a report to the League of Nations council published today.

The Swiss league official made public the details of his famed interview with Hitler for the first time in his long report on Danzig, which Germany absorbed last fall after the outbreak of war.

He declared that Hitler said, "He would not conduct the war as did the Germany of William II, who had always had scruples about making full use of every weapon, and he would fight without mercy up to the extreme limit." Mr. Burckhardt said Hitler "was sure he could rely on Italian and Japanese alliances."

'A Specialist in Rearmament.'

The report continued:

"He asserted that, with sixty divisions and the western fortifications, he could hold the western front while he threw the rest of his army on the Poles, who would be beaten in three weeks.

"He said that the general tendency was to try to impress him with the rearmament figures of the foreign air forces, but added: " 'I am a specialist on rearmament, not the others.

" 'Their air forces may be summed up as follows: England has 135,000 men in her air force and France has 75,000. But I have 600,000 in time of peace and a million in time of war.

" 'My air raid protection is the best in the world, as it was proved to be in Spain.'

"He also spoke of Russia," Mr. Burckhardt wrote, "and said that Germany knew them better than the others and that hundreds of his officers have served in the Russian army and knew the latter had no offensive power."

Hitler Threatened Poland.

Mr. Burckhardt said that he went to see Hitler on the question of arbitrating the Danzig problem. Instead, he listened to Der Fuehrer for two and a half hours.

"The Chancellor said," the report continued, "that if the slightest thing were attempted by the Poles, he would fall on them like lightning with all of the powerful arms at his disposal, of which the Poles had not the slightest idea."

While talking on the Polish question, Mr. Burckhardt wrote, Hitler suddenly changed the subject, declaring that he had once said to David Lloyd George, Great Britain's world war Prime Minister:

"If you had been a corporal in the last war and I had been a minister, believe me, our respective countries would be in quite different positions."

LEAGUE LEADER REVEALS TALKS WITH FÜHRER

Asserts Nazi Chief Disavowed Any "Such Scruples As Wilhelm II"

High Commissioner For Danzig Reports On Famous Interview

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, April 15—Dr. Karl M. Burckhardt, an official of the League of Nations, reported today that twenty days before Germany moved against Poland Adolf Hitler declared he "had no such scruples as Wilhelm II" and that he "would fight without mercy up to the extreme limits."

In a report to the League Council on his famous interview with Hitler at Obersalzburg, August 11, Dr. Burckhardt, League High Commissioner for Danzig, portrayed the Nazi chieftain as alternately boasting of Germany's armed might and insisting on his desire for peace.

Hitler said that, although the German army leaders were cautious during the Czecho-Slovak crisis in 1938, he had to restrain them in the Polish crisis.

Discussions Held Foolish

Burckhardt, who had gone to Hitler in an attempt to arbitrate the problem of Danzig, which was absorbed by Germany after the outbreak of the war last September, reported the Chancellor told him "eternal discussions on war were folly and that they brought nations to a state of madness."

The report quoted Hitler as saying of Russia that "Germany knew them better than the others and that hundreds of his officers had served in the Russian army and knew the latter had no offensive power."

The Führer then told Burckhardt, the latter said, that "the essence of the matter" was that Germany needed space in the east for timber and colonies in which to raise wheat.

Land Nearly Worn Out

Hitler said that, while the German harvests in 1938 and 1939 were excellent, this was due mainly to the use of chemical fertilizers and that the land soon would be worn out.

The report quoted him as having added that he never would allow the German people to be dragged down into such "want and famine" as they had endured between 1914 and 1920.

On Burckhardt's remarking that "the Western powers certainly will be ready to settle this problem by negotiation," the report said:

"Herr Hitler then asked why, in that case, they had stirred up the Poles.

"Moderating Influence"

"I replied that I myself was in a position to know that England and France were exercising a moderating influence on Warsaw. Herr Hitler assured me he had made an acceptable offer to the Poles last March, after eliminating the danger of war constituted by Czecho-Slovakia on his southeastern flank.

"He wished to put out two other firebrands—Memel and Danzig—but what was he to do if, every time he took a step, he found England and France in his path.

"Herr Hitler added:

"'We are not acting as we did in Czecho-Slovakia. There a huge danger had to be removed; the solution was a passable one and proved more satisfactory than usually was believed abroad. Calm reigns in Bohemia and the peasants and workers are content with their lot, as they always were when they were offered simplified solutions. All the difficulties came from the intellectuals.'"

Praised Czech War Goods

Burckhardt said Hitler praised the "excellent conditions" of the Czech war materials and the quality of the Czech officials, whose "orderly methods" filled the German officers with admiration.

"In all respects, Herr Hitler said, they were different from the Poles," the report continued. "The plans of their staff were precise and completely different from the plans of the Polish staff, which then were in his possession.

"The technical organization of the Polish army was inadequate and much surprise was felt in German circles at Poland's impudence. Last year the generals had been very cautious, but this time it was he who had to restrain them."

At the end of the interview Hitler said, according to Burckhardt, that "a reasonable solution must be found and that; if the Poles left Danzig alone, he would cease any interference in the Free City; that he could wait on the condition that the German minority in Poland ceased to be molested."

Upset By Ribbentrop

The report continued:

"Herr von Ribbentrop's (Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister) journey to Moscow completely upset the situation. From this time forward intransigeant plans were put forward from the German side.

"It may well be thought that, during the decisive fortnight which followed, those in the higher circles of the National Socialist regime lived in the conviction that, in view of the arrangement with the U. S. S. R. and after a rapid victory over Poland, the Western powers would not go so far as a general armed conflict. Such was the opinion of Albert Förster (Nazi district leader of Danzig)."

Burckhardt's report was written on Dec. 27, when it was submitted to Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, and reported to the League of Nations Danzig committee of three. It was returned by Lord Halifax to the League on Feb. 14, but was not released to the press or communicated to League members until today.

The report concluded on Sept. 1, the day Germany invaded Poland.

Burckhardt was warned, he said, that the Nazis planned to declare Danzig free from the League and the Poles, and that night (Sept. 1) he refused an invitation to a ball in honor of German sailors then in the port.

CROMWELL IN TALK SCORES AUTARCHY

U. S. Minister Is Heard by Montreal Club

MONTREAL, April 15 (A. P.).—Autarchy was described here today by James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, as a "system of mobilizing war materials under the camouflage of social security, in times of peace."

Addressing the Canadian Club, he said that this system had caused a "vast dislocation of economic effort and has done little or nothing for the achievement of prosperity and human welfare."

He said that autarchy, or self-sufficiency, had not been without effect on the democracies, as a system of war economy in one country "enforces a war economy upon other countries which must be prepared to defend themselves against aggression."

He said he believed that the continuance of the "great experiment in democracy in North America must not be endangered by any irresponsible step on either side which unduly circumscribes a free flow of trade or which tends to place industry in a strait jacket and which involves in its consequences more and more industrial control with correspondingly less opportunity for initiative, for freedom and for enterprise."

Canada and the United States, he said, had "joined together in pointing out a sane way of restoration of sound and constructive trade."

BRUSSELS, APRIL 15-(AP)-BELGIAN AND GERMAN NEGOTIATORS TODAY CAME TO TERMS ON A THREE-MONTH TRADE AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH GERMANY WILL SHIP INTO BELGIUM 60 PER CENT OF THE COAL SHE DELIVERED BEFORE THE START OF THE WAR.

THE NEW AGREEMENT SHOULD MEAN A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN RECENT BELGIAN IMPORTS OF GERMAN COAL, WHICH LAST SEPTEMBER DROPPED TO 20 PER CENT OF THE PRE-WAR LEVEL.

THE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ALL BUT A FEW MINOR POINTS, IT WAS STATED.

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BRUSSELS, APRIL 15-(AP)-BELGIUM AND HER LITTLE NEIGHBOR, LUXEMBOURG, TOOK UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS TODAY TO GUARD AGAINST ANY INTERNAL COUP THAT MIGHT ACCOMPANY AN INVASION.

THE BELGIAN CABINET ANNOUNCED IT HAD EXAMINED "POLITICAL MEASURES" WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN TAKEN, AND HAD "CONSIDERED THE SITUATION OF FOREIGNERS IN THE COUNTRY."

THE LATTER STATEMENT WAS ASSUMED TO BE A REFERENCE TO AGITATION BY BELGIAN WAR VETERANS FOR A SPECIAL POLICE FORCE TO GUARD BELGIUM'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AIRPORTS, RAILROAD STATIONS, BANKS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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LUXEMBOURG MUNICIPALITY TOOK THE EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTION OF FORBIDDING MORE THAN THREE PERSONS TO ASSEMBLE IN PUBLIC PLACES AFTER NIGHTFALL. ADDITIONAL CIVIL GUARDS WERE ASSIGNED TO PUBLIC CENTERS.

THAT TINY COUNTRY, IN A CORNER BORDERED BY BELGIUM, FRANCE AND GERMANY, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED TO BE MORE OPTIMISTIC OVER THE PROBABILITY OF LIGHTNING NOT STRIKING IN ITS DIRECTION THAN WAS THE CASE OVER THE WEEKEND.

30.24-1691

WHAT ACTION BELGIUM WOULD TAKE, IF ONLY LUXEMBOURG SHOULD BE INVADED WAS CONSIDERED TO BE PROBLEMATICAL BY OBSERVERS HERE, BUT MANY BELGIANS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THIS COUNTRY WOULD LEAVE THE FRENCH AND BRITISH TO DEFEND LUXEMBOURG SHOULD THE GERMANS STRIKE IN THAT DIRECTION AT THE MAGINOT LINE.

THE BELGIANS CONTINUED TO KEEP THEIR DEFENSE ORGANIZATION IN A HIGH STATE OF WATCHFULNESS, AS DID THE DUTCH TO THE NORTH.

KA828PES

LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THE BRITISH BOMBARDED STAVANGER FROM THE AIR TODAY FOR THE SIXTH TIME SINCE THE GERMANS OCCUPIED THE NORWEGIAN CITY.

APR 16 1940

AR305PES

LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-A NORWEGIAN BROADCAST OVER BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION STATIONS, TONIGHT INSTRUCTED NORWEGIANS TO ACCEPT AS LEGAL TENDER ENGLISH AND FRENCH COINS AND NOTES. THE MESSAGE WAS DESCRIBED AS ONE FROM THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE.

THE MESSAGE EXPLAINED "THE ALLIED TROOPS HAD NOT HAD TIME TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT NORWEGIAN MONEY."

AN OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE WILL BE ANNOUNCED AFTER AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NORWEGIAN STATE BANK AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE MESSAGE SAID.

APR 16 1940

WE653PES

LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-A GIGANTIC MOVEMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS TO NORWAY WAS DESCRIBED BY THE HERALD TONIGHT IN THIS FASHION: APR 16 1940

SHIPS OF ALL KINDS, CRAMMED WITH MEN, MUNITIONS AND STORES, ARE STEAMING ACROSS THE NORTH SEA ON THE WAY TO STRENGTHEN BRITAIN'S NEW EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN NORWAY.

FOR HOURS YESTERDAY TRAINS LOADED WITH ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES RUMBLED INTO BRITISH PORTS. IN ONE TOWN, CROWDS OF HOLIDAY-MAKERS WATCHED COMMANDEERED PLEASURE STEAMERS CHUG THEIR WAY TO AND FROM THE SHIPS.

FOR DAYS PAST, BOATS ARRIVING IN THIS AND OTHER PORTS HAVE BEEN PRESSED INTO SERVICE. . . .THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE OPERATIONS IS THE ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS ENABLED TROOPS TO MOVE ALMOST UNNOTICED FROM ALL PARTS OF BRITAIN TO PORTS OF EMBARKATION.

MILITARY CAMPS IN ENGLAND HAVE DISAPPEARED OVERNIGHT AS THE MEN WHO OCCUPIED THEM TRAVELED TO EMBARK FOR THE NEW BATTLEFIELD.

KA820PES

LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-A STOCKHOLM RADIO REPORT HEARD HERE TONIGHT SAID THE NORWEGIAN GARRISON AT HEDRA CASTLE, EAST OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED TRONDHEIM, FIRED ON A PASSENGER TRAIN TODAY IN THE BELIEF IT CARRIED GERMAN TROOPS. ONE PASSENGER WAS KILLED AND A FINNISH WOMAN REFUGEE WAS INJURED.

APR 16 1940

PS220PES

LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-A NORWEGIAN PATROL SHOT DOWN A GERMAN PLANE FLYING LOW OVER HAMAR, 60 MILES NORTH OF OSLO, TONIGHT AS IT WAS ATTEMPTING TO MACHINEGUN DETACHMENTS OF NEWLY ENLISTED RECRUITS, REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED.

KA925PES APR 16 1940

LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-BRITISH DISPATCHES FROM GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN, SAID TWO GERMAN CARGO VESSELS STRUCK MINES AND WERE BADLY DAMAGED TODAY OFF MARSTRAND, WEST COAST TOWN AT THE NARROWEST POINT IN THE KATTEGAT. NAMES OF THE SHIPS WERE NOT GIVEN.

SW455PES

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 15-(AP)-DANISH AUTHORITIES ADDED COCOA TO RATIONING REGULATIONS UNDER THE GERMAN REGIME TODAY, ALLOWING 100 GRAMS (JUST OVR 3 1/2 OUNCES) PER PERSON PER WEEK.

THE CUSTOMER CAN BUY EITHER 100 GRAMS OF COCOA OR THE SAME QUANTITY OF COFFEE PER WEEK, BUT NOT BOTH.

THE MOUNTING RATIONING LIST ALSO INCLUDES GASOLINE, KEROSENE, MARGARINE, SUGAR, COFFEE AND TEA.

APR 16 1940

FD1042PES

BERLIN, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT BRITAIN HAD ESTABLISHED A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF NARVIK, BITTERLY CONTESTED ORE PORT IN NORTHERN NORWAY.

APR 16 1940

FH626AES

A COMMUNIQUE SAID GERMAN TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT "FURTHER STRENGTHENED AND CONSOLIDATED" THEIR POSITIONS IN SOUTHERN NORWAY BUT THAT YESTERDAY "STRONG ENGLISH NAVAL FORCES BLOCKED THE ENTRANCE" TO NARVIK IN THE NORTH.

A GERMAN MERCHANTSHIP WAS SUNK AT BERGEN BY TWO BRITISH PLANES WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED "TWO ADDITIONAL ENEMY SUBMARINES" HAD BEEN SUNK IN THE SKAGERRAK BRINGING TO SEVEN ALLIED SUBMARINE LOSSES IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

FH636AES

BERLIN, APRIL 15-(AP)-GERMAN OFFICIALS ASSERTED TODAY THAT NO BRITISH TROOPS HAD LANDED ANYWHERE AT NORWEGIAN POINTS OCCUPIED BY GERMAN FORCES, EITHER AT NARVIK OR ANYWHERE ELSE WHERE GERMANY HAS ESTABLISHED HERSELF, BUT MAY HAVE EFFECTED LANDINGS ELSEWHERE.

THEIR STATEMENT WAS MADE IN COMMENT ON THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BRITISH FORCES HAD LANDED AT SEVERAL POINTS IN NORWAY.

IT WAS ADMITTED THAT THE BRITISH MAY BE SOMEWHERE ALONG NORWAY'S JAGGED COAST OF NEARLY 1,000 MILES. THE COAST ABOUNDS IN LITTLE HIDEOUTS, BUT THESE ARE STRATEGICALLY UNIMPORTANT, THE GERMANS SAID.

THE GERMAN DENIALS OF BRITISH LANDINGS AT POINTS HELD BY THE GERMANS COVERED EVENTS UP TO 6 P.M. (11 A.M., E.S.T.) IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY.

(THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT NAME THE POINTS WHERE BRITISH FORCES LANDED BUT NORWEGIAN ADVICES REACHING STOCKHOLM SAID THE BRITISH HAD LANDED AT NARVIK.)

APR 16 1940

M1159AES

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE LANDING OF A BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AT SEVERAL PLACES ON NORWEGIAN SOIL WAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED TODAY AS THE ALLIES ORGANIZED THEIR FORCES FOR THE FIRST COMBINED LAND, SEA AND AIR OFFENSIVE OF THE WAR TO CHALLENGE ADOLF HITLER'S INVASION OF SCANDINAVIA.

APR 16 1940

SEVERAL HOURS AFTER A JOINT WAR OFFICE-ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF THE LANDING OF AN UNANNOUNCED NUMBER OF BRITISH TROOPS AT UNDISCLOSED POINTS IN NORWAY, THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED A NEW BOMBARDMENT OF THE SOUTHWESTERN NORWEGIAN PORT OF STAVANGER.

IT WAS THE SIXTH TIME SINCE THE GERMANS INVADED NORWAY THAT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAD ATTACKED STAVANGER, TERMINUS FOR GERMANY'S JUNK-

30.24-1693

ERS TRANSPORT PLANES AND A POTENTIAL ASSEMBLY POINT FOR NAZI BOMBERS AND PLANES WHICH MIGHT FURTHER HARRY BRITISH LANDINGS.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID ALL OF THE AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN THE SIXTH STAVANGER RAID RETURNED SAFELY BUT ITS COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO DETAILS.

(ALTHOUGH BRITAIN GAVE NO HINT OF WHERE HER TROOPS LANDED, NORWEGIAN REPORTS RECEIVED IN STOCKHOLM SAID THEY DEBARKED AT NARVIK, FAR-NORTHERN ORE PORT ON NORWAY'S WEST COAST AND THE SCENE OF TWO RAIDS IN WHICH THE BRITISH SAID A NAVAL SQUADRON DESTROYED SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS LAST SATURDAY, AFTER SINKING ONE WEDNESDAY.

(GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN BERLIN ASSERTED THAT NO BRITISH TROOPS HAD LANDED IN NORWEGIAN AREAS OCCUPIED BY THE NAZI SOLDIERS, INCLUDING NARVIK, BUT ADMITTED IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT SOME TROOPS MIGHT HAVE BEEN PUT ASHORE ON NORWAY'S TWISTING COASTLINE.)

ALONG WITH THE REPORTED TROOP MOVEMENTS, MEAGER REPORTS AND TERSE COMMUNIQUES FILTERED INTO LONDON INDICATING THAT BRITAIN'S AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL MIGHT WERE CONTINUING THEIR RELENTLESS POUNDING OF THE GERMAN BASES AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS WHICH STRETCH SOUTHWARD OVER THE ALLIED-MINED BALTIC.

APR 16 1940

THE NEWS THAT THE BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE ARRIVING IN NORWAY, WHERE NO SIEGFRIED OR MAGINOT LINES OFFERED PROTECTION OR REFUGE, DREW THE EXPRESSED BELIEF FROM NEUTRAL MILITARY EXPERTS THAT THE FIRST STEP HAD BEEN TAKEN IN A "FULL DRESS" CAMPAIGN TO WREST NORWAY FROM THE INVADERS AND SAFEGUARD BRITAIN FROM GERMAN FORAYS WHICH COULD BE LAUNCHED FROM THE NATURAL SEA AND AIR BASES SUCH AS TRONDHEIM.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX BRITISH SAID.

GREETED BY A STORM OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, ORANGE AND BLUE SEARCHLIGHTS, AND STAR SHELLS, PLANES OF THE COASTAL COMMAND REPORTED THEY BOMBED THE AIRDROME WITH "HEAVY HIGH EXPLOSIVES" AND RAKED THE GROUND DEFENSES AT STAVANGER WITH BURSTS OF MACHINEGUN FIRE.

ONE PILOT LACONICALLY REPORTED SEEING THE "SUDDEN RED GLOW" OF A BIG EXPLOSION. IT WAS BELIEVED A GASOLINE DUMP HAD BLOWN UP.

SUPPLEMENTING THE ROYAL AIR FORCE RAIDS ON STAVANGER, THE AIR ARM OF THE BRITISH FLEET MAINTAINED ITS OFFENSIVE AGAINST NAZI SHIPPING. IT REPORTED 15 PLANES SET FIRE TO A TRANSPORT AT GERMAN-OCCUPIED BERGEN, SANK A SMALL SUPPLY BOAT AND MACHINEGUNNED AND SET AFLAME AN ANCHORED FLYING BOAT THERE.

(GERMANY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT BRITISH AIR RAIDERS SANK A NAZI MERCHANT VESSEL AT BERGEN. THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, SAID THEY WERE STRENGTHENING THEIR DEFENSES AT TRONDHEIM, BERGEN, STAVANGER AND KRISTIANSAND.)

THE NAVY ITSELF, THE ADMIRALTY REPORTED, TORPEDOED AND SANK TWO GERMAN TRANSPORTS, BRINGING TO 26 THE NUMBER OF NAZI TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY SHIPS REPORTED SUNK, CAPTURED AND SCUTTLED WITHIN A WEEK.

THE ADMIRALTY ALSO SAID GERMAN CONVOY TRANSPORTS HAD BEEN ATTACKED IN THE SKAGERRAK AND THAT FOUR TORPEDOES HAD "FOUND THEIR MARK." HOWEVER, THE TIGHT-MOUTHED NAVAL SERVICE DID NOT SAY WHETHER ALL OF THE TORPEDOES HIT ONE SHIP OR SEPARATE VESSELS OR HOW MUCH DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE.

APR 16 1940

ONE EXPECTED REPERCUSSION OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DENMARK FAILED TO DEVELOP WHEN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

30.24-1695

30.24-1695

THOMASTON,ME., APRIL 15-(AP)-FRAGMENTARY WIRELESS MESSAGES INDICATING THE BRITISH FREIGHTER GRAIG WAS UNDER ATTACK BY A SUBMARINE AND ANOTHER LATER MESSAGE, PRESUMABLY FROM A CANADIAN STATION, THAT THE DISTRESS CALL HAD BEEN "ALL CLEARED UP" LEFT THE STATUS OF THE CRAFT IN DOUBT TONIGHT.

THE FIRST MESSAGE, PICKED UP BY MACKAY RADIO AT NEW YORK FROM THE 3,863-TON GRAIG, APPROXIMATELY 800 MILES NORTHEAST OF NEW YORK, AT 4.55 A.M. (EST) SAID:

"SSS -- SSS, 40.43 N., 57.24., GRAIG, SUB COMING CLOSE."

AT 6.10 A.M. (EST) THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT STATION AT CAMPERDOWN, N.S., RECEIVED A SECOND CALL, AN SOS SIGNAL. CANADIANS INTERPRETED THAT AS "INDICATING ATTACK BUT NO FURTHER DETAILS."

APR 16 1940

NEARLY AN HOUR LATER, MACKAY RADIO HERE SAID IT HEARD WHAT WAS BELIEVED TO BE A CANADIAN STATION REPORT "DISTRESS ALL CLEARED UP." WHETHER THAT MEANT THE GRAIG HAD ESCAPED UNHARMED OR WAS UNABLE TO SEND FURTHER CALLS, MACKAY DID NOT KNOW.

THE VESSEL WAS REGISTERED FROM CARDIFF, WALES, AND WAS OWNED BY THE GRAIG SHIPPING COMPANY OF LONDON.

S955PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 15-(AP)-A SUBMARINE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH FREIGHTER GRAIG APPROXIMATELY 800 MILES NORTHEAST OF NEW YORK WAS INDICATED TODAY IN TWO FRAGMENTARY WIRELESS MESSAGES.

APR 16 1940

THE FIRST MESSAGE, PICKED UP BY MACKAY RADIO HERE AT 4:55 A.M. (EST) SAID:

"SSS--SSS, 40.43 N., 57.24 W., GRAIG. SUB COMING CLOSE."

AN HOUR AND FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER, AT 6:10 A.M. (EST), MACKAY SAID THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT STATION AT CAMPERDOWN, N.S., REPORTED RECEIVING A SECOND CALL FROM THE GRAIG, A 3,683-TON VESSEL.

THIS GAVE AN "SOS" DISTRESS CALL WHICH THE CANADIAN STATION INTERPRETED AS "INDICATING ATTACK BUT NO FURTHER DETAILS."

THE POSITION GIVEN WOULD HAVE PLACED THE VESSEL, REGISTERED FROM CARDIFF, WALES, AND OWNED BY THE GRAIG SHIPPING COMPANY OF LONDON, ABOUT 300 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HALIFAX, N.S.

MARINE MESSAGE OPERATORS AT MACKAY EXPRESSED BELIEF THE "SSS" SIGNAL MEANT "SUBMARINE SIGHTED," ALTHOUGH THEY ADDED THAT IN SOME INSTANCES VESSELS REPORTING SUBMARINES HAD USED THE "SSSS" SIGNAL.

THE GRAIG'S POSITION INDICATED SHE WAS WITHIN 200 MILES OF THE NEUTRALITY ZONE LIMITS, BUT PROBABLY OUTSIDE ITS REACHES. THE ZONE ROUGHLY FOLLOWS THE 60TH PARALLEL, WHILE THE GRAIG'S POSITION WAS GIVEN AS 57.24 WEST.

APR 16 1940

THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF REPORTS OF SUBMARINES OPERATING IN WATERS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

ON MARCH 1 THE BRITISH FREIGHTER SOUTHGATE REPORTED SHE HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY A SUBMARINE 130 MILES NORTHEAST OF PUERTO RICO, BUT THE NEXT DAY A NAVAL PLANE SIGHTED HER AND FOUND THAT SHE APPARENTLY WAS NOT IN DANGER.

THE BRITISH TANKER EL CIERVO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SENT A SIGNAL SAYING SHE "WAS CHASED BY A SUBMARINE" OFF TRINIDAD. WHEN THE VESSEL REACHED HALIFAX ON APRIL 1 HER CREWMEN EXPRESSED BELIEF THEY HAD SUNK A GERMAN SUBMARINE AFTER THE TANKER HAD FIRED 16 SHOTS AT A U-BOAT. THE UNDERSEA CRAFT DISAPPEARED, THEY SAID.

FH728AES

THAT RATIONING WOULD NOT BE INTENSIFIED BECAUSE OF THE LOSS OF DANISH BACON, BUTTER AND EGGS.

A MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID IT HAD SUPPLIES IN COLD STORAGE WHICH RELIEVED IT OF ANXIETY FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE BUT HINTED THAT "IF THE POSITION BECOMES LESS FAVROABLE RATIONING MAY HAVE TO BE ADJUSTED."

CONFERENCES WITH BRITAIN'S BALKANS MINISTERS WHO WERE SUMMONED HOME BY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, LORD HALIFAX, ENDED TODAY. IT WAS LEED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES THAT THE ENVOYS WOULD RETURN SOON TO THEIR POSTS.

THESE DIPLOMATIC SOURCES ALSO STRESSED THE OPINION THAT GERMANY'S DRIVE TO THE NORTH INCREASES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ECONOMIC BATTLE LINES IN OTHER SECTORS AND PROBABLY WOULD INTENSIFY THE ALLIED DRIVE TO CAPTURE BALKAN TRADE AND FRIENDSHIP.

APR 16 1940

WEA45PES

LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX FRIENDSHIP.

IN A NORWEGIAN BROADCAST OVER BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION FACILITIES, THE NORWEGIAN MINISTER ERIK ANDREAS COLBAN TOLD HIS COUNTRYMEN NARVIK HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH, AND ADDED:

"OUR FRIENDS ON THIS SIDE OF THE NORTH SEA HAVE ENTERED INTO THIS STRUGGLE ON OUR SIDE WITH FULL SERIOUSNESS, SO DO NOT BE AFRAID THEY WILL DESERT YOU."

APR 16 1940

A NEWS BROADCAST IN NORWEGIAN FROM THE SAME STATIONS SAID, "HELP FOR NORWAY WHICH THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED THE FRENCH AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS TO PROVIDE IS ASSUMING GREAT PROPORTIONS. THE FIRST SIGN OF IT IS THE RECAPTURE OF NARVIK AND THE COUNTRY AROUND IT."

ALL NORWEGIAN AUTHORITIES WERE DIRECTED TO "ENTER INTO THE CLOSEST CONTACT WITH THE BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIES."

A NUMBER OF NORWEGIAN PILOTS ALREADY HAVE TAKEN UP DUTIES WITH THE NAVY, THE BROADCAST SAID, AND NORWEGIAN OFFICERS TO BE ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES ARRIVED IN ENGLAND TODAY AND MADE CONTACT WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

KA831PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS GONE ON RECORD AGAINST "FORCE AND MILITARY AGGRESSION" IN THE GERMAN INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.

"IF CIVILIZATION IS TO SURVIVE," SAID THE PRESIDENT IN A STATEMENT SATURDAY NIGHT, "THE RIGHTS OF THE SMALLER NATIONS TO INDEPENDENCE, TO THEIR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, AND TO THE UNIMPEDED OPPORTUNITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT MUST BE RESPECTED BY THEIR MORE POWERFUL NEIGHBORS."

APR 16 1940

SPEAKING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, HE SAID:

"THESE TWO NATIONS HAVE WON AND MAINTAINED DURING A PERIOD OF MANY GENERATIONS THE RESPECT AND REGARD NOT ONLY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, BUT OF ALL PEOPLES, BECAUSE OF THEIR OBSERVANCE OF THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT."

"IN THE LAST 13 MONTHS, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS SPOKEN OUT AGAINST INVASION OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, ALBANIA, POLAND AND FINLAND.

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 15-(AP)-MORE RIGID PENALTIES FOR ACTS ENDANGERING THE SECURITY OF THE NETHERLANDS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED IN A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE SECOND CHAMBER OF PARLIAMENT BY MINISTER OF JUSTICE PIETER SJOERDS GERBRANDY.

APR 16 1940

THE PROPOSED MAXIMUM FOR ESPIONAGE IS 15 YEARS AS AGAINST SIX YEARS AT PRESENT AND FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTION WITH FOREIGN AID TEN YEARS, COMPARED TO THE PRESENT FIVE YEARS.

SAN PEDRO,CALIF.,APRIL 15-(AP)-THE DANISH MOTORSHIP NORDPOL, CHARTERED TO BRITISH INTERESTS, ROSE AT ANCHOR TODAY BESIDE TWO OTHER DANISH SHIPS, THE ERRIA AND THE HULDA MAERSK.

SHE TURNED BACK FROM A TRIP FROM THE ORIENT TO EUROPE WHEN, HALF WAY TO PANAMA, SHE LEARNED OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF DENMARK.

ALSO NEWLY-ARRIVED FROM THE ORIENT ARE THE NORWEGIAN MOTORSHIP SOPHOCLES, UNDER CHARTER TO DANISH INTERESTS, AND THE NORWEGIAN MOTORTANKER HAVKONG.

APR 16 1940

FJ33AGS

NEW YORK, APRIL 15-(AP)-AN ARMED MYSTERY SHIP HURRYING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES, APPARENTLY TO TRANSPORT HORSES TO THE WAR FRONT, WAS REPORTED BY THE NORWEGIAN LINER BERGENSFJORD WHICH ARRIVED TODAY.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW ANZJON SAID HE SIGHTED THE VESSEL OFF NANTUCKET ISLAND, MASS., YESTERDAY, BEATING SUCH A FAST COURSE TOWARD NEW YORK THAT THE BERGENSFJORD HAD TO CHANGE HER DIRECTION MOMENTARILY TO AVOID CROSSING HER BOW.

APR 16 1940

THE SHIP, A PASSENGER-FREIGHT VESSEL OF ABOUT 8,000 GROSS TONS, WAS OF CHARACTERISTIC GERMAN CONSTRUCTION, ANZJON SAID, BUT HAD NO IDENTIFYING MARKS, AND HE BELIEVED IT WAS IN BRITISH SERVICE. SHE HAD FOUR MASTS AND ONE FUNNEL.

ANZJON COULD MAKE OUT TWO GUNS ON HER, BUT COULD NOT TELL HOW BIG THEY WERE. SHE HAD SOME EXTRA SUPERSTRUCTURE NEAR HER STERN OF A SORT ORDINARILY USED ON SHIPS HANDLING LIVE STOCK, THE CAPTAIN SAID, ALTHOUGH IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN GUN SCREENS OR OTHER CAMOUFLAGE.

"YOU'LL PROBABLY SEE HER MAKING INTO NEW YORK ABOUT 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT, IF THIS IS WHERE SHE WAS BOUND," HE SAID.

(NO PICKUP).

AR1227PES

BY DEVON FRANCIS

NEW YORK, APRIL 15-(AP)-AN AMERICAN FREIGHTER CARRYING A HALF DOZEN SWIFT AMERICAN PURSUIT PLANES ORIGINALLY CONSIGNED TO SWEDEN WAS ON ITS WAY BACK TO NEW YORK FROM MID-ATLANTIC TONIGHT, . RETRACING ITS ROUTE BY ORDER OF ITS OWNERS.

ANOTHER SHIP WHICH LEFT NEW YORK FOR BERGEN, NORWAY, ON APRIL 7 TURNED ABOUT 600 MILES OUT OF NEW YORK AND DOCKED HERE LAST FRIDAY WITH ANOTHER HALF DOZEN PLANES, BEARING SWEDISH WING MARKINGS, IN ITS HOLDS.

THAT THE WAR IN SCANDINAVIA HAS POSED A TRICKY PROBLEM IN DELIVERIES OF AMERICAN AIRPLANES FOR BOTH NORWAY AND SWEDEN WAS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT A NORWEGIAN PURCHASING MISSION HAS ARRIVED AT NO DECISION ON SHIPMENT OF PLANES ALREADY CONTRACTED FOR.

THE FREIGHTER MORMACSTAR, ONE OF THE AMERICAN SCANTIC LINE, WAS ONLY 1,000 MILES OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST, BOUND FOR BERGEN, WHEN ITS SKIPPER RECEIVED WORD TO TURN BACK. IT SAILED FROM HERE MARCH 31.

THE VESSEL ALREADY RETURNED IS THE MORMACTIDE. BOTH CARRIED REPUBLIC PURSUITS, MADE IN FARMINGDALE, N.Y., 40 OF WHICH ALREADY ARE IN SERVICE OF THE SWEDISH AIR FORCES. MORE THAN 150 PLANES OF THE SAME TYPE COMPRISE THE TOTAL SWEDISH ORDER.

THE PLANES ARE AS FAST, OR FASTER, THAN ANY SHIPPED TO EUROPE UP TO NOW.

APR 16 1940

WHILE THE NORWEGIAN PURCHASING MISSION, OF WHICH BERNT BALCHEN, NOTED FLIER, IS A MEMBER, DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THE UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF AMERICAN PLANES IT HAD ON ORDER WOULD BE SHIPPED BY WAY OF ENGLAND, IT APPEARED PROBABLE THAT THAT WOULD BE THE FINAL DECISION.

30.24-1697

30.24-1697

TRANS-SHIPMENT OF THE PLANES, CURTISS PURSUITS--A GROUP OF WHICH WAS REPORTED SEIZED BY INVADING GERMANS AT OSLO LAST WEEK--WILL DEPEND ON WHETHER AIRPORTS FOR THEIR ACCOMODATION CAN BE WRESTED FROM THE GERMAN ARMY.

APR 16 1940

KA1102PES

TREASURY WEIGHS NORWEGIAN ACTION

APR 16 1940

Studies Plans to Protect American Investments.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau said today he United States would seek to protect American investments in Norway and Denmark before releasing any Norwegian and Danish funds now frozen in this country.

The Secretary of the Treasury said he did not know just what legal rights the United States had or might use to offset any American losses in Scandinavia during the war, but added:

"We are studying what we can do legally in case the governments of these countries do not recognize the American ownership of funds which Americans have invested in these countries."

It was understood, for example, that if German occupied Denmark should repudiate obligations to Americans the United States might seize Danish Government funds now in this country in order to reimburse Americans for their losses in Denmark.

Although Mr. Morgenthau would not explain further, he indicated that it was the Governmental funds of Norway and Denmark which might be used for offsetting such losses, rather than commercial or private funds.

President Roosevelt has prohibited the withdrawal from the United States of any Danish or Norwegian funds, whether Governmental or private, except upon permission of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15-(AP)-TREASURY SECRETARY MORGENTHAU INDICATED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT HOLD NORWEGIAN AND DANISH WEALTH IN THIS COUNTRY AS A HOSTAGE FOR AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN THE GERMAN-INVADED COUNTRIES.

two

APR 16 1940

HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HE WAS STUDYING WHAT "WE CAN DO IN CASE" THE GERMANS SHOULD SET UP GOVERNMENTS WHICH WOULD REPUDIATE AMERICAN INVESTMENTS.

LATEST COMMERCE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES PLACE AMERICAN LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN DENMARK AT $103,000,000 AND IN NORWAY AT $92,000,000 ---PRINCIPALLY IN THE FORM OF GOVERNMENTAL BONDS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES NEITHER COUNTRY OWES THE UNITED STATES TREASURY ANY MONEY.

THE SECRETARY SAID THE POSSIBILITY OF PROTECTING AMERICAN PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE TWO SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES AROSE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER FORBIDDING WITHDRAWAL OF ANY DANISH OR NORWEGIAN FUNDS FROM THIS COUNTRY, EXCEPT WITH SPECIAL PERMISSION. THE TREASURY NOW IS TAKING AN INVENTORY OF THE FUNDS "FROZEN" BY THE ORDER. FINANCIAL CIRCLES HAVE ESTIMATED THAT THEY AMOUNT TO HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

ASKED WHETHER GERMAN FUNDS IN THIS COUNTRY MIGHT BE SEIZED TO OFFSET AMERICAN LOSSES IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, MORGENTHAU MERELY REPLIED, "WE HAVE NOT CROSSED THAT BRIDGE."

THE SECRETARY MADE IT PLAIN THAT HE HAD NO DEFINITE PLAN IN MIND FOR REIMBURSING AMERICANS, AND MERELY WAS EXPLORING THE IDEA, PARTICULARLY THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF IT. HE INDICATED THAT THE FUNDS THAT MIGHT BE USED TO PAY AMERICANS PROBABLY WOULD BE THOSE OF THE NORWEGIAN AND DANISH GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE ON DEPOSIT HERE.

APR 16 1940

THE IDEA OF PROTECTING AMERICAN INVESTMENTS, MORGENTHAU CONTINUED, RESULTED FROM EXPERIENCE GAINED IN FORMER GERMAN TERRITORIAL MOVES.

"WE LEARNED SOMETHING IN AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND."

MEANWHILE, MORGENTHAU SAID THAT HIS STAFF, AUGMENTED BY A NUMBER OF NEW EXPERTS, WAS HANDLING "LITERALLY HUNDREDS" OF REQUESTS FOR LICENSES TO WITHDRAW DANISH AND NORWEGIAN FUNDS. HE SAID MOST OF THE REQUESTS APPEARED TO BE FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF "LEGITIMATE BUSINESS" TRANSACTIONS INITIATED BEFORE THE GERMAN INVASION. GENERALLY THIS TYPE OF LICENSE REQUEST HAS BEEN GRANTED.

MORGENTHAU ALSO ANNOUNCED, LATER, THAT THE TIME IN WHICH HOLDERS OR TRUSTEES OF NORWEGIAN AND DANISH FUNDS IN THIS COUNTRY MUST REPORT THE FUNDS TO THE TREASURY HAS BEEN EXTENDED FROM APRIL 22 TO MAY 15.

RZ815PES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 15-(AP)-LAST TUESDAY THE STATE DEPARTMENT BEGAN TO RECEIVE A DIPLOMATIC DISPATCH FROM OSLO, NORWAY.

SUDDENLY, THE SENDING STOPPED WITH THIS WORD FROM THE [illegible] GRAPHER: "AIR RAID, HAVE TO RUN AWAY."

APR 16 1940

TODAY THE BALANCE OF THE MESSAGE CAME IN.

IT RECOUNTED A STATEMENT FROM THE GERMAN MINISTER AT OSLO THAT GERMANY HAD NO INTENTION OF VIOLATING NORWEGIAN TERRITORY.

VX129PES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 15-(AP)-THE EUROPEAN WAR FINALLY MAY CURE ONE AMERICAN HANGOVER FROM THE 1914-18 WAR--THE HUNDREDS OF IDLE, EMERGENCY-BUILT MERCHANT MARINE VESSELS.

APR 16 1940

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ONE WAS SOLD IN 1937, THE MARITIME COMMISSION HAS ANNOUNCED 12 OF THOSE SHIPS FOR SALE. BIDS RECEIVED TODAY ARE EXPECTED TO SHOW EXACTLY HOW GOOD THE MARKET IS AT THE MOMENT.

SOME MARITIME CIRCLES BELIEVE OFFERS WILL BE HIGH, BECAUSE AMERICAN LINES HAVE BEEN SELLING TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND MAY NEED REPLACEMENTS AND BECAUSE THE FOLUME OF WARTIME SHIPPING AND THE RAVAGES OF SEA WARFARE HAVE CREATED A NEED FOR SHIPS.

OF THE 2,318 VESSELS WHICH THE SHIPPING BOARD, PREDECESSOR OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION, LAUNCHED DURING AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WORLD WAR, ONLY 123 REMAIN IN THE LAID-UP FLEETS AT NORFOLK, NEW ORLEANS, BREMERTON,WASH., AND THE PATUXENT RIVER,MD.

A CONGRESSIONAL ACT PROHIBITS THE SELLING OF ANY SHIPS WHICH ARE OVER 20 YEARS OLD. ONLY 23 (INCLUDING THE 12 CURRENTLY ON THE BLOCK) ARE UNDER 20.

THE IDEA HAS BEEN THAT DUMPING THE OLDER SHIPS WOULD DEPRESS PRICES AND INDUCE SHIPPING LINES TO BUY OLD VESSELS RATHER THAN BUILD NEW ONES.

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IF PRICES ARE GOOD FOR THE 12, HOWEVER, CONGRESS MIGHT BE ASKED TO CHANGE THIS LAW.

MD713AESNM

WASHINGTON,APRIL 15-(AP)-THE EXTENT OF ALLIED MINING OF BALTIC WATERS APPARENTLY LIES SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE BRITISH ASSERTION THAT ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN CUT OFF FROM GERMANY AND THE GERMAN DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH CLAIMS AS "CONSIDERABLE FANTASY."

THE BRITISH DOUBTLESS MOVED FAST TO PLACE NEW MINE FIELDS IN THE ENTRANCE TO THE BALTIC SEA AND IN THE BALTIC ITSELF. SUCH AN OPERATION WOULD ACCORD WITH WINSTON CHURCHILL'S DESCRIPTION OF ADOLF HITLER'S SCANDIANVIAN VENTURE AS AN EGREGIOUS MILITARY AND POLITICAL ERROR.

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CHURCHILL'S CONTENTION WAS THAT THE REMOVAL OF NORWAY AND DENMARK FROM NEUTRAL STATUS LEFT BRITAIN FREE TO TIGHTEN THE BLOCKADE WITH WHICH IT HOPES TO STRANGLE GERMANY'S ECONOMY. AND FOR A BLOCKADE, MINES ARE THE MOST USEFUL OF WEAPONS.

HOWEVER, SPEED OF A SPERLATIVE SORT WOULD BE INDICATED IF THE BRITISH HAVE, IN FACT, MINED EFFECTIVELY THE THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES INCLUDED IN STRATEGIC AREAS.

IT TAKES SURFACE CRAFT TO SOW MINES RAPIDLY--IN 1918 THE U.S.S. CANONICUS WAS CREDITED WITH LAYING 360 MINES OVER 40 MILES IN 3

30.24-1699

HOURS AND 35 MINUTES BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND NORWAY--AND THE BEST EVIDENCE IS THAT THE FRENCH AND BRITISH HAVE HAD TO RELY LARGELY ON SUBMARINES IN THEIR BALTIC MINE LAYING.

USING SUBMARINES ALONE, IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE ALLIES COULD HAVE LAID MORE THAN 3,000 OR 4,000 MINES IN LAST FEW DAYS. THAT NUMBER COMPARES WITH THE APPROXIMATELY 76,000 LAID BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVIES IN THE WORLD WAR NORTH SEA BARRAGE.

(EDS: START 4TH GRAF READ: XXX A SUPERLATIVE SORT XXX ETC)

K1 028AES NM

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AS REPORTED FROM BOTH SIDES, FOLLOWING ARE THE GERMAN AND ALLIED NAVAL LOSSES IN THE SCANDINAVIAN CAMPAIGN:

GERMAN LOSSES, OFFICIALLY ADMITTED:

CRUISERS BLUCHER AND KARLSRUHE, BOTH SUNK BY NORWEGIAN COASTAL BATTERIES TUESDAY.

GERMAN LOSSES, CLAIMED BY BRITISH:

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POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL SCHEER "SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED" BY BRITISH SUBMARINE THURSDAY.

GERMAN CRUISER, BELIEVED TO BE THE KARLSRUHE, TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE TUESDAY, THOUGH GERMANS BLAME SHORE GUNS.

AT LEAST EIGHT DESTROYERS, SEVEN OF THEM IN SATURDAY'S BRITISH RAID ON NARVIK, NORWAY; THE OTHER IN THE FIRST NARVIK FIGHT LAST WEDNESDAY.

SEVERAL U-BOATS, ONE MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY AS SUNK BY THE DESTROYER ZULU.

SEVEN SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK IN NARVIK WEDNESDAY BY BRITISH DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL TRANSPORTS OR SUPPLY SHIPS:

TANKER POSEIDONIA, 3,911 TONS.

AUGUSTA ELONHARDT, 2,593 TONS.

KRETA, 2,359 TONS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 5,261 TONS.

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IONIA, 3,102 TONS.

ANDARES, 2,593 TONS.

MORSUND, 321 TONS.

AN 8,000-TON MUNITIONS SHIP.

THREE UNIDENTIFIED GERMAN SHIPS, ONE ABOUT 4,000 TONS.

FOUR OTHER GERMAN SHIPS HIT BY TORPEDOES.

ALSTER, 8,514 TONS, AND TRAWLERS FRIESLAND, NORDLAND AND BLANKENBERG, ALL CAPTURED.

TANKER SKAGERRAK, 6,044 TONS, AND STEAMER MAINE, 7,624 TONS, SCUTTLED BY OWN CREWS TO AVOID CAPTURE.

TANKER KATTEGAT "REPORTED SUNK BY THE NORWEGIANS."

BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST, 26,000 TONS, DAMAGED IN FIGHT WITH BATTLE CRUISER RENOWN.

TWO CRUISERS HIT BY AIR BOMBS AT BERGEN AND "AND NOT SEEN SINCE."

ONE DESTROYER HIT BY TORPEDO AT TRONDHEIM.

ONE 5,000-TON SUPPLY SHIP BELIEVED HIT BY AIR BOMBS.

BRITISH LOSSES, OFFICIALLY ADMITTED:

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DESTROYERS GURKHA, SUNK BY AERIAL BOMBS; HARDY AND HUNTER, LOST IN NARVIK FIGHT WEDNESDAY; GLOWWORM, SUNK BY GERMAN SURFACE UNITS IN NORTH SEA MONDAY.

BATTLESHIP RODNEY, 33,900 TONS, DAMAGED BY AERIAL BOMB ON TUESDAY; BATTLECRUISER RENOWN, 32,000 TONS, DAMAGED IN FIGHT WITH SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU TUESDAY; CRUISER AURORA, 5,270 TONS, DAMAGED BY AERIAL BOMBS TUESDAY; AND FIVE DESTROYERS DAMAGED IN THE TWO RAIDS ON NARVIK.

BRITISH LOSSES CLAIMED BY GERMANY:

SEVEN DESTROYERS, INCLUDING DESTROYER COSSACK, BURNED AND STRANDED IN SATURDAY'S NARVIK RAID.

THREE OR MORE SUBMARINES SUNK.

ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, FOUR BATTLESHIPS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, THREE CRUISERS, TWO TRANSPORTS, TWO OR MORE DESTROYERS AND TWO UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS, ALL DAMAGED, MOSTLY BY AIR BOMBS.

FIVE BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS CAPTURED AT BERGEN.

NORWEGIAN LOSSES, UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED:

CRUISERS NORGE AND EIDSVOLD, DESTROYER ÆGER AND TWO SUBMARINES, ALL SUNK TUESDAY.

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COMPARISON OF ALLIED AND GERMAN NAVAL STRENGTH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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COMPARISONS OF THE OPPOSING NAVAL FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR BY ANY STANDARD GIVE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ALLIES A VAST ADVANTAGE OVER GERMANY IN ALMOST EVERY DEPARTMENT.

EXACT FIGURES ON TONNAGES AND NUMBERS AND TYPES OF WARCRAFT, HOWEVER, ARE HIGHLY UNCERTAIN, DUE TO DISPUTED LOSSES AND NEW CONSTRUCTION, MUCH OF IT SECRET, WHICH ALL THE POWERS HAD BEGUN WELL BEFORE THE WAR STARTED. ALSO, DUE TO THE FARFLUNG NATURE OF BRITAIN'S EMPIRE, HER NAVY NEVER IS ALL CONCENTRATED IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

AS OF LAST SEPTEMBER, NOT INCLUDING NEW SHIPS WHICH MAY SINCE HAVE JOINED THE FLEETS, IMPORTANT RIVAL UNITS COMPARED AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT BRITAIN	LOSSES ADMITTED SINCE SEPT.3,1939
15 CAPITAL SHIPS (INCLUDES BATTLESHIPS AND BATTLE CRUISERS)	1
17 HEAVY CRUISERS	NONE
42 LIGHT CRUISERS	NONE
7 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	1
179 DESTROYERS	11
57 SUBMARINES	4

(OTHER LOSSES INCLUDE 1 ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER (RAWALPINDI), 10 MINESWEEPERS AND TRAWLERS. ADMITTED DAMAGES INCLUDE BATTLESHIPS IRON DUKE, RODNEY AND BARHAM; BATTLE CRUISER RENOWN; CRUISERS SOUTHAMPTON, EXETER, ACHILLES, AJAX AND AURORA AND 5 DESTROYERS.

(IN ADDITION, GERMANY CLAIMS TO HAVE SUNK AT LEAST 3 MORE DESTROYERS AND 7 MORE SUBMARINES, AND TO HAVE DAMAGED AT LEAST 1 AIRCRAFT CARRIER, 4 BATTLESHIPS, 2 BATTLE CRUISERS, 3 OR MORE CRUISERS, AT LEAST 5 DESTROYERS, 2 TRANSPORTS, AND 2 UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS.

(NEW BRITISH CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH MAY BE PRESUMED TO HAVE JOINED THE FLEET OR BE READY TO DO SO SOON INCLUDES 9 BATTLESHIPS, 6 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 13 HEAVY CRUISERS, AT LEAST 16 DESTROYERS, AND UNSPECIFIED NUMBERS OF LESSER CRAFT, PROBABLY INCLUDING SUBMARINES.)

GERMANY	LOSSES ADMITTED
2 CAPITAL SHIPS	NONE
3 POCKET BATTLESHIPS	1

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2 HEAVY CRUISERS	1
6 CRUISERS	1
22 DESTROYERS	NONE
65 SUBMARINES	NONE (ALLIES CLAIM 50)

(BRITISH CLAIM ALSO TO HAVE SUNK THREE OTHER CRUISERS, AT LEAST 9 DESTROYERS, TO HAVE "SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED" THE POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL SCHEER, TO HAVE DAMAGED THE BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST, AND TO HAVE DESTROYED MORE THAN A SCORE OF GERMAN MUNITIONS SHIPS, TRANSPORTS AND NAVAL AUXILIARIES. VARIOUS SOURCES ALSO HAVE REPORTED THE SINKING OF THE BATTLESHIP GNEISENAU.

(NEW GERMAN CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH MAY NOW BE IN SERVICE, INCLUDES 4 BATTLESHIPS, 2 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 3 HEAVY CRUISERS, 4 CRUISERS AND AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES.)

FRANCE	LOSSES ADMITTED
7 CAPITAL SHIPS	NONE
7 HEAVY CRUISERS	NONE
12 CRUISERS	NONE
1 AIRCRAFT CARRIER	NONE
59 DESTROYERS	NONE
78 SUBMARINES	NONE
	1 MINE-LAYING CRUISER

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(BATTLESHIP DUNKERQUE AND CRUISER FOCH REPORTED DAMAGED BY GERMANY, DENIED BY FRANCE. FRANCE ACKNOWLEDGED SLIGHT DAMAGE TO A DESTROYER IN AN EXPLOSION IN PORT WHICH OTHER SOURCES SAID WRECKED THE SHIP.

(NEW FRENCH CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH MAY BE PRESUMED TO BE FINISHED, INCLUDES 4 BATTLESHIPS, 2 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 3 HEAVY CRUISERS AND AT LEAST 16 DESTROYERS.)

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BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

NEW YORK, APRIL 15-(AP)-GERMANY'S INVASION OF SCANDINAVIA MAY BE THE BEST WAR TONIC YET FOR THE BRITISH NATION, BORED FOR SEVEN MONTHS BY INACTION AND CLAMORING FOR A REAL BLOW AT HITLER, J. C. STARK, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LONDON BUREAU, SAID TODAY.

STARK ARRIVED FROM EUROPE ON THE S.S. MANHATTAN ON A SHORT LEAVE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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HE LEFT LONDON A WEEK BEFORE THE GERMAN ARMIES ENTERED DENMARK AND NORWAY, BUT HE SAID HE FELT THAT THE BRITISH HAD ANTICIPATED THE INVASION AND, MOREOVER, WELCOMED THE BATTLEGROUND.

"NATIONAL BOREDOM UP UNTIL NOW HAS BEEN THE WORST ENEMY OF THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT AT HOME," HE SAID. "THE PEOPLE WERE DEMANDING ACTION; THAT WAS WHY CHAMBERLAIN HAD TO CHANGE HIS CABINET AND PUT WINSTON CHURCHILL AT THE HEAD OF ALL THE ARMED SERVICE STRATEGISTS.

"I EVEN HAVE HAD BRITISH OFFICIALS TELL ME THAT AN AIR RAID ON TRAFALGAR SQUARE, IN THE HEART OF LONDON, WOULD DO MORE GOOD THAN DAMAGE -- IT WOULD AROUSE THE PEOPLE TO A VITAL INTEREST IN THE WAR.

"NOW, HOWEVER, THEY HAVE THEIR ACTION."

DESPITE THE BOREDOM OF THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE WAR, STARK SAID THERE WAS NO DEFEATISM APPARENT IN ENGLAND; THAT EVERYONE WAS CONFIDENT THE ALLIES WOULD WIN, THOUGH IT PROBABLY WOULD TAKE A LONG TIME.

HE FORESAW AN ULTIMATE SPREAD OF THE CONFLICT TO SOUTHEAST EUROPE AND SAID THE SCANDINAVIAN INVASION HAD PUT THE LOW COUNTRIES AGAIN IN A DIFFICULT POSITION.

STARK, WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CORRES-

PONDENTS IN LONDON, SAID THE RECENT SCATTERED PEACE TALK IN LONDON, FROM A SECTION OF THE LABOR SIDE WAS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF LABOR AS A WHOLE.

"PEACE ADVOCATES NOW HAVE ALMOST NO FOLLOWING," HE ASSERTED.

OTHER NEWSPAPERMEN ON THE MANHATTAN INCLUDED WILLIAM F. BROOKS, FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANK GERVASI, STAFF WRITER IN EUROPE FOR COL- LIER'S MAGAZINE, AND WALTER LIPPMANN, THE COLUMNIST.

APR 16 1940

ARLOA BAKER

GERMANS CROSS MID-NORWAY BY RUSE; CLAIM CONTROL OF NARVIK RAILROAD; DEFENDERS ASK BRITISH AID IN SOUTH

RUSE TAKES GERMANS TO SWEDISH FRONTIER

Railroad Officials Deceived Into Thinking Cars Filled With Invaders Are Just a Norwegian Troop Train.

APR 17 1940

STOCKHOLM, April 16 (A. P.).—Rushing on an extra train through a district still held by Norwegians, German troops were reported today to have reached the Storlien Heights, three miles from the Swedish border and about fifty miles east of the Norwegian port of Trondheim.

The report, if true, indicates that Germany almost has succeeded in cutting Norway in half at her narrow waist. Storlien is in Sweden, but the heights extend across the border.

Reports reaching the Stockholm paper Allehanda said that the German advance was made possible by the Nazi coup in pushing the train through the Norwegian area.

It was said here that the railway employees apparently received false information and thought the German train was a Norwegian troop train.

The Germans thus passed the Norwegian fortress at Hegra, which is not of much value in the present conflict because its guns are pointed eastward—toward Sweden.

Meanwhile in the north of Norway British and Norwegian troops were reported in joint possession of the iron ore port of Narvik after having driven its German defenders back into the hills, where they were said to be occupying a precarious position.

Some Nazis Reported Interned.

Recapture of the important Arctic shipping center was announced by Norwegian military headquarters, which added that British soldiers and marines, equipped with light artillery, had landed at several other points on Norway's west coast.

Co-operation Is Ordered.

The Norwegian High Command's announcement of the recapture of Narvik was accompanied by a Government broadcast expressing confidence that with the aid of Britain and France "we shall win back Norway for the Norwegian people."

The broadcast called upon Norwegian officers to "co-operate to the fullest extent with their British and French allies" and to consult with the allied commanders "to avoid friction and blunders."

The Norwegian troops were warned, however, that the German troops are "numerous and well armed," and were cautioned against undertaking "any rash actions."

The Norwegian communique gave no details of the action around Narvik, but unofficial sources said that German forces which had held the town since last Tuesday had retreated along the railway leading to the Swedish border, about twenty miles away at that point.

The same sources said that Norwegian troops were maneuvering to surround the Germans. There were unconfirmed reports that some of the Germans had crossed the frontier and been interned by Swedish authorities.

[Berlin reported tonight that a detachment of Germans had fought their way through Norwegian forces along the railway right of way from Narvik, where they landed a week ago, to the Swedish border. The report said that a short battle had resulted in heavy losses for the Norwegians and that a number of them had been taken prisoner.]

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Betrayal Is Charged.

German forces occupying Oslo never could have reached the Norwegian capital had not Norway been betrayed by some among her defenders, the newspaper Social Demokraten contended today.

Quoting Norwegian military sources, particularly officers of the little Norwegian minelayer Olav Tryggvason, the newspaper said that only the Tryggvason stood in the way to keep the three German cruisers—the Blucher, Emden and Karlsruhe—from reaching Oslo after coastal batteries had sunk the battleship Gneisenau when the Germans invaded Norway just a week ago.

The minelayer opened fire when the cruisers were about 5,500 yards distant. Two shots reached the Emden's ammunition stores. The cruiser exploded violently and sank within a minute.

The Karlsruhe, following in the Emden's wake, was hit three times and sank.

A third cruiser also was hit, ran wild, and went ashore.

With the battle still going on, the Tryggvason's commander received evidently false orders from the commander of the Horten fortress saying that King Haakon had instructed surrender.

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Officer Protested Order.

Because of this and other false orders, the fortresses at Horden and Oscarborg surrendered, eliminating what naval experts said would have been impenetrable barriers to Oslo.

The Social Demokraten said that there were reports that the Norwegian 3,858-ton coast defense ship Tordenskjold had been in the harbor at Horten when the Germans attacked. The comander at Horten, it declared, must have known what was coming, because 200 of the Tordenskjold's crew were ordered ashore, leaving aboard only fifteen. The heaviest Norwegian warship in Oslo Fjord, therefore, was out of the action.

No one had expected the 1,924-ton Tryggvason to put up such a fight, the newspaper continued, but while she and the still smaller, 760-ton Froya battled the Germans, the Horten commander hoisted the white flag.

It quoted witnesses as saying that when a Norwegian officer was ordered to raise the signal, he protested that the Germans were beaten, yet the command was given again.

The Norwegian Government has published a resume of Germany's original demands for complete submission, which it said were received only after Nazi armed forces had actually begun to invade Norway.

Germans' Surrender Terms.

The principal demands listed were:

1. Issuance of a proclamation ordering the Norwegian Army and the public not to resist.
2. All military buildings and coastal fortresses to be delivered intact to Germany.
3. All communications to be maintained at Germany's disposition.
4. Export of war materials from Norway to be halted.
5. All radio stations to be turned over to Germany and the press instructed to carry only information approved by German authorities.
6. Suspension of all maritime commerce and commercial air service, with the understanding that shipping to German and neutral Baltic ports might be resumed later.
7. Delivery to Germany of charts showing the location of all Norwegian mine fields.

The Norwegian Government also broadcast last night to Norwegian ships at sea or in neutral ports a warning to disregard any instructions purporting to come from their owners in German-occupied Oslo.

"Telegrams which you receive from Norway signed by the owners are dispatched by German authorities," he warning said. "Orders received from the Norwegian legation (in Washington, D. C.) or broadcast over the British Broadcasting Station, are authentic.

"Masters on the high seas may contact the nearest allied naval authorities and ought to avoid calling at neutral ports."

Quisling 'Resigns' as Premier.

German reports on military developments in southern Norway said that Nazi troops had captured 300 Norwegian soldiers near Oslo and had seized powder, munitions plants and arms.

The German controlled broadcasting station at Oslo announced that Major Vidkun Quisling had resigned as Premier of the puppet government he set up after the Nazi invasion and had been replaced by Province Governor Ingolf Elster Christensen.

The broadcast said that Quisling had been made chief of Norwegian demobilization and said that a governmental committee had been established to take the lead in administering German occupied areas.

Both Quisling and Christensen, a former Norwegian Army captain and one-time Cabinet Minister, ap-

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pealed to the public through the Oslo radio for loyalty to the new regime.

In another broadcast the president of the Norwegian Supreme Court, Paal Olaf Berg, announced his support of the Christensen government.

Many Stories of Betrayal.

Norwegian soldiers fleeing across the southern frontier into Sweden told correspondents they had been betrayed by their officers and were prevented by lack of equipment from putting up a fight.

Many of the soldiers said they had been without food since the German invasion began a week ago. They said conditions in southeastern Norway, from which most of the peasants already have fled, was serious, due to lack of food and other necessary supplies.

West of Oslo, heavy fighting was reported in the woods near Kongsvinger, which already has been occupied by German troops.

Swedish authorities announced that the crews of seven Norwegian planes which had crossed the frontier and landed in Sweden had been interned.

Sweden continued to take strict precautionary measures to guard against surprises, warning the public by posters against spreading rumors or believing unconfirmed reports. Similar cautions were addressed to theater-goers and radio listeners.

[The Berlin radio broadcast an announcement that all lighthouses on Sweden's southern coast had been extinguished last night—a precaution which diplomatic circles said would be taken only under extraordinary circumstances.]

Reports reaching here from Sweden's west coast said two unidentified German cargo boats had struck mines off Marstrand, at the narrowest point in the Kattegat, and suffered serious damage.

RAILROAD MEN THINK SOLDIERS ARE THEIR OWN

APR 17 1940

Nazis Enabled To Pass Unmolested Past Guns Of Norwegian Fort

Invaders Claim Control Of Nation's Waist—More British Troops Land

[*By the Associated Press*]

Stockholm *(Wednesday)*, April 17—The German army has bisected Norway by establishing control of a railway belting Norway's "waist" from Trondheim on the Atlantic coast to the Swedish frontier, Swedish dispatches reported early today.

German troops are guarding all stations along the railway to a point within a short distance of the frontier, a correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported from Storlien, just within the border.

The Germans sliced through Norway in an audacious coup in which a Nazi-packed troop train rolled past the very muzzles of Norwegian-manned fortress guns, through Norwegian-held terirtory, railway employes having been led to believe that it was a Norwegian troop train.

British Occupy Harstad

A Swedish correspondent reported that British troops had been landed at Harstad, about thirty-five miles northwest of Narvik, while Germans clung to control of the railway from Narvik to the Swedish border.

German and Norwegian injured were taken to Kiruna, Sweden, on the way from Narvik.

On the Trondheim-Storlien drive, the Germans reached Storlien Heights, three miles from the Swedish border and fifty miles from Trondheim. Railway employes had given the troop train the right-of-way.

As the train progressed eastward the Germans posted strong guard units at all bridges.

Snow Hampers Nazis

Hegra Fortress itself remained in Norwegian hands, a deep snow hampering the Germans there.

Thus the Germans, speeding unmolested past the fortress, all but fulfilled their plans to cut off Nazi-occupied southern Norway from the north, where British and Norwegian forces were reported in joint possession of the Arctic ore port of Narvik.

Still another German ruse, it was reported, caused the Hegra fortress to fire on a Norwegian train. A German agent at Trondheim telephoned to the commander of the fortress, telling him, in the name of "a Norwegian patriot," that the last cars were filled with Germans.

Utmost Caution Urged

A statement issued by the legal Norwegian Government urged the utmost caution concerning the acceptance of rumors because of the "treachery" of persons who are furthering German designs.

It said German warships had succeeded in passing Agdenes fortress in Trondheim fjord because Norwegian fishing vessels were on both sides of the fleet and the fortress commander feared that Norwegians would be killed by his fire.

Routing of the Germans from Narvik town has been announced by Norwegian military headquarters, which said also that British soldiers and marines have landed at "other" points on the Norwegian west coast.

Occupation Extended

Reports from Oslo said the German occupation in the south had been extended to the city of Notodden, about sixty miles southwest of the Norwegian capital in the Telemark district.

Oslo, ruled by a new, German-approved "government commission," was nearer to normal than at any time since Adolf Hitler's invaders marched in a week ago.

Schools and banks were reopened. A moratorium was declared on the payment of bills, however, and bank withdrawals were limited to 500 kroner (about $110) a week.

Issues Proclamation

The new "government" in Oslo, headed by Ingolf Elster Christensen, 68-year-old former Norwegian Cabinet Minister and a member of the Conservative party, issued a proclamation demanding that all citizens of Nazi-occupied territory show loyalty to it and to the German military authorities.

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All national organizations of commerce, trade, shipping, culture and trade unions in Oslo indorsed the "government's" order.

Commission Approved

The chief justice of the Norwegian Supreme Court also approved the new commission. The court's sanction provided the basis for the formation of the ruling body, since officials said the Supreme Court was the only state authority left in Oslo after the departure of King Haakon and the regularly constituted Government.

Nothing was known in Stockholm concerning reports from Berlin that King Haakon and the Government of Premier Johan Nygaarsvold had fled across the Swedish frontier.

Seven Norwegian pilots who landed their planes in Sweden said they had to leave their military flying school because of an air raid. They lost their way in a snowstorm and landed on the Swedish side of the border.

Fighting Witnessed

From the Swedish side of the border, severe fighting was witnessed during the day beyond Riksgransen, frontier point on the ore rail line running from Narvik southeastward to Lulea, Swedish port on the Gulf of Bothnia. Riksgransen is about twenty miles from Narvik.

Additional German parachute troops were reported to have dropped to earth at various points in Norway, but many were said to have been wiped out.

In Monday's engagements the Norwegians said two German planes were shot down and that the fate of several others was uncertain.

Issues Proclamation

In Oslo the president of the Norwegian Supreme Court, Paal Berg, issued the following proclamation:

"As German troops have occupied certain parts of Norway and made impossible Government administration of these districts, the Supreme Court found it necessary to appoint a Government committee to take over the civil administration of these districts during the German occupation.

"Confident that King Haakon will approve these extraordinary steps, the court appointed four members of this committee."

The Stockholm newspaper *Allehanda*, commenting on the resignation of the Nazi-sponsored Government of Vidkun Quisling, said "this must be interpreted as a German retreat to win the Norwegian people."

Assails Quisling

Allehanda referred to Quisling as "this political adventurer and traitor whom the Norwegian people did not even vote as a member of the Storting (Parliament)."

It asserted that the appointment of the Government committee in Oslo "to bridge the gulf between the German occupiers and the Norwegian King, with Nazi bombers chasing the King and his Government, has hardly leveled the way for an agreement."

Sweden, meanwhile, confiscated and placed under Government control all petroleum, fuel and lubricating oil. Gasoline was not included in the order, but strict rationing is in effect.

Ports Barred

All big Swedish ports on the west, south and east coasts have been declared barred territories by the Swedish Government, meaning that no Swedish or foreign vessel may leave or enter without official permission. The area extends up to Oxelso Sound and includes the island of Gotland.

Individuals also must obtain special permits to enter the port zones of all towns covered by the order.

Telephone connections with Trondheim and Narvik and between Denmark and Sweden still are interrupted, although lines have been opened between Stockholm and Oslo for state calls.

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STOCKHOLM-APRIL 16

CHARGES ALSO WERE MADE THAT OFFICERS OF THE

EAST SIDE OF OSLO FJORD HAD A SECRET AGREEMENT WITH THE GERMANS.

THE STORY THERE, THE SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN SAID,

WHEN A WARSHIP LANDED TROOPS UNDER THE

A FEW SHOTS BUT THEIR OFFICERS ORDERED SURR

AMMUNITION ALTHOUGH FORTRESS TROOPS HAD SEE

EARLIER.

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AT ANOTHER FORTRESS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID,

GERMAN WARSHIPS SAILED PAST SECURELY THE

SECOND ITS TROOPS MUST HAVE SEIZED THEIR OF

SPOKE AND TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS WERE HIT AN

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE IS NOT CLEAR A

ENTLY HAS SURRENDERED.

DEC 10 PKS

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY NORSK TELEGRAMBYRO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT NORWAY'S LEGAL GOVERNMENT HAD AUTHORIZED THE NEW "GOVERNMENT COMMISSION" IN OSLO AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR THERE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE NAZI-OCCUPIED CAPITAL'S CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE LEGAL GOVERNMENT WAS MOVED BY A DESIRE TO "KEEP DISCIPLINE AND HINDER CHAOS AS IT APPEARED IMPOSSIBLE TO RECONSTRUCT THE CITY'S TOWN MANAGEMENT."

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NAZIS ON SKIS TAKE TOWN

Adopt Finnish Tactics To Slip Up On Unsuspecting Foe

Stockholm, April 16 (AP)—Norway's German invaders are making capital of a trick learned from Finland—the use of skis to slip silently through snows and pounce upon unsuspecting foes.

A ski patrol of Nazis, carrying the last word in automatic rifles, swooped down on Skurudalvold, some thirteen miles from the Swedish border, in a before-dawn attack today and seized the little town on the Trondheim-Storlien railway before the villagers knew what was happening.

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British Fly Blood to Norway

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Blood donated by 200 volunteers in British aircraft factories was disclosed tonight to have been flown to Norway for use by the British forces if the need arises. The donors were reported to have responded to an appeal that "blood is needed at once for the use of British forces in Norway."

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BULLETINS

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Reich Stops Buying Dutch Eggs.

AMSTERDAM, April 16 (A. P.).—Germany today stopped its purchase of eggs in the Netherlands, objecting to new restrictions which make the amount of exports from the Netherlands to Germany contingent on what this country permits to be shipped to Britain. Germany now is in position to obtain eggs from German-occupied Denmark, which normally exported 1,150,000,000 eggs annually to England.

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Radio Station Blown Up.

BERLIN, April 16 (A. P.).—The official German news agency, DNB, reported today that German troops had blown up a Norwegian broadcasting station at Notodden. DNB explained that the station during the last few days had continued disseminating anti-German broadcasts. Notodden is approximately fifty miles southwest of Oslo.

Says Norwegian Fled to Sweden.

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—The Exchange Telegraph Agency reported today from Goteborg that approximately 1,000 Norwegian troops had crossed Norway's southeastern frontier and entered Sweden near Haans. The agency also reported that the bridge across the Glomma River northeast of Skarnes, which was destroyed by the Norwegians in an attempt to check the German invaders, had been reconstructed by the Nazis.

Troops Dropped by Parachute.

A short-wave broadcast from London, picked up by the local listening post of the Columbia Broadcasting System today, said that the German Army had dropped men by parachute in Norway but that the Norwegians had little difficulty in capturing them.

French Plane Loses Battle.

BRUSSELS, April 16 (A. P.).—A French plane fell in flames today, killing one of the crew and injuring two others, after a fight with a German plane near Londlier, near the French border.

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Rush to Fight for Norway.

PARIS, April 16 (A. P.).—The Norwegian legation in Paris today was forced to discontinue receiving applications from volunteers seeking service in Norway, because of the crush of men jamming the legation for the last several days. Frenchmen, Britons and Spaniards predominated among the hundreds trying to volunteer.

GERMANS GIVE A LAST CHANCE TO NORSE KING

Reich Charges Monarch Is Being Held Captive by Hitler's Foes.

WANT NAZIS RECOGNIZED

Berlin Denies That British Have Gained Foothold in Areas Seized by Hitler's Men.

BERLIN, April 16 (A. P.).—Authorized German sources intimated today that King Haakon VII of Norway, whom they described as the captive of his advisers, has one more chance to save his throne—by recognizing the interim government established at Oslo with Berlin's approval.

This Government, it was said, derived its authority from the President of the Norwegian Supreme Court, who set up the new regime through powers regarded as devolving upon him under the Norwegian Constitution when the regular Government is unable to function.

Such a condition, authorized sources said, now exists in Norway.

The explanation of the German position followed an announcement by the German High Command reporting further strengthening of the Nazi position in Norway and denying that British troops had gained a foothold in German-occupied areas.

The communique said that "strong" British naval forces, accompanied by troop transports, had been observed yesterday off Narvik and Harsted, thirty-five miles to the north, but said there had been no attempt at a landing there.

In fact, German spokesmen here hinted that what they described as the Reich's "pacification" of Norway was progressing with negligible British hindrance.

Claim Control of Narvik.

A statement by DNB, the official German news agency, today implied that the Germans still held Narvik, Norway's arctic ore port.

The agency said that English destroyers opened "desultory fire" on the port of Narvik the afternoon of April 15 but made no attempt to land either in the port or nearby because of the stout German defense.

DNB, in its daily commentary on the military situation, admitted, however, the presence near Lofoten Islands of "strong British fighting units and transports." The Lofotens are directly opposite Narvik.

The commentary also admitted that British forces were in waters near Harstad, forty miles northwest of Narvik. These facts, according to DNB, showed the British intention to "land somewhere in the numerous fjords in order to be able to report successes."

In the view of the German spokesman, Narvik is only of secondary importance, anyway. Any British forces in that region have been decoyed away from the more strategic ports of Bergen, Trondheim and Stavanger, the Nazis stated today.

Say Norwegians Were Killed.

DNB said that German anti-aircraft defenses at those cities have been strengthened because of repeated British air attacks.

In an air attack on the Stavanger airfield last night, DNB said, British bombs destroyed a number of houses and killed an undisclosed number of Norwegian civilians. The only military damage, DNB reported, was destruction of two outdated Norwegian airplanes and quickly repaired bomb craters on runways.

Meanwhile, German troops, said DNB, are pushing into the interior from Trondheim and Bergen. The German agency reported further that German troops had broken the resistance of the Third Norwegian Division near Kristiansand after a brief attack.

North of Kristiansand, on the southwest coast, 2,150 officers and men of the Third Norwegian division were said to have surrendered after a short attack by Nazi troops.

Amplifying the situation with respect to the interim Government in Oslo, authorized sources said that the German Minister, Kurt Breuer, was now regularly in contact with the Norwegian representatives.

The Government, headed by Ingolf Elster Christensen, former Norwegian Army captain and one time Cabinet Minister, was said to be composed of representatives of Norwegian business men and scientists.

Major Vidkun Quisling, who had preceded Christensen as head of the interim Government, was intrusted with the task of demobilizing the Norwegian Army.

In the German view the new regime was formed "on the assumption that the King will respect the Norwegian Constitution and give his sanction," but it was intimated that the Government would be recognized even if the King withheld his approval. The Germans insisted that establishment of the new Government was in accordance with the will of the Norwegian people and was formed without any pressure on Germany's part.

Military authorities said that they were in direct radio communication with Narvik and that no encounter with British troops had occurred there. They asserted the town was still in German hands, but its possession was relatively unimportant as compared with possession of Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Oslo.

Losses Kept Secret.

Asked why losses suffered in the naval battle at Narvik had not been announced, spokesmen said that military reasons made it impossible to give out full information. They added, however, that any sacrifices which had been made were fully worth while and asserted that the German navy had fully solved the task intrusted to it.

"We don't need any ships any more," one commentator observed enthusiastically, "but we'll soon show the world what we have in the way of a navy."

Speaking through DNB, the official German news agency, Nazi authorities said that King Haakon had been held a captive by his advisers and been kept ignorant of the actual situation in his country.

These sources cast doubt on the authenticity of the Sunday night radio appeal by King Haakon to his people to resist Germany. This broadcast either was not made by the King and was "typically British atrocity propaganda" or, if it was made by Haakon, it was a result of misguidance by his advisers, the DNB statement said.

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Nazis Accuse British.

The British, who in a Foreign Office statement acknowledged the broadcast and stated that Germany's air force had been instructed to attack King Haakon personally, were accused by these German sources of misusing the King's name in a last desperate effort to mislead the Norwegian people.

The statement emphatically denied that the German air force had been ordered to attack the King personally and the Norwegian civilian population, as stated by the British foreign office and by the King in the purported broadcast.

"This typical British atrocity propaganda proves either that King Haakon's names was misused," said the German statement, "or that he is misled in his conceptions through irresponsible advisors.

"The Government Camarilla, together with the general staff and

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admiralty of the Norwegian forces north of Oslo continued a hopeless fight against the German units. King Haakon is taken with them like a captive. On the flight into northern forests and little villages he is given no opportunity to learn of the actual situation in Norway.

Nazis Say King Haakon Is 'Captive' of Advisers

Assert Ruler Is Kept Unaware of Country's Situation

BERLIN, April 16 (AP).—Authorized German sources, speaking through DNB, the official German news agency, said today that King Haakon VII of Norway was a "captive" of his advisers, led from town to town in Norway and kept ignorant of the actual situation in his country.

These sources cast doubt on the authenticity of the radio appeal to his people to resist Germany which King Haakon was supposed to have made Sunday night. This broadcast either was not made by the King and was "typically British atrocity propaganda" or, if it was made by Haakon, it was a result of misguidance by his advisers, the DNB statement said.

Meanwhile in Norway, for the seventh time since the Germans occupied the port of Stavanger, British airplanes raided the Nazi air base there last night, the Admiralty reported. A communique said that all the British raiders had returned.

A later unofficial amplification of the communique said that the British had subjected Stavanger to continuous attack for almost an hour, "during which extensive damage was caused by high explosive and incendiary bombs."

This account said that fires started by the first bombers guided later waves to the scene and they scored direct hits on runways. One bomb, it was said, burst near the airport control tower, buildings were destroyed and aircraft could be seen burning on the field.

The Air Ministry announced that two British planes engaged in operations over the North Sea yesterday had failed to return, but denied the German High Command's assertion that the British lost five planes yesterday.

The Ministry said that no British planes had been lost in attacks on Stavanger, where the Germans reported two Lockheeds shot down.

Demonstration for Neutrals.

The Allied Command's purpose in sending troops to Norway apparently was not only to oppose the German invaders, but also to convince wavering neutrals of British-French offensive power.

The very secrecy with which details of the movement are veiled emphasizes its importance.

A War Office-Admiralty statement yesterday that British forces had "landed at several points in Norway" was amplified by unofficial reports and indications that the follow-up forces include both British and French soldiers, with large stores of food and ammunition, and such equipment as trucks, armored cars and tanks.

Reuters, a British news agency, said today it understands that a number of Canadian troops were included in the forces dispatched to Norway.

British military authorities declined either to confirm or deny this report. However, newspaper posters announced "Canadians land in Norway."

Force Intended for Finland.

The Press Association, another British agency, said that the Canadians who have landed in Norway are men who volunteered for the force which originally was recruited to assist Finland. The association said it was believed that when Germany invaded Norway the expeditionary force for Finland was reconstituted and that its Canadian members received equipment such as would be used in northern Norway.

This volunteer force, it said, had been undergoing intensive training in methods of warfare particularly adaptable to action in mountainous, snowbound country.

It appears that the expeditionary force represents all or part of the 100,000 men the allies offered to Finland before her peace with Soviet Russia, or other troops facilitated by the arrangements for transport and supply that were completed at that time.

Stavanger Base Attacked.

Meanwhile the Air Ministry announced today that British warplanes bombed the German air base at Stavanger, Norway "successfully" last night. The attack was the seventh the British have reported making on Stavanger, southwestern port, since the Germans invaded Norway a week ago today.

A communique said that incendiary and heavy high explosive bombs were used in the attack with great effect.

Two extensive fires were observed after the attack, the Air Ministry said, adding that all the British planes returned safely.

The communique said:

"Operations undertaken by the Royal Air Force against the enemy base at Stavanger were carried out successfully last night. A force of bomber aircraft attacked the aerodrome and buildings with large numbers of heavy high explosive bombs.

"Incendiary bombs were also used with great effect. Two extensive fires were seen to break out.

"The British aircraft returned to their base without loss."

The Stavanger air base is regarded by the British as the most important German air base in Norway.

Diplomatic quarters underlined the importance of the allied counter-offensive in Scandinavia, and expressed the belief that successes thus far had thwarted any Nazi attempt to stampede neutral nations into climbing on the German bandwagon.

Italy Will Think Twice.

Italy especially, diplomatic observers said, would be impressed by the allied display of sea power making the expedition possible, and think twice before switching from non-belligerency to active belligerency.

In the week that has followed the Nazi occupation of Denmark and the first German landings on Norwegian shores, allied naval forces—almost entirely British—have cleared the seaways sufficiently to permit a large scale movement of man power, with a warship convoy.

The Scandinavian counter-offensive has been getting a bad press in Italy.

The London News-Chronicle, commenting on the hostility of the Italian press, said:

"Keep an eye on Italy. . . . We do not want to see Italy at war with the allies. We have plenty on our hands already—and we like the Italian people. But if Il Duce should choose now to fight on the side of Hitler his country must expect the fate which awaits aggressors."

The statement of the Admiralty and War Office that troops had been landed did not identify the "several" points of debarkation but Scandinavian sources already had pictured Narvik, far northern Norway, now reported wrested from German hands, as the most likely landing point.

Other Possible Landing Points.

Neutral quarters in London quickly added their opinion that troops also had been landed at Namsos and Andalsnes, about 100 miles respectively north and south of Trondheim on the middle western coast.

The Narvik sector was regarded as isolated, being the extreme northern point of German occupation, and far removed from other points originally seized by the Nazis. Landings at Namsos and Andalsnes would offer the possibility of a vast pincer movement on German-held Trondheim, while British naval forces blockaded Tronheim fjord.

Not long after the War Office-Admiralty statement, the Norwegian Minister to London, Erik Andreas Colban, broadcast to his countrymen a statement that allied help "is assuming great proportions."

Colban indicated that both French and British troops were going into action on the Scandinavian front when he asked Norwegians to accept British and French money in payment for goods and services, "as the allied troops have not had time to obtain sufficient Norwegian money."

An official exchange arrangement will be announced after an agreement between the Norwegian State Bank and the Bank of England, it was said.

"Our friends on this side of the North Sea have entered into this struggle on our side with full seriousness," Colban said over British Broadcasting Corporation facilities.

The Minister declared that the first concrete sign of allied determination to help Norway "is recapture of Narvik and the country around it."

Landing Hailed in London.

Assuming that at least part of the expeditionary force was formed from the army the allies had ready to send to Finland in March, the well-informed London Times, terming "remarkable" the landing of troops in Norway within seven days of the German invasion, commented, "Russia has indeed done Germany a bad turn here" and added:

"Had it not been for her attack on Finland—an attack which Germany condoned and facilitated and which prompted the formation of an expeditionary force to help that country six weeks ago—exceptional foresight would have been required to secure the dispatch now of any force so quickly."

The London Daily Herald drew a graphic—but thus far unconfirmed—picture of the expedition to Norway.

Ships of all kinds, crammed with men, munitions and stores, the newspaper said, are streaming across the North Sea. Trains loaded with essential supplies rumbling into British ports . . . crowds watching commandeered pleasure steamers chug their way to and from transports . . . military camps disappearing overnight as the men who occupied them traveled to embark for the new battlefield.

British Troops Land in Faroes To Keep Germans From Isles

Big Allied Expeditionary Force on Way to Norway—R. A. F. Bombers Stage Seventh Raid on Stavanger.

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—Great Britain announced today that she had landed troops in the Faroe Islands.

The arrival of a British expeditionary force in the Danish possessions between Scotland and Iceland was announced to the House of Commons by R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Before Great Britain thus fulfilled the plan made public last week by her First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, the Governor of the Faroe Islands agreed to the British intervention to prevent German forces from establishing themselves there, Mr. Butler said.

He said he had no statement to make at present about Greenland.

Seventh Raid on Stavanger.

Oslo Banks and Schools Open As Life Returns to Normal

Moratorium Declared on Payment of Bills—Germans Decree Death for Snipers—New Commission Runs City.

OSLO, April 16 (A. P.).—Banks and schools reopened in Norway's German-held capital today and, with a new government commission ruling the city, life in Oslo was nearer normal than at any time since Adolf Hitler's troops occupied it a week ago.

A moratorium on the payment of bills was declared as the banks opened for business. However, withdrawals of deposits were limited to 500 kroner (about $110) per week.

Restrictions on suburban traffic were abolished and those Oslo children who did not flee when the Germans came were able to go back to school.

Notodden Now Occupied.

Meanwhile, it was reported here that the German occupation had extended to the city of Notodden, about sixty miles southwest of Oslo in the Telemark district.

Many persons who fled Oslo when the Germans marched in last Tuesday are returning after hearing of the formation of the Government Commission, which is headed by Ingolf Elster Christensen, 68 years old, former Norwegian Cabinet Minister and a member of the Conservative party.

The commission's proclamation that all citizens of the occupied area must show loyalty to it and the German authorities was indorsed by all national organizations of commerce, trade, shipping, culture and trade unions in Oslo.

Police Supervise Railroads.

Norwegian police were ordered to supervise railways and public utilities.

Members of the women's auxiliary organizations are not allowed to wear uniforms. The women are allowed to use steel helmets only during an air raid alarm.

The Government commission held its first meeting today. Officials said the basis for the appointment of the commission was that the Supreme Court was the only State authority left in Oslo after King Haakon and the Government left the city. The court's chief justice indorsed the commission.

Death For Snipers Decreed.

OSLO, April 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The death sentence has been proclaimed for snipers in Oslo, and several groups of Norwegians are liable to this penalty for forming bands and fighting German soldiers in the streets of the capital.

Most of them are young people who, German authorities say, "believed they had the right to fight" the Germans.

The Germans point to the new Government Commission appointed today as the first constitutional authority in Oslo since the Ministry of Premier Johan Nygaardsvold left last Tuesday. It is composed of:

Governor—Ingolf Elster Christensen, 68-year-old former cabinet minister, a member of the Conservative party.

Gunnar Jah, manager of the Government Statistical Department.

O. F. Harbeck, justice.

R. Mork, president of the Farmer's Association.

Bache Wiig, director of the Farmer's Association.

A. Diesen, chief of the Oslo municipal medicine administration.

Didrik Arup Seip, rector of Oslo University.

Courts Thank Quisling.

The occupation of Oslo was almost without incident, although the German commander proclaimed a court-martial to deal with cases in which attempts were made to wreck public communications and utilities.

Oslo and surrounding districts believed, when the German troops marched into Oslo last Tuesday, that Norway had capitulated. The general public was not aware that King Haakon and the Nygaardsvold Government had left.

President Berg of the high courts today thanked Major Vidkun Quisling, head of the Norwegian Nazi party, for stepping in and proclaiming himself State chief after Premier Nygaardsvold left. In a broadcast Berg said Major Quisling had prevented "chaos."

Since the German occupation, there have been only two air alarms in Oslo, both Wednesday forenoon. Following the last alarm the rumor spread that the entire population had to leave the city immediately, as a battle was impending in the harbor. Panic followed. Thousands remained in the woods all night, and many still have not returned to their Oslo homes.

New Nazi Troops Coming In.

New German troops and supplies are arriving daily. German ships are unloading food for the troops.

German soldiers are permitted to use reichsmarks at the rate of one mark to 1.66 kroner.

The German occupation proceeds quickly and systematically. There is direct railway communication tonight to the Kristiansand district in the south and to Kornsjo at the Swedish border in the southeast.

The occupation has been extended to Drammen, Kongsberg, Honefoss, Eidsvoll, Elverum, Askim, Sarpsborg, Fredrikstad, Halden and Kornsjo.

There is no direct censorship for newspapers, except for what the situation and common sense direct. There are no restrictions against listening to radio broadcasts from abroad.

Some motion picture theaters are open. Food and milk are available. Church meetings and services are held as usual. There is a complete blackout in the Oslo district, but there is no restriction on the movements of citizens in the streets.

CHAMBERLAIN SEES FUEHRER LIKE MAD DOG

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Says No Nation No Matter How Peaceful Is Safe From Him.

ADDRESSES CHURCH GROUP

Prime Minister Avers Christian Civilization Is Menaced but Predicts Nazi Defeat.

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared today that the German invasion of Norway and Denmark showed that "no people, however, meek, however peaceful, however harmless they may be, can be safe until this mad dog is destroyed."

Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his confidence that the Nazi regime would be overthrown.

Addressing the National Free Church Council in London, he said that, "since this latest outrage of those monsters of wickedness in Germany who seem to have shut the gates of mercy upon mankind, all my thoughts have been occupied with how to counter that stroke."

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Confident of Victory.

"Every day that passes gives us some new demonstration of Germany's utter disregard of religion, of mercy, of truth and of justice," Mr. Chamberlain said.

"If they were to triumph in what they are doing, why then every fortress that has been built by civilization upon the principles of Christianity would go down and the world would relax into that barbarism which only a little while ago we thought had been buried under centuries of progress.

"They won't go down.

"Only a short while ago I declared that I felt ten times as confident as at the beginning of the war of ultimate victory.

"I repeat that confidence now.

"Every victim that feels the weight of Germany's savagery adds millions to those who have already condemned her because every act of hers makes it even more unmistakably clear that no people however meek, however peaceful, however harmless they may be, can be safe until this mad dog is destroyed."

Says Hitler Made Mistake.

Mr. Chamberlain said Germany had made many miscalculations "but none greater" than the invasion of Denmark and Norway.

"This war will be won by the spiritual forces of the world as much as by the material power of their brave defenders.

"These spiritual forces have been affronted by what Germany has done and is doing, and you, whose main duty is to uphold and to exalt the spiritual life of this country—I appeal to you with confidence to give us your aid to crush the powers of tyranny and wickedness forever."

Apologizing for his hasty departure to address the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said he would leave his wife—"my most precious possession"—as his pledge to return in the future.

After Mr. Chamberlain spoke to the Free Church Council he made a brief announcement in Commons that the House would debate tomorrow on the question of the strategic location of Great Britain's war-time industrial plants. He did not make a statement on the war's progress which some had expected in Commons today.

"No one asks whom Mr. Roosevelt meant when he said he condemned force," the Premier said.

"Yes, it is true as President Roosevelt said," M. Reynaud declared, "that people who have recourse to hate always end by being destroyed by hate. That day will come."

Reports U-boats Sunk.

"I cannot bring you news that might hinder our operations, which are still going on," M. Reynaud told the Senate.

But he cited Admiralty figures for his report of German naval losses and said that, in addition to the Nazi cruisers and destroyers sunk, 15 per cent of Germany's destroyers also had been damaged and several German submarines sunk.

He recalled to the Senators that seven German destroyers were sunk at Narvik and that the Baltic Sea—Germany's backyard—has been mined.

As one of the major results of allied operations, M. Reynaud asserted, "Germany is going to be obliged to fight on a new front."

"Allied troops have been disembarked and have joined Norwegian troops on the front," he said.

The Senate voted [illegible] of hands to hold an [illegible] session to hear [illegible] army, navy and air [illegible]. Debate involving the Govern[illegible] conduct of the war was postponed.

Nazi Navy Losses Called Big

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Reynaud Says Third of Hitler's Sea Force Was Wiped Out in Week.

PARIS, April 16 (A. P.).—Premier Paul Reynaud told the French Senate today that Germany has lost almost one-third of her navy in the first week of fighting in Scandinavian waters.

Specific figures, the French Premier declared, are, officially, 30 per cent of the Nazi Navy, including 20 per cent of Germany's cruisers and 25 per cent of her destroyers.

He also told the Senate that fresh allied forces were on their way to Norway to take advantage of the new northern front and tighten the blockade.

"Further trials await us," he warned, but added that "the enemy will learn once more that people are invincible when they are fighting for liberty."

Cites Four Achievements.

The Premier reported that four results had been achieved in recent days.

The first, he said, was the "massive and irreparable mutilation of Germany's fleet."

Germany also lost 78,000 tons of merchant shipping, in the Norwegian campaign, he said, while the allies have lost none.

Other results, he said, were the cutting of Germany's route for iron from Sweden and the creation of a new northern front and "an immense moral defeat for Germany."

The Senators stood and cheered when M. Reynaud referred to President Roosevelt's Pan-American speech yesterday.

FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF WAR WON, HE SAYS

Premier Cites Roosevelt's Stand As "Moral Defeat" For Germany

British Troops On West Front Repel Strong Nazi Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 16—Premier Paul Reynaud, in a ten-minute war report to the French Senate, declared today the Allies had "won the first great battle with Germany" and had sunk or damaged about one-third of the Reich's fleet off Norway's coasts.

The Premier also cited President Roosevelt's denunciation yesterday of European violence as evidence of a "moral defeat" for Germany. His mention of President Roosevelt's name and reference to the President's Pan-American speech brought the French Senators to their feet cheering.

"No one asks whom Roosevelt meant when he said he condemned force," Reynaud said.

British Repel Nazis

On the Western front, the French high command reported that British forces beat off a strong direct German attack against their positions although the Nazi artillery prepared and supported the action. The command's communique said the Germans suffered serious losses.

It was the third time that the British have been involved in fighting of any importance on the Western front. The Germans first made contact with the British soldiers last December 12 and returned on March 5 to take prisoners.

New Forces To Norway

France's second wartime Premier also told the Senate that fresh Allied forces were on their way to Norway to take advantage of the new Northern front and tighten the blockade.

"Further trials await us," he warned, but added that "the enemy will learn once more that the people are invincible when they are fighting for liberty."

The Premier reported that four results had been achieved in recent days.

The first, he said, was the "massive and irreparable mutilation of Germany's fleet."

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Shows German Losses

He quoted French Admiralty figures showing German losses off Norway as thirty per cent. of her battleships damaged, twenty per cent. of her cruisers sunk, twenty-five per cent. of the Nazi destroyers sunk and fifteen per cent. of her destroyers damaged.

Germany also lost 78,000 tons of merchant shipping in the Norwegian campaign, he said, while the Allies have lost none.

Other results, he said, were the cutting of Germany's route for iron from Sweden and the creation of a new Northern front and "an immense moral defeat for Germany."

"That Day Will Come"

"Yes, it is true as President Roosevelt said," Reynaud declared, "that people who have recourse to hate always end by being destroyed by hate. That day will come."

After Reynaud's brief speech the Senate held a secret session to hear military committee reports, but put off debate on Government policy until later. Reynaud thus was left a free hand.

BRITISH THROW GERMANS BACK ON WEST FRONT

Nazi Losses Are 'Serious' —Switzerland Is Ready for Any Trouble.

PARIS, April 16 (A. P.).—A German attack on a part of the western front held by British troops was repulsed with "serious losses" for the attacking forces, the French High Command announced tonight.

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The communique follows:

"On a part of the front held by British troops the enemy launched an attack prepared and accompanied by artillery fire.

"This attack was repulsed and the enemy suffered serious losses.

"In the region of the Saar River our artillery fired on enemy organizations.

"Activity of our reconnaissance units east of the Vosges Mountains."

It was the third time that the British have been involved in fighting of any importance on the western front. The Germans first made contact with the British soldiers last December 12 and returned on March 5 to take prisoners.

Scattered Engagements Fought.

French and German patrols, scouting in the no-man's land, between the Maginot and Siegfried lines, were reported in military dispatches to have fought a series of scattered engagements with losses on both sides.

The skirmishes were purely local in character.

French and British air forces were reported extremely active, carrying out reconnaissance missions over the German lines. The Nazi flyers, however, were said to have made comparatively few flights over French territory.

The morning communique to the French High Command said merely: "Nothing important to report during the night."

Nazis Report Artillery Fire.

BERLIN, April 16 (A. P.).—Today's German military communique had this to say of the western front:

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"There was artillery and scouting activity on the west front. In the border region just east of the Moselle River in the Spichern region and between the Palatinate Forest and the Rhine enemy shock troops' attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy."

Berlin Reports Successes

BERLIN, April 16 (AP).—The German High Command's regular communique today said:

"The English made no attempts to land troops anywhere on April 15 in regions occupied by Germans.

"Britons made an unsuccessful air raid on Narvik in the forenoon of April 15. Movements of strong naval forces, including transport vessels, in waters off Narvik and Harstad, were confirmed.

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"The day passed quietly in the Trondheim and Bergen regions. Two Lockheed American-type planes were shot down in the course of several British air raids at Stavanger.

"North of Kristiansand, at Evjemoen, 150 officers and 2,000 soldiers of the 3d Norwegian Division put down their arms after a short attack by German troops.

"Movements of the German troops in the Oslo sector proceeded on schedule. Pacification of southeastern Norway is progressing. Thirty-six cannon were captured.

"The navy expanded the protection of the harbors of Trondheim, Bergen and Stavanger and augmented the coast guard service. The defense against submarines was continued, thus the possibilities for enemy U-boats to operate were further curtailed.

"The air force continued reconnaissance over the North Sea and the Norwegian coast as far as Narvik.

"One British airplane which flew into the German (Helgoland) Bight and dropped bombs into the Weser Estuary without success was shot down in an air fight northeast of

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Helgoland by a member of the Schumacher pursuit squadron, which thus scored its seventieth victory in the air. Another British plane was shot down by German pursuit planes in the western entrance to the Skagerrak.

"One German plane failed to return from a flight against the enemy."

Verboten—Maybe

Paris, April 16 (AP)—"German maneuver ground, strictly forbidden to English and French troops."

This sign was found posted in no-man's land recently by a British patrol.

The Germans attacked a British outpost before dawn today in an effort to make good the claim.

Military dispatches said at least six Germans were killed, while the British sustained "several losses."

GERMANS REPORT BRITISH CRUISER SENT TO BOTTOM

Swedes Say Sea Battle Is Raging at Present in Skagerrak.

BERLIN, April 16 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today a British cruiser was attacked and sunk by German bombers yesterday off the Norwegian coast. The High Command said that the ship, heavily damaged, listed sharply and later sank.

It also announced that a British amphibian plane also had been destroyed. The German announcement said the plane was a "Sunder amphibian flying battleship."

[No such craft is listed in the authoritative Jane's "All the World's Aircraft," but Jane's does list a "Sunderland" long range reconnaissance flying boat fitted with four motors, with a span of 112 feet and 9½ inches and length of 85 feet 4 inches. Its maximum speed is 210 miles per hour at 6,250 feet.

In the extreme nose of the flying boat is the bomb-aimer's position and a gun turret. Two Vickers guns form the midship armament and a rotating gun turret is fixed in the stern. The bomb compartment is amidship.]

Battle Reported Raging.

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—Reuters (British news agency) reports received from Goteborg via Stockholm said today that "a considerable naval battle" occurred yesterday north of Skagen and is believed still proceeding in the Skagerrak.

Heavy gunfire was heard, but poor visibility hid the naval activity. Warships of undetermined nationality were seen from Marstrand, near Goteborg.

To a German report that a British Sunderland flying boat had been destroyed off Norway, the Ministry replied that no flying boat was missing.

Polish Air Squadron Battles Nazis in West

PARIS, April 16 (A. P.).—A Polish flyer shot down two German warplanes and dropped to safety in a parachute after his own craft was hit, it was announced today in an official account of a Polish Squadron's first action on the Western front.

The announcement said the Polish flyer attacked a German squadron yesterday and accounted for two bombers but was wounded by fire from German pursuit planes and fell in the French lines.

CITES NAZI LOSSES IN SHIP TONNAGE

London Says Invasion Has Cost 11 Transports.

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that 11 German transports and naval auxiliaries totaling 50,486 tons had been sunk or scuttled and that four merchantmen totaling 9,498 tons had been captured by Great Britain as a result of the Nazi invasion of Norway.

Seven of the ships sunk were torpedoed by British submarines, the announcement said.

Naval sources estimated that in addition to the losses listed by the Admiralty "at least 18,000 tons of German shipping has been sunk by British submarines." An additional number of German ships was believed sunk in Norwegian ports, these sources said.

The Admiralty said that the British merchant fleet had suffered no losses during the week ending at midnight Sunday—the first week since the beginning of the war without a loss.

Four neutral ships, totaling 14,426 tons, were sunk during the week, and Britain's new ally, Norway, lost one ship.

Total German mechant shipping losses were put at 363,930 tons, and it was said that the actual losses might exceed 400,000 tons.

The Scottish trawler Sansonnet is missing and feared lost, it was disclosed today, as a result of a German air attack on April 3. A crew of ten was aboard.

The trawler Gorspen was sunk and three other trawlers were attacked at the same time.

The trawler John Donovan was reported to have driven off a German bomber Sunday with a burst of fire which was believed to have damaged the bomber.

BRITAIN CALLS UP MORE CONSCRIPTS

27-year-olds Ordered to Register on May 25.

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—Twenty-seven-year old Britons were ordered today to register on May 25 under the conscription program.

The class was the last included in King George's proclamation of January 1, which was expected to bring the army to approximately 2,375,000.

Twenty-six-year-olds are ordered to register on April 27.

The Government announced that a party of Australian flyers of undisclosed strength is arriving in England tonight to re-enforce the Royal Australian Air Squadron which reached this country at Christmas time.

LONDON—SECOND ADD GERMAN SHIPPING LOSSES XXX 400,000 TONS.

THE ADMIRALTY'S RECAPITULATION SHOWED THE NEUTRALS SUNK WERE THE GREEK SHIP OKEANIS, 4,643 TONS, APRIL 8; SWEDISH SVEABORG, 9,076 TONS, APRIL 9; SWEDISH INEZ, 310 TONS, APRIL 10; NETHERLANDS VELOCITAS, 197 TONS, APRIL 12.

THE SINGLE ALLIED LOSS WAS THE NORWEGIAN TOSCA, 5,128 TONS, SUNK APRIL 9.

GERMAN VESSELS LISTED AS CAPTURED BY BRITAIN WERE THE TRAWLER FRIESLAND, 247 TONS, TRAWLER NORDLAND, 393 TONS, TRAWLER BLANKENBURG, 344 TONS, ALL APRIL 10; AND THE STEAMER ALSTER, 5,314 TONS, APRIL 11.

GERMAN VESSELS SUNK WERE THE KRETA, 2,339 TONS, RIO DE JANEIRO, 5,261 TONS, MAIN, 7,624 TONS, ALL APRIL 8; AMASIS, 7,129 TONS; AND POSEIDON, 5,000 TONS, BOTH APRIL 9; RAUENFELS, 5,460 TONS, AND ANTARES, 2,593 TONS, BOTH APRIL 10; IONIA, 3,102 TONS, AUGUST LEONHARDT, 2,593 TONS, BOTH APRIL 11; TRAWLER MOONSUNK, 321 TONS, APRIL 12.

ONE LISTED AS SCUTTLED WAS THE YANKER SKAGERAK, 6,044 TONS, APRIL 13.

NF102SAES

Ragged Guard in Third War

Magyar Band of Roving Soldiers Offers Its Services to the Norwegians.

BUDAPEST, April 16 (A. P.).—In Norwegian mountain passes, far up in the arctic circle, volunteers from peaceful Hungary, known as "the ragged guard," are reported fighting in their third war in eight months.

Norway, proud Magyars say, has become another crusade for this Hungarian band, a small group of perhaps 400 men, that already has campaigned for Poland and Finland.

Three days after the invasion of Scandinavia these Hungarian riflemen were reported to have crossed from Finland and to have offered their services to Norwegian Army commanders.

Officially, the Hungarian Government does not recognize these citizens fighting on foreign battlefields, but most Hungarians follow with keen interest the continued exploits of this free corps, the Rongyos Garda, whose name liter-

ally means "the ragged guard."

These volunteers, it is said here, are the younger generation of the Rongyos Garda which was first formed in 1919 to fight for Hungary's post-war resurrection. Wherever Hungary's interests were threatened they went into action. Irregulars dressed in odds and ends of both military and civilian clothes, they started out fighting the Moscow-inspired Red regime that had been set up in Budapest.

Suddenly, Back to Life.

When the Trianon peace treaty was signed at the end of the world war, it gave beaten Austria a slice of territory from beaten Hungary, and Austrian forces occupied the historic Hungarian town of Sopron. The "ragged guardists" drove them out.

As peace settled over central Europe these daring irregulars returned to their prosaic jobs. They grew older, reared families and rarely saw a rifle, but they held together, somewhat as a smoking club. It was almost forgotten by the general public.

Then a year ago the organization sprang to martial life. Germany was breaking up Czecho-Slovakia in March, 1939, and the Eastern tip of that unhappy country, Ruthenia, was coveted by empire builders from all sides. It had once belonged to Hungary. It was Hungary's chance to get a common frontier with Poland.

As Czech troops and Ruthenian autonomists fought one another, the Hungarian Army got its marching orders. But ahead of the army slipped small companies of armed men in fur hats, knee-high boots and sheepskin coats—the Rongyos Garda.

Risked Death as Spies.

They risked execution as spies to cut Czech communication lines, surprise key outposts and wage skirmishes throughout the chaotic region. The army, though it took no official cognizance of the free corps, found its task surprisingly lightened. Ruthenia fell to Hungary.

Last August several guardists were decorated publicly by the Hungarian regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, for their valor in Ruthenia.

In parliament, almost at the same time, a Nazi party deputy rose to accuse the Rongyos Garda of recruiting men to serve in Poland. How many men actually went to the front against the crushing German onslaught in September is unknown, but it is pointed out that they were only repaying a national debt, since the Poles fought for Hungarian independence against Austria in 1848.

The Polish war ended and the Finnish war began. From Hungary, whose people claim a racial kinship with the Finns, civilian volunteers set off for the north. There were more than 400 of them, it was said.

Now these volunteers are reported in action again.

MOVES TO DEFEND RUMANIAN PORTS

Navy Minister Proposes Extraordinary Measures.

BUCHAREST, April 16 (A. P.).—Navy Minister Paul Teodorescu introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies late today calling for the immediate application of "extraordinary military measures" in all Rumanian ports and territorial waters.

The reasons for and significance of the bill were not immediately disclosed. It was introduced as Rumania's relations with Germany were again in a critical stage.

The Rumanian Government, having received a German protest over its ban on wheat shipments and temporary stoppage of oil shipments, also took steps against the British and French oil companies in Rumania.

Apparently determined to persevere in an attempt to keep even the balance between the belligerents, Rumania ordered all foreign oil producers to pay royalties to the State in refined products instead of in cash.

British and French interests which have refused since January 1 to sell oil to Germany must contribute an estimated 70 per cent of more than 350,000 tons of oil which will be turned over to the Government as royalty for the seven-month period which ends April 30.

This quantity is believed to be sufficient for meeting the immediate needs of Rumania's army and railroads and still leave a possible surplus available for sale to Germany.

British and French producers are expected to file objections but the National Oil Commissioner's powers are so sweeping that compliance is regarded as inevitable.

Germany's chances of filling her granaries with Rumanian wheat still appeared doomed, however, by a Government decree banning wheat exports indefinitely to avert a domestic shortage.

No Rumanian Wheat for Nazis

Bucharest Squelches Reich's Plans for Taking Over Most of Surplus Crop.

BUCHAREST, April 16 (A. P.).—Germany's chances of filling her granaries with Rumanian wheat appeared doomed today by a Government decree banning wheat exports for an indefinite period to avert a domestic shortage.

The Rumanian Economic Council, which announced the decree last night, said that the severe winter, followed by spring floods, had threatened to cut the wheat harvest below the amount needed for home consumption.

The Reich had expected to obtain a major portion of the Rumanian wheat surplus, normally a million tons.

Announcement also was made that Rumania's military and transport requirements for oil, wood and coal would be given precedence over deliveries abroad.

Officials said, however, they did not anticipate that this decision would cause any serious interruption in the flow of petroleum to the Reich.

They said Rumanian oil output greatly exceeds internal consumption and added that assurance of adequate reserves for military purposes could be arranged quickly.

This statement was interpreted as meaning that the Government intended to demand a larger share of the production of foreign-owned oil companies, which control a high percentage of the Rumanian petroleum industry.

Announcement of the new economic measures came on the heels of Government action strengthening Danube police patrols to protect river shipping against "sabotage." The announcement indicated that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary would co-operate in the protective measures.

The decree banning wheat exports voided all foreign contracts until further notice. Army mobilization, which took thousands of peasants from their farms, was said to have added to the threat of a poor harvest.

Economic experts believed Germany propably would be hardest hit by the decree. The western allies, normally obtaining some wheat from Rumania, have other sources which are not accessible to Germany, it was pointed out.

STRONGER PORT RULE IS SOUGHT BY RUMANIA

Minister Files Bill To Give Increased Powers To Navy

15-Day Reserve Ordered In Supply Of Gas And Oil For Defense

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, April 16—Rumania moved to put her Black Sea and Danube ports under navy rule tonight as the first step in an intensive program to prepare the nation for the possibility of war.

With units of the Soviet navy reported at Odessa and Nazi gunboats ready to dash down the Danube, Gen. Paul Teodorescu, Minister of Navy and Air, introduced a bill in the Rumanian Chamber giving the Government immediate power to take "extraordinary military measures in all ports and territorial waters."

At the same time strategic factories working for national defense were ordered to build up immediately a fifteen-day emergency supply of gasoline and fuel oil which may not be touched unless there is general mobilization. The Government decree also specified that all defense factories must immediately construct extensive underground storage tanks.

Latest In Series

The Teodorescu bill is the latest in a series of swift Government measures. Others banned the export of wheat temporarily embargoed oil shipments out of the country, and ordered foreign oil companies to deliver great stocks of gasoline to the state, as royalties, in lieu of cash.

This may mean that British and French producers will contribute about seventy per cent. of at least 350,000 tons of oil which will be turned over to the Government in royalties for the seven months ending April 30.

This quantity is believed to be sufficient not only for the immediate needs of Rumania's army and railroads but also for a surplus.

Allies May Object

The French and British interests, which have refused since January 1 to sell a drop of oil in any form to Germany, are expected to lodge objections, but the powers of the national oil commissioner are so sweeping their compliance is regarded as inevitable.

Germany has demanded heavily increased oil shipments from Rumania.

In an effort to cut internal consumption of oil products, the Government was reported unofficially to be planning a tax of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. on gasoline sales.

May Curb Autos

It was expected that use of all private automobiles would be restricted beginning May 1 and all private traffic banned on Sundays.

Oil men predicted that the Cabinet Economic Council's steps would assure adequate reserves for the army and railroads, whose needs resulted in a stoppage of oil exports, and that German orders would be filled.

The storage of oil reserves for a national emergency, they said, will continue to be chiefly from the output of the British and French companies, which have refused to supply the Nazis.

Rumanian oil deliveries to Germany already are far behind schedule because of winter traffic disruption.

The German trade delegation here has protested both the oil and grain export prohibitions and Rumania is admitted in official quarters to be in a tight position. Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert, is said to have complained that the measures violate trade agreements which, the Germans insist, promise an uninterrupted flow of wheat and oil from Rumania.

In previous years Rumania has exported more than 1,000,000 tons of wheat, two-thirds of Germany's normal requirements.

SECURITY STEPS COMPLETED IN SWITZERLAND

Secret Moves Follow Return Of 15 Nazi Divisions To Frontier

Nation Expects To Have Over 500,000 Men Under Arms Next Month.

[By the Associated Press]

Berne, April 16—The Swiss Federal Council today announced that it had "taken necessary steps for the security of the nation."

The announcement, broadcast at 7.50 P. M. by the highest organ of the Government, did not reveal details of steps taken, but it followed reports from Basel that fifteen German divisions had returned to their positions in the region north of Switzerland's frontier, which they had held before they were withdrawn when Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.

Det. is To Come Later

The council's brief communique said that details of its action would be announced later.

Simultaneously the Swiss army general staff called up for active service on April 19 two battalions and one regiment of mountain and reserve troops.

Switzerland now has between 350,000 and 450,000 trained men in her army, which with full mobilization would total between 500,000 and 600,000 troops.

Since September Switzerland has remained in a state of economic and military mobilization, but her frontier forces were reduced during the winter when the snow formed virtually impenetrable defenses.

In March the general staff began to increase the number of men under arms according to a plan designed to bring the army to its maximum strength by May.

All that officials would add to the Federal Council's communique was "there is no cause for alarm—measures taken will be purely precautionary."

BERLIN RESENTS ROOSEVELT TALK

Suggests President Mind His Own Business.

BERLIN, April 16 (A. P.).—Commenting on President Roosevelt's recently expressed disapprobation of the Nazi invasion of Norway, authorized German sources suggested bluntly today that he would do well to mind his own business.

"All we ask," these sources said, "is that American history be examined from the viewpoint of necessities at various times for national expansion. We believe that fair-minded Americans will then realize there are striking parallels between American needs in the past and German needs at present.

"In urging that nobody mix in the affairs of another country Mr. Roosevelt perhaps unwittingly addressed himself to the allies, for it is they who keep saying Hitlerism must go.

"That certainly is mixing in the affairs of another nation. But beyond that, Europe demands that European affairs be regulated in a European manner and not according to American principals or interpretations."

[President Roosevelt, in a formal statement last Saturday, declared that "if civilization is to survive the rights of smaller nations to independence, to their territorial integrity and to unimpeded opportunity for self-government must be respected by their more powerful neighbors."]

Chamberlain Is Ready To Serve for 'Duration'

He's 3 Score and Ten, He Says, but 'My Eye Is Undimmed'

LONDON, April 16 (AP).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain let the world know today that he feels like sticking to his post for the "duration."

Speaking before the National Free Church Council, he said with a wry smile: "The press continually reminds you and me that I have passed the three score years and ten (he is seventy-one years old). "Nevertheless, my eye is undimmed and my natural force unabated. "I feel encouraged to carry on the task in which I am engaged until our purpose is achieved."

30.24-1709

BELGIUM RESTATES NEUTRALITY STAND

But Foreign Minister Pays Tribute to Norway.

BRUSSELS, April 16 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak reaffirmed today Belgium's policy of neutrality in a speech in the Senate and paid homage to "gallant Norway" for defending her independence.

"I admit there is great anxiety prevailing in certain quarters," he said, and urged discipline throughout the country.

"We have sympathy and friendships to which it would be pleasant to give full rein, but we have to do our duty—a harder but indispensable road."

Belgium's neutrality policy, it asserted, is becoming more and more popular with the Belgians.

Reports from neighboring Luxemburg said that important movements of German troops last night were believed on greater proportions than usual transfers on the front.

Londoners Ban Nudity in Shows And Night Clubs

Undressed Girl Isn't 'Nude' if 'Motionless' on Half-Lighted, Artistic Stage

LONDON, April 16 (AP).—Leaders of the London entertainment world agreed today to ban nudity as an amusement spectacle.

The agreement, reached in a conference with the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain and official guardian of British public morals, was considered a preliminary to a formal edict against nudist and "striptease" shows at theaters and clubs.

London chorus girls, who had raised an outcry against "striptease" acts were barred from the conference. The girls were not permitted to present their complaints at the meeting, which was called to discuss means of raising the standard of London's wartime entertainment and to reach a standard definition of nudity on the stage and in cabarets.

The definition of when an undressed girl is not "nude" appeared to be "when she is standing motionless on a half-lighted stage, with an artistic background."

The girls of one West End production, "Fig Leaves," delayed the opening recently by objecting that the "fig leaves" were insufficient covering.

British Landing Clips Nazi Maps of Norway

BERLIN, April 16 (A. P.).—As far as German newspapers are concerned, northern Norway apparently has ceased to exist since the British fleet closed in on Narvik.

War maps published in the Berlin papers show only southern Norway as far north as Trondheim, which is the area most stoutly held by the Germans.

The King Was Sorry, But Autographs Are Out

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—Frank Raffa, a Canadian private, and King George were mutually regretful today.

Frank was writing a letter at the Maple Leaf Club when he saw the King, in Field Marshal's uniform, standing beside him. Frank had an idea.

"I wonder if you'd autograph this letter, your Majesty," he said. "It would be a great joy to my people back in Vancouver."

"I'm sorry I cannot do it, much as I'd like to," the King replied. "If I once started there'd be no end."

"Well, sir, I hope you didn't mind my asking," Frank apologized.

"Not at all," the King replied. "There's no harm in trying."

Danish and Norse Bank Reserves 108 Millions

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that the national banks of Denmark and Norway—both invaded by Germany—had gold reserves of £13,000,000 ($45,500,000) and between £18,000,000 and £19,000,000 ($63,000,000 to $66,500,000), respectively, according to the latest returns available.

OFFERS MORE BACON

Argentina Plans Increased Exports to Britain.

BUENOS AIRES, April 16 (A. P.).—The Argentine Government decided today to offer Great Britain increased exports of lard and bacon as a means of offsetting the diminished British supply resulting from Germany's occupation of Denmark.

Informed sources were hopeful that the negotiations would mean a boost in exports from Argentina, who is trying also to sell Britain more beef and mutton.

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—Restrictions on coal consumption were lifted slightly today by an order allowing individuals to purchase 280 pounds a week, instead of 225 pounds as previously, if the circumstances justified.

The purchase quota on coke, anthracite and boiler fuel likewise was raised.

Freight Rates To Rise Again

New York, April 16 (AP)—Steamship freight rates from the United States to the Far East, already thirty per cent. higher because of the war in Europe, will be increased further as a result of the Scandinavian invasion, the Far East Conference said today.

The conference, composed of eighteen shipping lines, did not estimate the amount of the increase.

It will affect shipments of iron and steel, lubricating oil, coal, dyestuffs, fertilizers, asbestos and tobacco to Japan, Korea, Formosa, Siberia, Manchuria, China, Indo-China and the Philippines.

Freight rates for North Atlantic shipping will remain unchanged until the status of the Norwegian and Danish merchant fleet is cleared up, shippers said.

British Restrict Cotton Goods Purchasing

LONDON, April 16 (A. P.).—Sir Andrew Duncan, president of the Board of Trade, announced today that British retailers' purchases of cotton and rayon goods would be restricted to 75 per cent of pre-war quantities, and purchases of linen goods would be cut to 25 per cent.

The order was explained as a measure to free Britain's productive capacity for her export trade—whence Britain gets foreign money with which to buy war supplies abroad.

SAILS ON REFUGEES MISSION

Van Zeeland, Former Belgian Premier To Visit U. S., S. America

Genoa, Italy, April 16 (AP)—Paul Van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, sailed aboard the Conte di Savoia today for a tour of the United States and South America on a mission connected with the International Committee for Assistance of Jewish and Political Refugees. He is president of the committee.

DANISH SHIP SEIZED

Bombay, April 16 (AP)—The Bombay Naval Authority today seized the Danish motorship Godrun Maersk, 1,345 tons, with her crew of twenty-one.

Climbers Rip Nazi Flag From a Bolivian Peak

3 Citizens and Briton Scale Mount Illimani in 3 Days

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 16 (AP).—A Nazi flag waving from the peak of Mount Illimani, 19,500 feet high and overlooking La Paz, sent Bolivian mountain climbers into action. Three of them, with an Englishman, passed three days scaling the mountain and ripping down the bag.

The Andine Club, which sponsored the climb, sent the flag to the Bolivian government with a request that it punish the Germans who planted it, but government officials could find no law against placing flags on mountain tops.

SOVIET BLAMES U. S. IN MEXICO ROW

Newspaper Says Capitalists Are Fighting Workers.

MOSCOW, April 16 (A. P.).—The Government newspaper Izvestia said today that newly established courts in former Polish areas of western Ukraine and White Russia were now operating against "executioners of the people under Polish rule," at least several of whom were ordered executed by shooting.

The newspaper said the people received the new courts with joy.

Four former officials of Rovno prison and "quite a number of such people passed before Soviet justice and received just punishment," the article said, adding that former police officers were among those ordered executed.

One of the victims allegedly raided a meeting of workers in 1931. He was charged with torturing the workers arrested in the raid.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda, reviewing the oil controversy between Mexico and the United States, charged American capitalists with a campaign against the workers, including sabotage and other subversive activity.

"The capitalists are trying to force Mexican workers to their knees," said Pravda.

The newspaper Trud, in an article attacking the Reynaud Government, said France was rapidly becoming in effect a British dominion.

Mexico Reports Nazi-Red Plot To Divert U. S.

Plan Bared for Uprising to Keep Americas From Entering European War

MEXICO CITY, April 16 (AP).—Informed government sources said today that Mexican secret police had evidence of undercover activities of Nazi and Communist agents seeking to foment an uprising in Mexico to divert American nations, particularly the United States, from any move to enter the European conflict. They expressed confidence any such movement would be nipped at the start.

A spokesman for the German legation said Germany certainly would not participate in any plot to overthrow a friendly government.

An executive of the secret police said, however: "We now have under surveillance a known Gestapo (German secret police) agent, believed to be in charge of all German espionage activity in Mexico. We have not moved against him yet because we are trying to untangle the web of which he appears to be the center."

This executive expressed belief that at least one hundred Nazi agents and Mexican employees were working under orders of this key leader, and that a number of skilled Communist operatives were collaborating.

Informed sources also said that Mexican troops were reliably reported to be patrolling various frontier sectors, including the Rio Grande, to prevent arms smuggling by various anti-government political factions.

Dies Had Heard of Plot

On April 13 Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities, said he had information of a Russo-German plot to overthrow the Mexican government and set up a puppet regime, as a threat against the United States.

Thousands of agents of Russia and Germany were pouring into Mexico, Dies said, and were smuggling arms and ammunition into the country.

LOS ANGELES, APRIL 16-(AP)-SUDDEN, OFFICIALLY UNEXPLAINED MOVES BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT EVOKED SPECULATION TONIGHT IN VIEW OF MEXICO CITY REPORTS OF JOINT NAZI-COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES SUPPOSEDLY DESIGNED TO GENERATE A CIVIL WAR.

ONE MOVE WAS AN ORDER BANNING FURTHER LICENSING OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PURSE SEINE BOATS TO FISH IN WEST MEXICAN WATERS.

ANOTHER WAS THE CLOSE SCRUTINY, BEGINNING UNEXPECTEDLY TODAY, OF MOTOR VEHICLES ENTERING MEXICO AT MEXICALI, LOWER CALIF. MEXICAN CUSTOM OFFICIALS WERE NONCOMMITTAL, BUT UNOFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THE GOVERNMENT FEARED AN ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE ARMS AND AMMUNITION. EXCEPT FOR A TIME LAST JULY AFTER REPORTS OF A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT CARDENAS, THE AUTO INSPECTIONS AT MEXICALI HAVE BEEN OF A

PERFUNCTORY NATURE.

AT LOS ANGELES HARBOR AND SAN PEDRO, MEXICAN FISHERIES OFFICIALS ALSO DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE PURSE SEINING LICENSE BAN.

THE ORDER WAS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. FIFTEEN LARGE BOATS ABOUT TO DEPART FOR THE FISHING BANKS OFF MEXICO'S WEST COAST WERE HELD UP BY THE RULING. FROM 20 TO 30 OTHER SAN PEDRO CRAFT NOW AT THE BANKS WILL COME UNDER THE BAN AFTER RETURNING HOME.

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APR 17 1940

ICELAND, U. S. JOIN IN DIPLOMATIC TIE

Reykjavik Telegraphs Appeal For Direct Relations. Hull Replies Yes

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 16—Iceland and the United States arranged tonight to enter into direct diplomatic relations now that Denmark, sister kingdom of Iceland, has been taken over by Germany.

Hitherto, Iceland's relations with this country have been conducted through the Danish Legation here and through a special trade commissioner in New York.

After the German invasion of Denmark, however, the Icelandic Parliament voted to conduct its own foreign policy.

Received Telegram

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced tonight that he had received a telegram from the Prime Minister of Iceland, Hermann Jonasson, saying that the Icelandic Government was anxious to enter into direct relations with the United States.

Hull replied that the "American Government is agreeable in the existing circumstances to the establishment of Icelandic representation" and hopes itself to open a consular office at Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, in the near future.

Since Denmark was invaded, the United States Government has been differentiating between Denmark and her sister kingdom. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said that although credits of $10,000,000 allocated to Denmark might be held up, credits of $1,000,000 allocated to Iceland were still available to that country if she chose to use them.

The Treasury Department decided today that an order preventing the withdrawal of Norwegian and Danish wealth in this country would not apply to Iceland.

Iceland, which has been a part of Denmark since 1380, became a sovereign state in 1918, united with Denmark only in that the Danish King is also King of Iceland. The island has a population of 120,000, of whom one-third live in the capital.

In 1939 its imports from the United States totaled $442,079 and its exports to this country $1,376,448. Exports are largely cod liver oil. The Icelandic trade commissioner in the United States, who may achieve the rank of minister, is Vilhjalmur Thor.

Predicts Tighter Blockade

Earlier, a tighter British blockade in the Pacific—to keep American and other supplies from reaching Germany by the long route through Russia—was forecast by the British Ambassador, Lord Lothian.

At the same time, the Treasury took action to protect the American customs structure from the effect of wartime foreign exchange fluctuations. It ordered that tariff rates on British imports be based upon the value of the pound "officially" fixed by the British Government, $4.025, rather than the exchange rate of about $3.50 prevalent in the "free market."

Other Developments

These three events headed a list of Washington developments traceable to the war. Others were:

1. Lothian said neither Canada nor Great Britain would attempt to seize Greenland or Iceland unless there were imminent danger of Germany taking them over.
2. Secretary Hull, as had President Roosevelt, implied that in his opinion Greenland lies within the Western Hemisphere and consequently comes within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine.
3. The House Foreign Affairs Committee recommended an appropriation of $15,000,000—indorsed by Herbert Hoover—for relief work in nations which have been invaded.
4. Due to "unusual demand for aluminum" resulting from the war situation abroad and the preparedness program at home the Aluminum Company of America contracted for $2,843,750 worth of additional power from Government hydro-electric plants on the Columbia river to be used within five years at its plant in Vancouver, Wash.
5. The Commerce Department reported that the stimulus of war had pushed American foreign trade to $344,000,000 in March, or 30 per cent. above March, 1939.
6. Sweden, which lies perilously close to the war zone, shipped $12,389,000 worth of gold to the United States last week, in a continuation of a movement which has been on for several weeks.

Calls On State Department

Lord Lothian called upon State Department officials. Afterward he was shown a London dispatch saying there was abundant evidence that shipments from Los Angeles and South American ports to Vladivostok, Russia, were actually intended for Germany.

"There seems to be no doubt that supplies are going across Russia to Germany on the trans-Siberian railroad," Lothian said. "We shall have to adopt the same procedure we have adopted in the Atlantic, that of stopping ships to see whether they are carrying contraband destined for Germany. This will probably mean the beginning of a system of navicerts for the Pacific."

Refers To Atlantic System

He referred to a system used in the Atlantic, under which the British Embassy issues a naval certificate attesting that a ship's cargo is free of contraband, for the purpose of facilitating the vessel's passage through the blockade.

While the British Government has for some time maintained a rate of $4.025 for pounds sterling purchased in England, the competitive market in the United States had held the pound at about $3.50. The Treasury's order was that the former should be used as a valuation basis in computing tariff duties.

The order affects only such merchandise as comes into the country on an *ad valorem* tariff basis; that is, items on which the tariff is fixed as a percentage of the value of the items imported. This compares with the alternate and more generally used method of setting the tariff at a fixed amount of United States currency for every ton, hundredweight, gallon, or other unit of measurement.

Explanation Given

One customs expert gave a practical explanation of what is involved. If a shipment of British goods valued at 1,000 pounds is imported, an *ad valorem* rate would formerly have been computed at the free market rate for the pound or about $3,500 for the shipment. Under the new regulation the value of the shipment would be about $4,020, and the tariff collected consequently higher.

Thus, it was expected, the order would give additional tariff protection to some items. In the money market during the day, New York dispatches said, the Treasury order apparently had little effect upon the free market dollar-pound rate.

Lothian Discusses Greenland

British Envoy Believes Monroe Doctrine Would Cover It, but Not Iceland.

WASHINGTON, April 16 (A. P.).—Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, said today that neither Britain nor Canada would move into Greenland or Iceland unless it seemed certain Germany was about to attempt to seize the islands.

He made this statement to reporters at the State Department after a talk with officials there.

"Greenland might make a good air base for Germany," he added, "but they could never maintain it. We could give them a knockout blow there without any trouble."

The Ambassador expressed his belief that Greenland comes clearly within the Monroe Doctrine, being in the Western Hemisphere. He said the status of Iceland was probably different.

He predicted that the system of navicerts (navigation certificates) now applied to Atlantic shipping might be extended to the Pacific, to prevent supplies from the West Coast from reaching Germany via Russia.

Blockade in Pacific Next.

He was shown a dispatch from London quoting Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, as saying that Britain had sufficient evidence that shipments from Los Angeles and South American ports to Vladivostok, Russia's far eastern port, were really intended for Germany. He recalled that Britain had already detained two Russian ships which left San Francisco for Vladivostok with cargoes of copper.

"There seems no doubt that some supplies are going across Russia to Germany on the trans-Siberian railroad," he said. "We shall have to adopt the same procedure we have adopted in the Atlantic, that of stopping ships to see whether they are carrying contraband destined for Germany. This will probably mean the beginning of a system of navicerts for the Pacific."

Navicerts are documents issued by the British embassy certifying that certain items of cargo are of innocent character—that is, are not contraband and are not destined to Germany.

Lord Lothian said the British and French experts who have been here for two months seeking to iron out blockade questions with American officials expected to finish their work this week or next.

One Point Eliminated.

He said one of the points under discussion, the establishment of a control port in Canada, at St. John, N. B., was eliminated by President Roosevelt's extension of the combat area to embrace all of Scandinavia, and some Russian ports.

The Canadian control port was to have been instituted to eliminate the taking of American ships into control ports within the combat area, a practice against which the State Department has protested.

Copper and a wide range of machinery, along with some gasoline, formed the principal exports of the United States going to Russia from West Coast ports. Until several months ago molybdenum also was a large item of export, but was cut off under the moral embargo, since it was useful in the manufacture of airplanes.

American products from the East Coast are also being sent to Russia via Mexico, chiefly from Mazatlan. Russian ships take the goods from American eastern ports, transport it to Mexican eastern ports for transshipment across Mexico to western ports, where it is again picked up by Russian ships for transport across the Pacific.

Within Scope, Says Hull.

Secretary Hull, citing President Roosevelt's description of Greenland as a Western Hemisphere land, implied today that the Danish possession comes within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Hull said at a press conference that the President had thus indicated the slant of opinion of this Government.

To a question whether the United States would extend a protectorate over Greenland, the Secretary of State said he knew of no plan in that connection.

U.S. KEEPS EYES ON EAST INDIES

Possibility of Invasion of Holland Stirs Interest.

AMERICAN TRADE IS HEAVY

Washington Would Object to Any Power Trying to Seize Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 16 (A. P.).—Uncle Sam fixed two sharp eyes today on the Dutch East Indies, as the European war clouded the Netherlands and Japan expressed interest in the islands' future.

Considerable speculation was stirred in official quarters here by three factors:

1. The possibility that the Netherlands might be invaded by Germany if Adolph Hitler is stopped in Norway.
2. The fact that the Netherlands possesses territory in the Western and Eastern Hemisyheres, in which the United States has commercial and possibly political interest.
3. Dispatches from Tokio quoting Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita as saying that Japan would be deeply concerned over any European war development which might affect the Netherlands East Indies.

"Should hostilities in Europe produce repercussions in the Netherlands East Indies," said Mr. Arita, "it would give rise to an undesirable situation."

Threatens Opposition.

The Japanese newspaper Nichi Nichi thought that Great Britain or the United States might seize the Netherlands East Indies if Germany should invade the Netherlands. It added that Japan would vigorously oppose any change in the Island's political status.

Industrious, plodding little Holland is actually the world's third largest empire. In the Western Hemisphere she has the Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana in South America. The mantle of the Monroe Doctrine would fall over them to prevent their occupation by any other Power.

But how about the Dutch East Indies? American trade, import and export, with these rich islands,

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amounts to more than $100,000,000 a year. There are extensive American investments in rubber and oil.

The Netherlands East Indies, becoming alarmed over Japan's foray into China in 1937, engaged in sea and aerial rearmament. In 1937 they placed orders here for $3,703,990 worth of war supplies, virtually all for warplanes: in 1938, for $10,044,081, and in 1939, for $2,410,955.

Planned Battle Cruiser.

Recently they decided to construct three battle cruisers of 26,000 tons each.

If the Indies should be cut off from the motherland, they might offer a piquant temptation to a great Power. Their production of strategic materials makes them highly desirable. Their leading product is rubber, followed by petroleum, tin, tea, copra, sugar, tobacco, palm oil and coffee.

The American Government, in the view of informed observers here, would certainly object—perhaps with positive steps—should any other Power try to take advantage of a Holland prostrate under invasion to seize the Netherlands East Indies.

The American Government, it is thought, would not want the Philippines threatened by a foreign occupation of Dutch East India.

No objection is raised here to the Tokio view that Japan would vigorously oppose any change in the islands' political status, provided nothing more is meant by the phrase. It is pointed out that the islands enjoy a large measure of self-government and could be capable of governing themselves if necessary.

NAVY FOR BASE IN CARIBBEAN

Congress Told of Need for Panama Defense.

GUARD FOR FLANK ADVISED

Islands Owned by British and French Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, April 16 (A. P.).—While a more formidable fleet was being urged on Congress because of the European war, the Navy evinced interest today in acquiring a base in the southeast Caribbean to plug a potential chink in Panama Canal defenses.

It discussed this subject in a statement answering a series of questions from Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee.

"A fleet air base in the southeast corner of the Caribbean," the Navy Department said, "would undoubtedly add to the security of the area as well as to the ability of the United States fleet to insure the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine.

"A base for the United States fleet located in this vicinity would afford a strategically centralized position which should permit our fleet to operate in any direction."

Flank Can't Be Guarded.

Existing naval installations in Florida, Cuba and Puerto Rico control most of the Atlantic approaches to the canal, but the United States has no bases to guard the flank adjacent to the topmost part of South America.

The islands in those waters are British and French possessions. Their acquisition in lieu of war debt payments has been suggested frequently in Congress, but not until last night did the Navy officially mention these proposals in discussing the desirability of a base to the southeast.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, testifying yesterday at Senate hearings on the $655,000,000 fleet by expansion bill, advocated a 25 per cent increase in the navy construction program, and cautioned against any delay in current building.

Says Fleet Is Too Small.

The Chief of Naval Operations spoke for a bigger navy as preparedness against the perilous international situation which conceivably might follow an allied defeat in Europe.

The present fleet, he said, is too small—much too small to deal with any combination of hostile nations that could command the captured naval might of Britain and France.

One surprise in his testimony was the statement that three of the fleet's dreadnaughts would be valueless in a naval engagement because their main batteries had not been modernized. The insufficient elevation of their guns, he said, would put them at the mercy of lighter cruisers.

Like Admiral Stark, the Navy Department statement mentioned the possibility of an allied defeat as "one reason" for strengthening the fleet. It pointed out, however, that German submarines and aircraft to date had neither shaken Anglo-French naval superiority nor "indicated their ability to do so in the future."

Exports Up Again

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 16 — America's war-stimulated foreign trade sent export figures climbing again in March to $344,000,000—30 per cent. above a year ago.

The March total was about $6,000,000 over February figures, but still about $14,000,000 under the December-January level.

Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins today attributed the increase to larger sales of machinery, trucks, iron and steel products, other metals, chemicals and airplanes. Sales of cotton, meat, lard, corn and fruit dropped off slightly.

Up 33 P. C. For 7 Months

Geographically, the principal gains were made in Canada, France, Japan, Russia, Argentina, Finland and the Philippine Islands. England, which has been expanding purchases here, bought slightly less last month.

Denmark reduced purchases from $2,891,000 in February to $1,205,000 in March. Norway increased purchases from $4,724,000 to $5,377,000.

Reviewing trade since the beginning of the war, Hopkins said exports in the last seven months, totaling $2,293,000,000, were 33 per cent. larger than in the same period last year.

Another aspect of the war's bearing on American interests occupied Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr. He disclosed that he was considering the advisability of sequestering Danish and Norwegian funds here as a guarantee against American investment losses in those invaded nations. He feared that the Germans might create governments which would repudiate American investments.

The latest Commerce Department figures placed American long-term investments in Denmark at $103,000,000 and in Norway at $92,000,000. The removal of any Danish-Norwegian wealth from this country was forbidden last week by Presidential order.

European Relief Okay

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Authorization of a $15,000,000 relief outlay to alleviate suffering in the invaded countries of Europe and Asia was recommended today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The President would be empowered to spend the money upon being satisfied that it would reach the persons for whom it was intended. Legislation approved by the committee also specified that administration of funds should remain in the hands of United States Governmetn representatives.

Chairman Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.) said the measure would make it possible for the President to send medical supplies, food and clothing to the suffering of Finland, Denmark, Norway, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland or "any area where there has been occupation by outside forces."

The legislation was advocated by former President Herbert Hoover.

No Planes To Sweden

New York, April 16 (AP)—The spread of hostilities to Scandinavia has halted delivery of American warplanes to Sweden.

The American freighter Mormactar, of the American Scantic Line, carrying a dozen pursuit planes to Bergen, Norway, was retracting its route today after reaching within 1,000 miles of the Norwegian coast. Its cargo was consigned to Sweden.

Already the Mormactide, which left New York for Bergen on April 7, has returned to her dock. The war forced her to turn around 600 miles out of home port. She was carrying a half-dozen planes bearing Swedish wing markings.

Both ships carried Republic pursuit planes, forty of which already are in the Swedish service.

The Norwegian-America Line today postponed indefinitely the sailing of the liner Bergensfjord because of the uncertain future of Norway's merchant fleet. The Bergensfjord left Bergen forty-eight hours before the German invasion and reached here yesterday.

Scandinavian shippers meeting here to determine what to do with their ships hoped to reach "some favorable decision."

A spokesman, blaming "conflicting statements by the British," said "First they told us they would give our ships protection. Then we were told they would be seized and taken into prize courts and bought by the Allies."

More Swedish Gold Shipped

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Sweden, which has been shipping most of its gold reserve to America for safety since the European war began, sent $12,389,020 more last week.

The Commerce Department said today the shipment brought Sweden's gold shipments in recent months to nearly $150,000,000.

Norway, which had also shipped some gold before the German invasion, was not among last week's shippers.

Absence of usual large British shipments reduced total gold imports in the week ended April 10 to $35,022,762, or less than half the preceding week's total. Besides Sweden, principal shipments were $4,328,317 from the United Kingdom, $3,592,963 from Canada, $1,776,028 from Mexico, $4,710,078 from Japan, and $4,505,826 from South Africa.

Indicating that the Swedish and part of the British gold was deposited under earmark in the New York Federal Reserve Bank the department reported that the total of all foreign gold deposited in this country rose during the week by $16,142,218 to about $1,300,000,000.

BRITISH POUND SET AT $4.035 BY TREASURY

London's Official Rate Is Adopted Here to Check Dumping of Imports.

STERLING IS QUOTED AT $3.50

Free Market Price Differs From Exchange Figure Fixed by English Exchequer.

WASHINGTON, April 16 (A. P.).—The Treasury, acting to stave off possible harm to American business, adopted today the British Government's official valuation of the pound sterling. The Customs Bureau ordered its collectors to value British merchandise at the fixed official price of $4.03½ per pound sterling when assessing customs duties, instead of the free market rate, currently approximately $3.50.

In effect, the action will make some British merchandise more expensive in this country and prevent the British from increasing sales here through currency depreciation. However, the Treasury gave no official explanation of its action, and some officials pointed out that the difference in rates affected only those commodities upon which tariff duties are assessed on an ad valorem basis.

The official rate is fixed by the British Government and it is the only price at which British currency can be bought in England.

The free rate is the market valuation of British pounds sterling outside England, where British currency is sold by business men and international investors who have received money from England. England recently has restricted the use of free sterling by prohibiting the purchase of several important British commodities, including whisky and jute, with free exchange.

Ordinarily, the Treasury uses for customs purposes the values of foreign money certified to it by the Federal Reserve System. Up to March 25, the Federal Reserve certified the free rate and it was used for customs purposes.

However, at that time the difference between the official and free rates was only a few cents. On March 25, when the discrepancy between the two rates became great, the Federal Reserve System started certifying both the official and unofficial rates, forcing the Treasury to choose between them.

Similar action also was taken on the Canadian and Newfoundland dollars and the Australian pound. The Treasury announcement added that the department would "carefully observe future developments with respect to those foreign currencies for which more than one rate of exchange is reported by the Federal Reserve Bank with a view to examining the situation with respect to any of such currencies if changed conditions warrant it."

Iceland Exempted.

Also today, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau exempted Iceland from President Roosevelt's order freezing Danish and Norwegian funds in the United States. The Treasury head explained that though the King of Denmark also was the King of Iceland, Iceland is acting as a politically independent State.

Mr. Morgenthau noted that the President's order named only Norway and Denmark and made it plain that Iceland could not be considered a part of Denmark for the time being. The President's order prohibited the withdrawal of any Danish or Norwegian wealth from the United States except on special permission of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The action apparently was intended to prevent Germany or German-sponsored governments in Norway or Denmark from seizing funds in the United States if the United States is satisfied with the legality of any proposed transfers. Mr. Morgenthau said yesterday that he also was considering whether any Danish or Norwegian funds here could be seized to compensate American investors in case their investments in Norway and Denmark should be repudiated.

Latest Valuations.

The latest valuations of the four currencies certified by the Federal Reserve System to the Treasury, giving first the official rates, then the free market rates, follow:

British pound sterling, $4.02½-$4.03½, $3.52 9-16; Canadian dollar, 90.909 cents, 86.28 cents; Newfoundland dollar, 90.909 cents, 86 cents; Australian pound, $3.228, $2.80875.

W. R. Johnson, legal expert of the Custom Bureau, said that the order applied to all goods coming to the United States from England, Canada, Newfoundland or Australia after March 25. In the case of goods from England, he added, if an American importer bought £1,000 worth of goods, it would have been valued at the official

rate of about $4,030, while they would have been valued at the free rate at about $3,250.

Then, if these goods had a tariff rate of 10 per cent, the tariff would have been $403 at the official rate and $352 at the free rate, making a difference of $51.

Another Treasury expert, specializing in monetary affairs, said that the order might help American manufacturers in some special lines to meet British competition, but he believed that the order would have "no important economic effect."

He estimated that the bulk of British goods coming to this country have to be paid for at the official rate, regardless of which rate was used for customs purposes. Customs officials said that they were not able to list the products affected, but that they constituted general merchandise including a variety of manufactured articles and textiles.

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BERLIN, APRIL 16-(AP)-GERMANY TONIGHT REPORTED THE BOMBING AND SINKING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED BRITISH CRUISER AND THE DESTRUCTION OF A BRITISH "FLYING BATTLESHIP" AS HER "PACIFICATION" OF NORWAY CONTINUED AT A PACE APPARENTLY SATISFACTORY TO THE NAZI INVADERS.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE NAZI INTEREST IN NORTHERN NORWAY, PARTICULARLY NARVIK, CEASED TO EXIST AS FAR AS THE GENERAL PUBLIC WAS CONCERNED AND OFFICIAL INTEREST CENTERED UPON CONSOLIDATING GERMAN GAINS IN TOWNS CONSIDERED STRATEGICALLY MORE IN

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EDITORS-TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SECOND GRAPH, BERLIN, NIGHT LEAD GERMAN XXX TRONDHEIM.

COMMENTING ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT OF LAST SATURDAY IMPLYING CONDEMNATION OF GERMANY'S INVASION OF NORWAY, AUTHORIZED NAZI SOURCES SAID.

"IN URGING THAT NOBODY MIX IN THE AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER COUNTRY MR. ROOSEVELT PERHAPS UNWITTINGLY ADDRESSED HIMSELF TO THE ALLIES, FOR IT IS THEY WHO KEEP SAYING HITLERISM MUST GO.

"THAT CERTAINLY IS MIXING IN THE AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER NATION. BUT BEYOND THAT, EUROPE DEMANDS THAT EUROPEAN AFFAIRS BE REGULATED IN A EUROPEAN MANNER AND NOT ACCORDING TO AMERICAN PRINCIPLES OR INTERPRETATIONS."

IN HIS STATEMENT THE PRESIDENT SAID: "IF CIVILIZATION IS TO SURVIVE, THE RIGHTS OF SMALLER NATIONS TO INDEPENDENCE, TO THEIR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND TO UNIMPEDED OPPORTUNITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT MUST BE RESPECTED BY THEIR MORE POWERFUL NATIONS."

THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED ETC THIRD GRAPH

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BERLIN-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN X X X GAINS IN TOWNS CONSIDERED STRATEGICALLY MORE IMPORTANT--OSLO, THE CAPITAL, AND THE WESTERN PORT CITIES OF BERGEN, STAVANGER, AND TRONDHEIM.

THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT THE CRUISER WAS STRUCK BY BOMBS YESTERDAY OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST. THE SHIP LISTED SHARPLY, IT WAS REPORTED, AND LATER SANK.

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THERE WERE NO DETAILS IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH "SUNDER AMPHIBIAN FLYING BATTLESHIP."

(IN LONDON, THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE STATEMENT FROM THE ADMIRALTY ON THE CRUISER, BUT THE AIR MINISTRY ASSERTED NO FLYING BOAT WAS MISSING.

(THE REFERENCE TO A "SUNDER AMPHIBIAN" APPARENTLY WAS TO THE HUGE SUNDERLAND FLYING BOATS USED BY GREAT BRITAIN. THE AUTHORITATIVE JANE'S "ALL THE WORLD'S AIRCRAFT" DOES NOT LIST A "SUNDER AMPHIBIAN."

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THE APPARENT DISAPPEARANCE OF INTEREST HERE IN NORTHERN NORWAY--EVEN THE WAR MAPS PUBLISHED IN GERMAN NEWSPAPERS SHOWED ONLY SOUTHERN NORWAY AS FAR NORTH AS TRONDHEIM, STRONGLY HELD BY THE GERMANS--CAME A FORTNIGHT AFTER NAZI EDITORIAL COMMENT HAD CENTERED UPON THE TRANSPORTATION OF SWEDEN'S NORTHERN ORES THROUGH NARVIK AS THE CHIEF BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

AUTHORIZED SOURCES NOW INTIMATE THAT THE STAND ON NARVIK AT THAT TIME WAS A MERE SMOKE SCREEN AND THE REAL ISSUE WAS THE NORWEGIAN ATLANTIC PORTS OPPOSITE GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSIDERED FROM THEIR VIEWPOINT, GERMAN SOURCES DECLARED THEMSELVES MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH THEIR NAVY'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WEEK'S ENCOUNTERS WITH THE BRITISH SEA FORCE.

IT WAS INTIMATED THAT GERMANY HAD MANAGED TO DRAW BRITISH ATTENTION AWAY FROM THE REAL ISSUE, NAMELY THE POSSESSION OF STAVANGER, BERGEN, TRONDHEIM, AND DECOY IT TO NARVIK.

MEANWHILE, VARIOUS ITEMS PUBLISHED HERE INDICATED THAT RESISTANCE WAS BEING BROKEN EFFECTIVELY IN NORWAY.

ALSO, GERMANY APPARENTLY HAD FOUND A NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT TO ITS LIKING, FOR OFFICIAL RELATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE GERMAN MINISTER IN OSLO, KURT BRAUER, AND THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT HEADED BY INGOLF ELSTER CHRISTENSEN, FORMER NORWEGIAN ARMY CAPTAIN AND ONE-TIME CABINET MINISTER.

KING HAAKON VII APPARENTLY CEASED TO EXIST AS A CONTACT POINT FOR THE GERMAN MINISTER AND THE QUESTION WHETHER HE WILL SANCTION THE PROVISIONAL CABINET APPOINTED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE NORWEGIAN SUPREME COURT SEEMED IMMATERIAL TO THE GERMANS EXCEPT AS IT AFFECTED THE KING'S PERSONAL STATUS.

GERMANS HAVE INSISTED THE NEW GOVERNMENT WAS ESTABLISHED IN ACCORD WITH THE WILL OF THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE AND WITHOUT ANY GERMAN PRESSURE.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE HIGH COMMAND ON YESTERDAY'S ACTIVITIES MAINTAINED THAT STRONG BRITISH NAVAL FORCES AND TRANSPORT SHIPS WERE SEEN MANEUVERING OFF NARVIK AND HARSTED BUT THAT THERE HAVE BEEN NO LANDINGS IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWAY.

FURTHER. A STATEMENT BY DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, IMPLIED THE GERMANS STILL HELD NARVIK.

DNB REPORTED ENGLISH DESTROYERS HAD FIRED ON NARVIK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BUT MADE NO ATTEMPT TO LAND BECAUSE OF THE STOUT GERMAN DEFENSE.

(THE NORWEGIAN COMMAND HAS ANNOUNCED THAT NARVIK WAS RECAPTURED WITH THE AID OF BRITISH NAVAL UNITS.)

DNB SAID THE GERMANS HAD STRENGTHENED THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AT OCCUPIED CENTERS, ESPECIALLY BERGEN, TRONDHEIM, AND STAVANGER.

THE AGENCY ALSO SAID LIGHT AND HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY UNITS HAVE REACHED NORWAY FROM GERMANY.

AN UNANNOUNCED NUMBER OF NORWEGIAN CIVILIANS WERE KILLED, DNB ADDED, DURING A BRITISH AIR RAID ON STAVANGER LAST NIGHT WHEN A NUMBER OF HOUSES WERE STRUCK BY HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS. DAMAGE TO THE STAVANGER AIRPORT WAS REPAIRED QUICKLY, THE GERMANS ADDED.

AN INDICATION THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD PENETRATED WESTWARD FROM OSLO TO THE CITY OF NOTODDEN, ABOUT 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL, WAS GIVEN IN A DNB REPORT THAT NAZI TROOPS BLEW UP THE NORWEGIAN

BROADCASTING STATION THERE. DNB SAID THE STATION HAD BEEN DISSEMINATING ANTI-GERMAN BROADCASTS.

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BERLIN--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN XXX ANTI-GERMAN BROADCASTS.

THE GERMAN PRESS WAS EMPHATIC IN EMPHASIZING THAT CORDIAL RELATIONS EXISTED BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND THE NORWEGIANS WHENEVER THE NORWEGIANS FOUND IT THE BETTER PART OF WISDOM TO ACQUIESCE IN THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

ESPECIALLY SENTIMENTAL WERE REPORTS FROM DENMARK TELLING HOW DANISH URCHINS IN VILLAGES HAD MADE IMMEDIATE FRIENDS WITH THE GERMAN SOLDIERS AND HOW EVERYWHERE THE BEST RELATIONS EXIST BETWEEN THE OCCUPYING SOLDIERS AND THE NATIVE POPULATION.

PUBLICITY ALSO WAS GIVEN TO ALLEGED PROOFS OF ENGLISH PLANS TO OCCUPY NORWAY. THESE WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN AN ENGLISH PLANE SHOT DOWN NEAR TRONDHEIM.

ITWAS SAID THAT LEAFLETS RECOVERED THERE INDICATED ENGLAND WANTED TO BE IN OSLO ON APRIL 8. ONE LEAFLET PURPORTEDLY SAID:

"NORWEGIANS YOUR INTERESTS ARE ENGLAND'S INTERESTS.

"YOUR AND ENGLAND'S CONSTITUTION IS DEMOCRATIC. GERMANY THREATENS ALL DEMOCRACIES. ENGLAND IS THE PROTECTOR OF SMALL NATIONS. FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS WITH ALL POSSIBLE WEAPONS.

"ENGLAND WILL NEVER DESERT YOU."

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BERLIN, APRIL 16-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT A CORPS OF GERMANS HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY AGAINST NORWEGIAN FORCES ALONG THE RAILWAY RIGHT OF WAY FROM NARVIK, WHERE THEY LANDED A WEEK AGO, TO THE SWEDISH BORDER.

(NORWEGIAN OFFICIALS HAVE SAID THE GERMAN FORCES IN NARVIK, NORTHERN ORE PORT, WERE DRIVEN FROM THE TOWN AND WERE IN FLIGHT TOWARD SWEDEN.)

THE REPORT SAID A SHORT BATTLE RESULTED IN HEAVY LOSSES FOR THE NORWEGIANS. A NUMBER OF NORWEGIAN SOLDIERS WERE REPORTED TAKEN PRISONER.

DB355PES

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, APRIL 16-(AP)-AN UNEXPECTED MOBILIZATION ORDER FOR BRITONS 27 YEARS OF AGE TONIGHT SWELLED TO 850,000 THE MEN WHO WILL BE CALLED TO THE UNION JACK IN APRIL AND MAY, WHILE THE BRITISH ARMY SILENTLY PERFECTED ITS PLANS FOR EXTENDING THE OPERATIONS OF ITS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN NORWAY.

THREE NEW CLASSES--THE 27-YEAR-OLDS MAY 5, THE 26-YEAR-OLDS APRIL 27 AND THE 25-YEAR-OLDS, CALLED APRIL 9, WILL MAKE THE 850,000 FIGURE, AND BY JUNE, NEUTRAL MILITARY MEN SAY, BRITAIN WILL HAVE JUST UNDER 2,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS FOR USE ON TWO--OR MORE--FRONTS.

MOREOVER, THESE SOURCES SAY THAT CANADIANS, AUSTRALIANS AND INDIANS NOW "STANDING TO" WILL BRING THE EMPIRE'S FIGHTING FORCES TO NEARLY 2,500,000.

THE NATION'S AIR ARM BOMBED GERMAN HELD STAVANGER, NORWAY, FOR THE SEVENTH TIME IN FIVE DAYS, WHILE THE ARMY WAS REPORTED PREPARED TO SET UP POWERFUL ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES ON NORWEGIAN SHORES TO PROTECT LANDING FORCES FROM THE FURY OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.

THE SEVENTH RAID ON STAVANGER WAS CALLED "SUCCESSFUL" BY THE AIR MINISTRY, WITH PILOTS REPORTING THAT THEY WERE GUIDED BY THE LIGHT OF

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TWO EXTENSIVE FIRES ON THE BOMB-POCKED TERRAIN. TWO BRITISH PLANES WERE LOST OVER THE NORTH SEA YESTERDAY.

BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REPORTS, LACKING OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION, SAID THERE WAS A NEW NAVAL BATTLE IN THE SKAGERRAK, NEAR MARSTRAND ISLAND, AND THAT CANADIAN TROOPS WERE AMONG THE SEVERAL UNITS WHICH MADE LANDINGS ON THE NORWEGIAN COAST SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

THE OFFICIAL "SILENCE, PLEASE!" ON ANY DETAILS OF THE LANDINGS WAS OBSERVED BY PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, WHO CANCELLED AN EXPECTED STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HE CONTENTED HIMSELF WITH A FIERY ATTACK ON THE "MONSTERS OF WICKEDNESS IN GERMANY" IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE FREE CHURCH COUNCIL AND BY ANNOUNCING A DEBATE IN COMMONS TOMORROW ON THE LOCATION OF BRITISH WARTIME INDUSTRIES.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID A BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE HAD LANDED IN DENMARK'S FAROE ISLANDS, NORTH OF SCOTLAND, AND THE ADMIRALTY RELEASED A RECAPITULATION WHICH PUT THE TOTAL OF GERMAN MERCHANT SHIP LOSSES AT 363,930 TONS AND CLAIMED THAT 11 GERMAN TRANSPORTS AND NAVAL AUXILIARIES HAD BEEN SUNK AND SCUTTLED AND FOUR MERCHANT VESSELS CAPTURED SINCE THE TIDE OF WAR ROLLED INTO THE NORTHERN SEAS.

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BRITISH SUBMARINES, GIVING GERMANY'S U-BOATS A LESSON AT THEIR OWN GAME, AS ONE NEUTRAL NAVAL ATTACHE PUT IT, WERE DECLARED TO HAVE TORPEDOED SEVEN OF THE GERMAN NAVAL AUXILIARY AND TROOP SHIPS AND TO HAVE SUNK AT LEAST 18,000 TONS OF GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPPING.

THE LONE BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE LOSS LAST WEEK WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE STEAMER STANCLIFFE, 4,511 GROSS TONNAGE, TORPEDOED OFF THE NORTH SCOTTISH COAST LAST FRIDAY WITH A LOSS OF 24 MEN. FOUR NEUTRAL VESSELS AND ONE NORWEGIAN SHIP WERE SUNK DURING THE WEEK.

HOWEVER, A PARLIAMENTARY REPORT FROM THE SHIPPING MINISTRY SAID 81 BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS, INCLUDING 17 TRAWLERS, HAD BEEN SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOATS UP TO APRIL 10. LLOYD'S, THE GREAT MARITIME AGENCY, LISTS 172 BRITISH VESSELS SUNK SINCE THE START OF THE WAR FROM ALL WAR CAUSES.

DESPITE THE OFFICIAL SECRECY, IT WAS LEARNED FROM A RELIABLE QUARTER THAT BRITAIN IS PUSHING PLANS FOR FURTHER EXPEDITIONS TO THE NORTH WITH ALL POSSIBLE SPEED.

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ONE PERSON SAID THAT NOTHING WAS BEING FORGOTTEN, THAT THERE EVEN WERE "PACK SADDLES FOR REINDEER" IN THE EQUIPMENT FOR NORWAY.

THE ARMY, IT WAS EMPHASIZED, COULD NOT, HOWEVER, USE ALL THE PLANS PREPARED FOR THE 100,000 ALLIED TROOPS WHICH HAD BEEN MADE READY FOR FIGHTING IN FINLAND FOR THE EXPEDITION TO NORWAY, BECAUSE METHODS OF LANDING, THE CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY AND THE TYPE OF WARFARE ARE SO DIFFERENT.

HOWEVER, LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND MILITARY EXPERTS COMPLIMENTED THE ARMY ON LANDING A FULLY-EQUIPPED EXPEDITION IN A WEEK'S TIME. THEY SAID IT WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST FEATS OF QUICK ORGANIZATION EVER ACCOMPLISHED BY BRITISH MILITARY STRATEGISTS. (IN BERLIN GERMAN SPOKESMEN CONTINUED TO DENY THAT THE ALLIES HAD LANDED TROOPS IN ANY PART OF GERMAN-HELD NORWAY.)

ARMY MEN, WHILE DECLINING TO CONFIRM THE REPORT THAT CANADIAN

TROOPS WERE IN THE FIRST LANDING PARTIES, SAID THEY WOULD BE "WELL SUITED" FOR A CAMPAIGN IN A COUNTRY LIKE NORWAY. (IT IS PRESUMED THAT A MAJORITY OF THE MEN WERE LANDED AT NARVIK, WHICH THE NORWEGIAN COMMAND SAYS IS NOW HELD BY BRITISH FORCES, AND WHERE GERMAN NAVAL UNITS WERE CRUSHED IN A SEA BATTLE SATURDAY.)

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, WHO LIKELY WILL REFRAIN FOR THE REST OF THE WEEK FROM MAKING A STATEMENT ON THE NORTHERN LAND OPERATIONS, BECAUSE OF MILITARY SECRECY REQUIREMENTS, TOLD THE FREE CHURCH COUNCIL THAT GERMANY HAD MADE MANY MISCALCULATIONS BUT "NONE GREATER THAN THE INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK."

BUT HE WARNED: "NO PEOPLE, HOWEVER MEEK, HOWEVER PEACEFUL, HOWEVER HARMLESS THEY MAY BE, CAN BE SAFE UNTIL THIS MAD DOG IS DESTROYED."

EZ519PES

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TONIGHT THAT IT IS "NOW OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED" THAT CANADIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS ARE IN NORWAY. THE WAR OFFICE, HOWEVER, DECLINED TO SAY THIS WAS SO.

(THE B.B.C., WHILE BEING SUPPORTED BY FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND ENJOYING A MONOPOLY ON BROADCASTING IN BRITAIN, IS NOT STRICTLY AN OFFICIAL AGENCY FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF NEWS. IT PREPARES ITS OWN NEWS REPORTS FROM THE PRODUCT OF THE REGULAR NEWS AGENCIES AND NEWSPAPERS, ON THE WHOLE.)

PERSISTENT REPORTS HAVE BEEN HEARD CONCERNING THE PRESENCE OF CANADIAN AND FRENCH, AS WELL AS BRITISH, TROOPS IN NORWAY. THE CANADIANS, HOWEVER, ARE REPORTED FEW IN NUMBER, HAVING BEEN ABSORBED IN BRITISH UNITS.

ONE OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN, IN DECLINING TO COMMENT ON THE REPORTS, SAID THE NEWS OF WHO, PRECISELY, IS IN NORWAY WOULD BE "OF GREATER INTEREST" TO GERMANY THAN TO PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE709PES.

BUDAPEST, APRIL 16-(AP)-PREMIER COUNT PAL TELEKI THREATENED TODAY TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT IF DISGRUNTLED MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY DESERTED HIM AND JOINED A COMBINATION OF GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS.

HE PRODUCED A DECREE ALREADY SIGNED BY REGENT ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY TO BACK UP HIS THREAT.

HE WAS REGARDED AS HAVING WON THE FIRST ROUND IN A NEW BATTLE WITH THE REJUVENATED NAZI PARTY BY HIS MANEUVER. THE DISSENTERS APPLAUDED HIM AFTER HIS SPEECH, DELIVERED BEFORE A GOVERNMENT PARTY MEETING.

FORMER PREMIER BELA IMREDI IS BIDDING FOR A RETURN TO POWER AS LEADER OF THE NAZIS AND DISSATISFIED TELEKI FOLLOWERS.

APR 17 1940

WE951PES

ROME, APRIL 16-(AP)-A GERMAN MILITARY MISSION WHICH HAS BEEN INSPECTING AIRPLANE AND OTHER MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN NORTHERN ITALY ARRIVED IN ROME TODAY.

IT IS HEADED BY GENERAL ZUCKERTORT.

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GERMAN SOURCES SAID THE MISSION HAD BEEN "NOTING THE PRODUCTION CAPACITY" OF THE PLANTS AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION WITH THE ITALIANS, BUT THAT THE VISIT HAD NO "SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE."

WE733PES

30.24-1717

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE VATICAN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DAILY MASS FOR WORLD PEACE WILL BE OFFERED IN THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SACRAMENT IN SAINT PETER'S BASILICA. THE FAITHFUL WERE URGED TO ATTEND IN LARGE NUMBERS AND OFFER THEIR PRAYERS.

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MJ924PES

NOTE TO EDITORS

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IS INVESTIGATING A LONDON REPORT THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER, THE GERMAN GESTAPO CHIEF, WAS SHOT IN THE MOUTH ON APRIL 10, IN COPENHAGEN. THE REPORT IS DENIED IN BERLIN, WHERE IT WAS STATED THAT HIMMLER WAS INSPECTING UNITS SOUTH OF BERLIN ON APRIL 10 AND 11, WAS BACK IN BERLIN ON APRIL 14 AND NOW IS ON AN INSPECTION TOUR ELSEWHERE IN GERMANY.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WE747PES

MADRID, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE AIM OF SPAIN AND GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO STILL IS PEACE, MANUEL AZNAR, ONE OF SPAIN'S MOST AUTHORITATIVE WRITERS, SAID TODAY IN THE MAGAZINE SEMANA.

AZNAR SAID "SPAIN IS FULLY DEDICATED TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF HER CITIES AND VILLAGES, HER HIGHWAYS AND FACTORIES. PEACEFUL HANDS AGAIN SOW FIELDS THAT FOR THREE YEARS KNEW THE TERRORS OF WAR. PEACE, PEACE--YOU HEAR IT REPEATED FROM CANTABRICO TO THE STRAIT AND FROM MEDITERRANEAN SUNS TO GALICIAN MISTS--AND THAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE LEADER (FRANCO)".

INFORMED MADRID QUARTERS BELIEVED IT POSSIBLE THE ARTICLE WAS DESIGNED TO QUIET RUMORS ARISING FROM TALK OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS--THAT SPAIN WAS PREPARING TO ENTER THE WAR--RUMORS WHICH HAD NOT BEEN TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY MOST OBSERVERS.

AZNAR TOOK HIS TEXT FROM THE LONDON EVENING STANDARD, WHICH HAD REFERRED TO SPAIN AS "THE FORGOTTEN COUNTRY OF EUROPE." HE ASSERTED IT WAS BETTER TO BE FORGOTTEN THAN REMEMBERED LIKE FINLAND, NORWAY, DENMARK, SWEDEN AND OTHER NEUTRALS.

ED951AES

ANGERS, FRANCE, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE REFUGEE POLISH GOVERNMENT HERE TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM POPE PIUS XII EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT POLAND WOULD "KNOW BETTER DAYS IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE POPE IN THE MESSAGE HAD BESTOWED HIS APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION ON PRESIDENT WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ AND THE POLISH NATION.

APR 17 1940

ED235PES

BRUSSELS, APRIL 16-(AP)-GERMANY HAS AGREED TO INCREASE SHIPMENTS OF COAL TO BELGIUM UNDER THE TERMS OF A NEW THREE-MONTH TRADE AGREEMENT VIRTUALLY COMPLETED TODAY.

GERMANY IS EXPECTED TO SEND BELGIUM 108,000 TONS OF COAL, WHICH IS 60 PER CENT OF THE 180,000 TONS SENT IN SEPTEMBER, UNDER THE NEW AGREEMENT. GERMANY STOPPED ALL SHIPMENTS OF COAL FROM OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.

THE AGREEMENT WAS SAID TO BE COMPLETE IN ALL BUT A FEW MINOR POINTS.

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FH625AES

LONDON, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE LONDON STEAMER STANCLIFFE WAS TORPEDOED OFF THE NORTH SCOTTISH COAST FRIDAY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

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WF923AES

LONDON FIRST ADD STANCLIFFE X X X LEARNED TODAY.

A LIFEBOAT WAS RESCUED TODAY CONTAINING EIGHT BODIES AND 16 MEN, ONE OF WHOM DIED A SHORT TIME LATER.

A SECOND LIFEBOAT, WITH THE CREW OF 15, WAS SMASHED AND ALL WERE BELIEVED DROWNED.

(THE STANCLIFFE, OF 4,511 GROSS TONS, FORMERLY WAS THE HUNCLIFFE.)

-DASH-

AS THE HUNCLIFFE THE TORPEDOED VESSEL TRADED BETWEEN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, NEWPORT NEWS, BALBOA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS BEFORE THE WAR STARTED. HER HOME PORT WAS LONDON. SHE WAS OWNED BY THE PRIMROSE HILL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD., AND SHE WAS 365 FEET LONG.

HE955AES

LONDON, APRIL 16-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW WOULD DEBATE THE QUESTION OF THE STRATEGIC LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN WARTIME BRITAIN.

SPEAKING BRIEFLY IN THE HOUSE, HE MADE NO MENTION OF A POSSIBLE STATEMENT BY HIMSELF TODAY ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

HF1010AES

LONDON, APRIL 16-(AP)-RONALD H. CROSS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING, TOLD A QUESTIONER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT THE BRITISH HAD "SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE" THAT SHIPMENTS FROM LOS ANGELES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS TO VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIAN PORT IN THE FAR EAST, WERE INTENDED FOR GERMANY.

CROSS ADDED THAT ALL PRACTICABLE STEPS WERE BEING TAKEN TO DETAIN THEM.

HF1026AES

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E. S. T., TODAY, APRIL 16.)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, APRIL 16 (AP)---THE [redacted] GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ANNOUNCED A TEMPORARY BAN ON THE BUYING OF COTTON YARN FOR OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT OR EXPORT PURPOSES.

THE PURPOSE OF THE ORDER, ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE, [redacted] PRESUMABLY IS TO CONSERVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E. S. T., [redacted] TODAY. APRIL 16.

LONDON, APRIL 16-(AP)-REUTERS, AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH NEWS [redacted], SAYS TODAY IT UNDERSTANDS THAT A NUMBER OF CANADIAN TROOPS ARE INCLUDED IN THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES DISPATCHES TO NORWAY.

BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES DECLINED EITHER TO CONFIRM OR DENY THIS REPORT. HOWEVER, NEWSPAPER POSTERS ANNOUNCED "CANADIANS LAND IN NORWAY."

HF929AES

MONTE CARLO, APRIL 16(AP)- - -FRITZ THYSSEN, EXILED GERMAN INDUSTRIAL MAGNATE, [redacted] ARRIVED HERE FROM PARIS TODAY WITH HIS WIFE FOR A SHORT VISIT.

[redacted] AFTER THYSSEN [redacted] GERMANY [redacted] LAST NOVEMBER 15 THE REICH GOVERNMENT STRIPPED HIM OF HIS CITIZENSHIP AND CONFISCATED HIS VAST STEEL ENTERPRISES IN THE RUHR REGION.

30.24-1719

30.24-1719

NEW YORK, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICA LINE TODAY POSTPONED INDEFINITELY THE SAILING OF THE LINER BERGENSFJORD BECAUSE OF THE UNCERTAIN FUTURE OF NORWAY'S MERCHANT FLEET.

THE BERGENSFJORD LEFT BERGEN 48 HOURS BEFORE THE GERMAN INVASION AND REACHED HERE YESTERDAY.

SCANDINAVIAN SHIPPERS MEETING HERE TO DETERMINE WHAT TO DO WITH THEIR SHIPS SAID THEY "WERE HOPEFUL OF REACHING SOME FAVORABLE DECISION."

"PART OF THE CONFUSION RESULTS FROM CONFLICTING STATEMENTS BY THE BRITISH," A SPOKESMAN SAID. "FIRST THEY TOLD US THEY WOULD GIVE OUR SHIPS PROTECTION. THEN WE WERE TOLD THEY WOULD BE SEIZED AND TAKEN INTO PRIZE COURTS AND BOUGHT BY THE ALLIES."

HF1239PES

LOS ANGELES, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN MOTORSHIP VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY, WHICH SAILED FROM HERE FEB.8 FOR VLADIVOSTOK WITH A $2,000,000 CARGO OF COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM, WAS CAUGHT IN THE BRITISH BLOCKADE NET AT HONGKONG LATE IN MARCH.

THE MOLYBDENUM, 200 TONS OF IT, LAY IN TRANSIT SHEDS HERE FOR MANY WEEKS WHILE RUSSIAN INTERESTS FRUITLESSLY SOUGHT TO DISPATCH IT ABOARD A NEUTRAL VESSEL. BRITISH AND FRENCH INTELLIGENCE SERVICES WERE DECLARED TO HAVE MAINTAINED A SHARP WATCH ON THE METAL. MOLYBDENUM IS USED FOR HARDENING STEEL.

JW1122ACS NM

NEW YORK, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS CONTRACTS FOR THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE ORDERS OF AMERICAN WARPLANES BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR PROBABLY WILL BE SIGNED BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH PURCHASING MISSION IN THIS COUNTRY, ADDS THE NEWSPAPER, IS EXPECTED TO PLACE IMMEDIATE ORDERS FOR ABOUT 4,600 BOMBERS, FLYING BOATS AND PURSUIT PLANES WHICH HAVE BEEN RELEASED FOR EXPORT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MISSION WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT NOW THAT AN AGREEMENT AS TO PRICES HAS BEEN REACHED, THE MISSION COULD OPEN CONFERENCES WITH MANUFACTURERS TO LEARN THE NUMBER OF PLANES IT COULD EXPECT TO RECEIVE MONTHLY.

THE TIMES SAYS THAT THE PLANES IN WHICH THE MISSION HAS SHOWN THE MOST INTEREST ARE SAID TO BE THE BOMBERS AND COMBAT TRAINERS MADE BY NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION COMPANY OF INGLEWOOD, CALIF.; AN IMPROVED VERSION OF THE LOCKHEED HUDSON BOMBER, BUILT IN BURBANK, CALIF.; THE NEW MARTIN F-4, BUILT IN BALTIMORE; THE DOUGLAS DB-7 BOMBER BUILT IN SANTA MONICA, CALIF.; LONG-RANGE BOMBERS AND FLYING BOATS OF THE CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORP., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND THE VOUGHT-SIKORSKY DIVE BOMBER MADE IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

ALLIED INTEREST IN PURSUIT PLANES SEEMS TO BE CENTERED ON THE CURTISS, THE BELL AIRCOBRA, THE LOCKHEED P-38, AND A GRUNMAN AIRCRAFT COMPANY MODEL, THE NEWSPAPER SAYS.

FH1218AES

BOSTON, APRIL 16-(AP)-TWO DANISH FREIGHTERS REACHED BOSTON HARBOR TODAY, ACTONG ON ORDERS TO SEEK NEUTRAL PORTS AFTER THE RECENT GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DENMARK.

THE FREIGHTER HERTHA MAERSK DROPPED ANCHOR AT QUARANTINE, HAVING

ALTERED HER ORIGINAL COURSE FROM DUBLIN TO AN ITALIAN PORT. LATER, THE RITA MAERSK ARRIVED. SHE LEFT PHILADELPHIA APRIL 1, SUPPOSEDLY FOR EUROPE AND HAD NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE UNTIL REACHING HERE TODAY.

THE TANKER EMMA MAERSK IS ALSO IN PORT, HAVING REACHED HERE A WEEK AGO WITH AN OIL CARGO FROM THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.

MJ807PES

STATE COLLEGE,PA., APRIL 15-(AP)-UNITED STATES SENATOR GERALD P.NYE (R-ND) TONIGHT DECLARED THERE IS "NOT ONE SINGLE CAUSE" INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR "WORTHY OF THE SACRIFICE OF ONE AMERICAN MULE, MUCH LESS ONE AMERICAN SON."

SPEAKING BEFORE AN AUDIENCE AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE THE SENATOR SAID THE QUESTION OF DEMOCRACY WAS NO MORE INVOLVED TODAY THAN IT WAS IN 1917-18.

"THE SAME QUESTION OF POWER POLITICS WITH THEIR DEMANDS FOR SHIFTING BORDERS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT CONFLICT," SAID NYE. "YET THERE ARE THOSE WHO WANT THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE EUROPE'S CHANGING BO A WPA PROJECT FOR TWO OR THREE MILLION AMERICAN BOYS."

NYE WARNED THAT WAR TIME ECONOMY SUCH AS PROJECTED THE NATION INTO THE LAST WAR AGAIN IS BUILDING AND ADMONISHED HIS LISTENERS THAT "WE ARE NOT GOING TO STAY OUT OF EUROPE'S TROUBLES IF AMERICAN LEADERSHIP CONTINUES TO DO EVERYTHING BUT MIND ITS OWN BUSINESS."

NYE SAID AMERICA ALREADY HAD MADE SEVERAL MISTAKES, INCLUDING THE CHANGING OF RULES TO FAVOR ONE BELLIGERENT BY THE ARMS EMBARGO REPEAL; THE WITHHOLDING OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION FROM SOME NATIONS; OPENLY ENCOURAGING A PARTIALITY TOWARD ONE SIDE AND ENCOURAGING THE BELIEF THE ALLIES REALLY ARE FIGHTING "OUR WAR."

"THE ACTUAL INVASION OF AMERICA BY THE NAZIS IS ABOUT AS REMOTE A POSSIBILITY AS THE WELLSIAN INVASION FROM MARS," HE SAID, REFERRING TO THE RADIO STORY BROADCAST SEVERAL MONTHS AGO BY ORSON WELLES.

(LONG LINE XXX CHANGING BORDERS A WPA ETC.)

R1253AES NM

SAN FRANCISCO,APRIL 15-(AP)-OPERATORS OF THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER CHARLES R.MCCORMICK, UNREPORTED IN THE NORWEGIAN WAR ZONE, TONIGHT BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO THE VESSEL'S CAPTAIN TO USE HIS OWN JUDGMENT IN PROTECTING THE CREW FROM WARTIME DANGERS.

OFFICIALS OF THE MCCORMICK STEAMSHIP LINE SAID THEY HAD BEEN UNABLE TO CONTACT THE VESSEL AT BERGEN THROUGH USUAL COMMUNICATIONS OR BY HELP OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. THEY EXPRESSED HOPE THE BROADCAST MIGHT REACH THE VESSEL THROUGH SHORT WAVE RELAY.

THE 8,000-TON VESSEL CARRIED A CREW OF 34. MOST OF HER OFFICERS WERE FROM THE WEST COAST.

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FJ1115PCS

WASHINGTON,APRIL 16-(AP)-ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT CONGRESS ADD ANOTHER $45,000,000 TO THE $965,000,000 APPROPRIATED BY THE HOUSE FOR THE NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.

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TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE ON ANOTHER MATTER, STARK SAID THAT THE INCREASE WAS NEEDED BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES WAS FACED WITH AN EMERGENCY. AN EXTRA $45,000,000, HE ADDED, WOULD PERMIT A START ON CONSTRUCTION OF 25 ADDITIONAL SHIPS AND PROVIDE FUNDS FOR MORE SHORE FACILITIES.

THE SENATE HAS RECEIVED THE NAVAL BILL FROM ITS APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, BUT HAS NOT YET ACTED UPON IT. THE SENATE VERSION

30.24-1721

CALLS FOR AN OUTLAY OF $963,797,478, A FIGURE SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN THE HOUSE APPROVED SUM, BUT $123,514,099 BELOW PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BUDGET ESTIMATE.

STARK MADE HIS ESTIMATE OF NEEDED FUNDS AT A SENATE COMMITTEE HEARING ON ANOTHER HOUSE-APPROVED BILL, AUTHORIZING--BUT NOT APPROPRIATING FOR--AN 11 PER CENT EXPANSION OF THE NAVY AT AN ESTIMATED EVENTUAL COST OF $655,000,000.

THE ADMIRAL URGED THAT THE AUTHORIZATION BILL BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR A 25 PER CENT EXPANSION. THIS WOULD BE NECESSARY, HE SAID, TO RESTORE THE FIVE TO THREE RATIO OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NAVAL STRENGTH, WHICH WAS MAINTAINED FORMERLY BY TREATY. #

UNDATED ITALIAN NAVAL POWER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

REPORTS THAT THE ITALIAN NAVY IS HOLDING SPRING MANEUVERS AND ROME STATEMENTS WHICH SOME INTERPRET TO MEAN THATITALY IS DRAWING NEARER TO PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR HAVE HIGHLIGHTED THE QUESTION OF WHAT ITALY WOULD HAVE TO CONTRIBUTE TO AN ACTIVE ROME-BERLIN ALLIANCE, ESPECIALLY AT SEA.

APR 17 1940

ITALY RECENTLY COMMISSIONED TWO ULTRA-MODERN 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS AND IS RUSHING WORK ON TWO MORE IN AN ATTEMPT TO MATCH THE CAPITAL SHIP FLEET OF HER CHIEF NAVAL RIVAL, FRANCE.

BUT ITALY'S CHIEF NAVAL IMPORTANCE LIES IN HER [redacted] SWIFT, HARD-HITTING FLOTILLAS OF LIGHT [redacted] CRUISERS---BUILT OR NEARING COMPLETION---THAT ARE AMONG THE BEST OF THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS.

LATEST AUTHORITATIVE NAVAL INFORMATION CREDITS ITALY WITH:

2 NEW, 35,000-TON, 15 INCH GUN BATTLESHIPS

4 RECONSTRUCTED PRE-WORLD WAR 23,622-TON, 12.6 INCH GUN BATTLESHIPS

2 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WITH FLYING DECKS

7 MODERN [redacted] 8 INCH GUN HEAVY CRUISERS

12 MODERN 6 INCH GUN LIGHT CRUISERS

120 DESTROYERS AND [redacted] OCEAN GOING TORPEDO BOATS

95 OCEAN GOING AND COASTAL SUBMARINES

75 HIGH SPEED MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS

ITALY IS KNOWN [redacted] TO BE BUILDING:

2 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS

14 LIGHT CRUISERS

16 SUBMARINES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ALLIES AND GERMANS ALIKE CONTINUE TO STRAIN EVERY NERVE IN THEIR DRIVE TO PREPARE FOR THE INEVITABLE LAND AND AIR-BATTLE FOR POSSESSION OF NORWAY.

THE DAY OF BLOODY RECKONING AMONG NORWAY'S TOWERING MOUNTAINS IS APPROACHING, BUT THUS FAR THE ONLY ACTUAL CLASH BETWEEN ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FOOT-SOLDIERS WHICH HAVE BEEN LANDED AND THE OCCUPYING GERMANS HAS BEEN AT THE FAR NORTHERN PORT OF NARVIK.

HERE THE BRITISH, IN COOPERATION WITH NORWEGIAN CONTINGENTS, ARE PAID TO HAVE DRIVEN THE NAZIS BACK INTO THE HILLS.

THE ENGLISH LANDING OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN SHROUDED IN SECRECY, BUT APPARENTLY THE BRITONS HAVEN'T YET TRIED TO FIGHT THEIR WAY ASHORE AT SUCH STRATEGIC SOUTHERN PORTS AS TRONDHEIM OR BERGEN. IF THEY HAD WE SHOULD HAVE HEARD THE SOUNDS OF CONFLICT.

TRONDHEIM LOOKS TO ME LIKE A LOGICAL POINT FOR AN ALLIED ATTACK SOON. IT IS A HIGHLY IMPORTANT PORT AND RAIL-HEAD, GIVING ACCESS TO THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY.

THE CAPTURE OF NARVIK IS OF GREAT VALUE POTENTIALLY, BUT IT IS OF LITTLE ASSISTANCE IN BRINGING THE ALLIES INTO THE VITAL AREA SOUTH OF THE TOWERING MOUNTAINS, FOR NARVIK HAS NO DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS BY LAND WITH SOUTHERN NORWAY.

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IT IS, HOWEVER, THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILROAD RUNNING TO THE FAMOUS SWEDISH IRON MINES WHICH PRECIPITATED THE BATTLE OF NORWAY, BECAUSE OF THEIR VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE GERMANS. POSSESSION OF THIS RAILWAY WILL BE OF HIGH IMPORTANCE TO THE ALLIES FOR MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES INTO SWEDEN IN EVENT THAT COUNTRY IS INVADED BY THE NAZIS IN A DOUBLE EFFORT TO SUPPORT THEIR INVASION OF NORWAY AND SECURE THE SWEDISH IRON MINES.

THE BRITISH HAVE A CONSIDERABLE WAY TO GO TO GET THEIR TROOPS INTO THE SOUTHERN AREA. HOWEVER, THEY ARE PROCEEDING WITH THE METHODICAL THORIGHNESS FOR WHICH THEY ARE FAMOUS.

EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS ARE MOVING ACROSS THE NORTH SEA IN A STEADY STREAM, BUT BECAUSE THEY WOULD BE MERELY USELESS SACRIFICES WITHOUT THEIR SUPPORTING EQUIPMENT AND RATIONS, THEY ARE ACCOMPANIED BY SUPPLY SHIPS. ONCE THEY ARE ASHORE THEY WILL BE SET FOR BUSINESS IN THE DOGGED BRITISH WAY.

MEANETIME HEAVY AIR OPERATIONS CONTINUE. THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN PAYING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO STAVANGER, AND THE MEANING OF THIS IS THAT IT HAS A BIG AIRPORT WHICH IS THE ONLY EFFICIENT NORWEGIAN BASE FOR LARGE SCALE NAZI ATTACKS ON ENGLAND. MOREOVER, STAVANGER IS THE TERMINUS OF THE GERMAN TRANSPORT PLANES WHICH ARE RUSHING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES TO THE SUPPORT OF THEIR INVADING FORCES.

THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD HAS ENCOUNTERED ANY SETBACK IN THEIR HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS SINCE HITLER'S LIGHTNING ASSAULT ON THIS SMALL COUNTRY WHICH WASN'T EXPECTING ANY ATTACK.

CONTINUED ALLIED SUCCESS IN THE BATTLE OF NORWAY TO MY MIND CAN MEAN NOTHING ELSE THAN THAT AS ADOLF HITLER SEES HIS GREAT GAMBLE SINKING INTO A TERRIBLY COSTLY DEFEAT HE WILL LASH OUT IN OTHER DIRECTIONS IN AN EFFORT TO OFFSET HIS LOSSES.

AT ANY MOMENT THE SCANDINAVIAN CONFLICT MAY START RUNNING ACROSS EUROPE LIKE A PRAIRIE FIRE.

30.24-1723

30.24-1723

THE ONLY THING WHICH MIGHT FORESTALL SUCH A BLOODY CATASTROPHE WOULD BE A HEAVY ALLIED REVERSE, GIVING THE NAZIS RENEWED HOPE OF MAKING THEIR NORWEGIAN INVASION STICK.

IT IS A GRIM PROSPECT, FOR THE NAZI CODE IS UNDER NO MORAL RESTRAINT. THE WAR WHICH HERR HITLER WILL MAKE WILL BE PURELY A MATTER OF EXPEDIENCY, LET THE BLOWS FALL WHERE THEY WILL.

THE FUEHRER MIGHT STRIKE IN ANY ONE OF HALF A DOZEN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS--MAYBE MORE THAN ONE. HOWEVER, SINCE HE IS SO MUCH A LAW UNTO HIMSELF THAT NOT EVEN HIS GENERAL STAFF OR HIS CLOSEST ASSOCIATES KNOW HIS MIND, WE SHALL HAVE TO AWAIT HIS DECISION.

SWEDEN'S GRAVE DANGER OF NAZI INVASION HAS EASED SOMEWHAT WITH THE LAYING OF THE ALLIED MINE FIELD IN THE BALTIC SEA. IF THIS NETWORK OF DEATH PROVES EFFECTIVE IT WILL CUT GERMANY OFF FROM SWEDEN AS WELL AS NORWAY.

LITTLE HOLLAND MAY COME UNDER THE AX AT ANY MOMENT, AND HER MINUTE MEN ARE STANDING AT THE ALERT, DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO A FINISH. UNDOUBTEDLY THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES ARE ALL SET FOR JUST SUCH A MOVE AND WOULD COUNTER IT IMMEDIATELY.

THE PURPOSE OF LETTING LOOSE A BLITZKRIEG OVER THIS PEACEABLE LAND WOULD BE TO SECURE AIRPLANE AND SUBMARINE BASES FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST ENGLAND AND SHIPPING IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA. IF THE NAZIS ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT THEIR THREAT OF GIVING BRITAIN A "BLOOD BATH" FROM THE AIR, THEY VERY LIKELY WILL PREFACE THIS BY TRYING TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

NEIGHBORING BELGIUM ALSO IS IN DANGER BUT TO A LESS DEGREE BECAUSE OF HER DEFENSES. NOT ONLY HAVE THE BELGIANS CONSTRUCTED A "MAGINOT" LINE OF THEIR OWN ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER, BUT THE FRENCH HAVE EXTENDED THE REAL MAGINOT LINE ALONG THE SOUTHERN BELGIAN BORDER CLEAR TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. IT WOULD BE RISKY AND DESPERATE BUSINESS TO TRY TO OVERCOME THESE OBSTACLES, BUT THE GERMANS ARE CAPABLE OF THE EFFORT.

THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS--ESPECIALLY RELATIONS BETWEEN RUMANIA AND GERMANY--REMAIN TENSE. THERE ARE FEW OBSERVERS WHO DON'T BELIEVE THAT WAR WILL STRIKE THERE BEFORE LONG.

HF90JAES

HULL WARNS JAPAN TO KEEP HANDS OFF DUTCH EAST INDIES

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—Vigorously, if indirectly, the United States called on Japan tonight to keep hands off the Dutch East Indies, vital source of rubber, tin and other raw materials for America and other nations.

Secretary of State Hull issued a formal statement, which is to be handed to the Japanese Foreign Office by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, asserting that any intervention in the East Indies "would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace and security in the entire Pacific area."

His pronouncement was prefaced with the remark that he had "noted with interest" a recent Japanese statement expressing concern for the maintenance of the status quo in the Netherlands Indies. This statement, made by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, had raised some speculation as to whether Japan might move to "protect" the Indies in case their mother country, Holland, became involved in the European war.

While Secretary Hull's statement was being issued, news dispatches from Shanghai stated that authorities of the British, French and American fleets in that area of the world had said there was a "serious possibility" of a Japanese attempt to seize the Dutch East Indies in the event of a German invasion of the Netherlands.

Tonight's statement by Mr. Hull was in preparation during most of the day, and although newspapermen had made many inquiries there had been no intimation that it would be forthcoming.

But for many days there had been much concern, the world over, as to what fate Japan's expansion in the Orient might hold for the vastly rich chain of tropical islands which for years have been

the source of much of Holland's wealth and maintained her status as a world power.

Before the outbreak of the European war, the British fleet—Britain, too, draws heavily upon the islands for raw materials—had been counted upon to maintain the status quo there in the event of any emergency. But with England preoccupied with her war with Germany a different situation was presented.

American relations with Japan have been strained since her invasion of China. Widespread demands for an embargo on shipments, especially of war supplies, to the island Empire and a boycott upon her essential silk exports were raised. When it was found that the Japanese-American commercial treaty of 1911 would prevent any such action, the treaty was abrogated by the United States, after legal notice.

Vital Interests

The broad basis of Mr. Hull's statement tonight was his confidence that no matter what might happen to Holland, the East Indies with their population of 60 millions were capable of governing themselves. For some years, the islands have had virtually a dominion status.

"Any change in the status of the Netherlands Indies would directly affect the interests of many countries," he said. He also pointed out:

"The Netherlands Indies are very important in the international relationships of the whole Pacific Ocean. The islands themselves extend for a distance of approximately 3,200 miles east and west astride of the equator, from the Indian ocean, on the west, far into the Pacific Ocean, on the east.

"They are also an important factor in the commerce of the whole world. They produce considerable portions of the world's supplies of important essential commodities, such as rubber, tin, quinine, copra, etc. Many countries, including the United States depend substantially upon them for some of these commodities."

Secretary Hull based his status quo doctrine on two important agreements. One was, he said, the notes exchanged Nov. 30, 1908, between the United States and Japan "in which each of the two governments stated that its policy was directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region of the Pacific Ocean."

The second was the notes which the United States, the British Empire, France and Japan—parties to the treaty signed here Dec. 13, 1921, relating to their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific—sent to the Netherlands Government Feb. 4, 1922.

Japanese Stab at Dutch Indies Foreseen by Allies in Far East

Americans Join in Warning Tokio Is Likely to Strike if Nazis Invade Holland, and if Russia Stays Aloof; Fleets Ready for Action

SHANGHAI, April 18 (Thursday), (AP).—Authorities of the British, French and American fleets said today that a Japanese attempt to seize the Dutch East Indies in the event of a German invasion of the Netherlands was a "serious possibility."

The British and French forces in the Far East were preparing for any eventuality.

"If Japan could be certain that Russia would not jump on her back, it is highly possible that the Japanese would act," said one neutral naval observer.

"A Japanese thrust southward probably would result in Japan entering the war on the side of Germany.

"If the Japanese decide the probabilities favor their success, they map occupy the islands, using the same excuse as Adolf Hitler used in Denmark and Norway." (That the Allies are planning the same thing.)

Summing up the possibilities, naval officials said a number of factors favored the likelihood of Japanese action in the form of a lightning stroke timed to coincide with a German drive into the Netherlands.

First and foremost, they said, was Japan's "unconcealed ambition" to get control of the East Indies oil, rubber and tin supplies, thus making Japan independent of foreign supplies.

"If the East Indies could be grabbed in a swift, successful stroke," these sources added, "Japan's dreams of dominating the western Pacific and the ousting of European colonial powers would be well on the way toward realization overnight."

It was contended by naval observers here that the Japanese Navy, in contrast to the Japanese Army, had not been weakened by the war in China.

"The navy is cocky and full of fight, and believes its easy landings in China could be duplicated in the East Indies," these observers said.

"The navy likewise apparently is convinced the East Indies could be subjugated before the British-French forces could swing into action, therefore the present is most auspicious for a Japanese gamble.

"Proponents of action by Japan also probably believe that if a quick coup is accomplished, and the United States public is presented with a fait accompli, the United States will not retaliate."

Japanese political agents have been reported active in an effort to shape up an anti-Dutch campaign among East Indian natives, thousands of whom belong to secret pro-Japanese and Pan-Asiatic societies.

On the other hand, these three factors were pointed to as presenting a deterrent to the Japanese:

Japan's constant preoccupation with Soviet Russia and the prospect that fighting might be resumed at any time, as it has sporadically for years, on the boundary between Sovietized Outer Mongolia and Japanese-dominated Manchukuo.

The possibility that Japan would be plunged into war with Britain and France, with the Netherlands on the Allied side in the event of a German invasion of that Low Country.

The possibility that the United States might act to protect its communications and trade lines to the Philippines and to its sources of raw materials in the East Indies.

In the event Japan should decide to strike, however, foreign experts in Shanghai believe it would have a better than even chance of succeeding, if only after heavy losses.

For an attack on the East Indies, these observers asserted, Japan would have to use several squadrons of cruisers, plus destroyers, submarines, aircraft carriers and transports. They would be subject to attack from British and French submarines, cruisers and destroyers based at Hongkong and in Indo-China, close to Japan's 2,000-mile line of communications from Formosa southward.

The Dutch East Indies defense is estimated at thirteen submarines, six destroyers, two cruisers and a strong, American-trained air force flying American-built planes. All the strategic harbors are mined.

17 BUREAUS:

THE TEXT OF THE HULL STATEMENT WILL FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY ON THIS CIRCUIT. BUREAUS NEEDING EXTRA COPIES PLEASE ARRANGE.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE TEXT OF SECRETARY HULL'S STATEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO THE NETHERLANDS INDIES FOLLOWS: (550)

I HAVE NOTED WITH INTEREST THE STATEMENT BY THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPRESSING CONCERN ON THE PART OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES.

ANY CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES WOULD DIRECTLY AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF MANY COUNTRIES.

THE NETHERLANDS INDIES ARE VERY IMPORTANT IN THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE WHOLE PACIFIC OCEAN. THE ISLANDS THEMSELVES EXTEND FOR A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED MILES EAST AND WEST ASTRIDE OF THE EQUATOR, FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN ON THE WEST FAR INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN ON THE EAST. THEY ARE ALSO AN IMPORTANT FAVTOR IN THE COMMERCE OF THE WHOLE WORLD. THEY PRODUCE CONSIDERABLE PORTIONS OF THE WORLD'S SUPPLIES OF IMPORTANT ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS RUBBER, TIN, QUININE, COPRA, ET CETERA. MANY COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, DEPEND SUBSTANTIALLY UPON THEM FOR SOME OF THESE COMMODITIES.

INTERVENTION IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES OR ANY ALTERATION OF THEIR STATUS QUO BY OTHER THAN PEACEFUL PROCESSES WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE CAUSE OF STABILITY, PEACE AND

30.24-1725

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SECURITY NOT ONLY IN THE REGION OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES BUT IN THE ENTIRE PACIFIC AREA.

THIS CONCLUSION, BASED ON A DOCTRINE WHICH HAS UNIVERSAL APPLICATION AND FOR WHICH THE UNITED STATES UNEQUIVOCALLY STANDS, IS EMBODIED IN NOTES EXCHANGED ON NOVEMBER 30, 1908, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN IN WHICH EACH OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS STATED THATITS POLICY WAS DIRECTED TO THE MAINTENANCE OF THE EXISTING STATUS QUO IN THE REGION OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN. IT IS REAFFIRMED IN THE NOTES WHICH THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE AND JAPAN---AS PARTIES TO THE TREATY SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON DECEMBER 13, 1921, RELATING TO THEIR INSULAR POSSESSIONS AND THEIR INSULAR DOMINIONS IN THE REGION OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN--- SENT TO THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT ON FEBRUARY 4, 1922, IN WHICH EACH OF THOSE GOVERNMENTS DECLARED THAT "IT IS FIRMLY RESOLVED TO RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF THE NETHERLANDS IN RELATION TO THEIR INSULAR POSSESSIONS IN THE REGION OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN."

ALL PEACEFUL NATIONS HAVE DURING RECENT YEARS BEEN EARNESTLY URGING THAT POLICIES OF FORCE BE ABANDONED AND THAT PEACE BE MAINTAINED ON THE BASIS OF FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES, AMONG WHICH ARE RESPECT BY EVERY NATION FOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHER NATIONS AND NON-INTERVENTION IN THEIR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, THE ACCORDING OF EQSALITY OF FAIR AND JUST TREATMENT, AND THE FAITHFUL OBSERVANCE OF TREATY PLEDGES, WITH MODIFICATION THEREOF, WHEN NEEDFUL, BY ORDERLY PROCESSES.

APR 18 1940

IT IS THE CONSTANT HOPE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES--- AS IT IS NO DOUBT THE ATTITUDES AND POLICIES OF ALL GOVERNMENTS WILL BE that of all peaceful inclined governments - - that BASED UPN THESE PRINCIPLES AND THAT THESE PRINCIPLES WILL BE APPLIED NOT ONLY IN EVERY PART OF THE PACIFIC AREA, BUT ALSO IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, APRIL 17).

QS754PES NM

TOKYO,APRIL 18-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-COMMANDER T.KANOE, ACTING AS A SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE ADMIRALTY, SAID TODAY THAT JAPAN'S CONCERN AS TO THE STATUS QUO OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES IS SIMILAR TO UNITED STATES' INTEREST IN GREENLAND BUT THAT JAPAN HAS "MUCH MORE VITAL" INTERESTS IN THE DUTCH PACIFIC POSSESSIONS.

HE DECLARED THAT "DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE EAST INDIES MUST BE MADE BY ALL MEANS BUT JAPAN HAS NO TERRITORIAL DESIGNS THERE."

KANOE DECLINED, HOWEVER, TO COMMENT DIRECTLY ON THE STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE HULL WHO LAST NIGHT CALLED ON JAPAN AND OTHER NATIONS TO RESPECT THE STATUS QUO IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES REGARDLESS OF WHAT MAY TRANSPIRE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

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IT WAS SAID THAT THE STATEMENT OF JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARITA, WHICH EVOKED THE HULL STATEMENT, WAS INTENDED TO CLARIFY JAPAN'S POSITION IN ADVANCE OF ANY POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT AND WAS NECESSITATED BY THE SWIFTNESS OF MODERN WAR.

WM1152PES

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN TOKYO, FOLO WASHINGTON, AFTER 3RD GRAPH XXX IN THE NETHERLANDS.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, YAKACHIRO SUMA, HOWEVER, DECLARED

THAT HULL'S STATEMENT COINCIDED WITH ARITA'S VIEWS RESPECTING THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

"OURS WAS A SPONTANEOUS EXPRESSION AIMED AT NO SPECIFIC NATION AND ACTUATED ONLY BY RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE," HE SAID. "JAPAN HOPES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF EUROPEAN WAR TO THE PACIFIC AND THE STEP WAS TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS WISH."

THE NETHERLANDS MINISTER, J.C.PABST, WAS SCHEDULED TO CONFER WITH ARITA LATER TODAY.

IT WAS XXX 4TH GRAPH.

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TOKYO--FIRST ADD FOLLOW WASHINGTON XXX MODERN WAR.

"ARITA'S STATEMENT WAS BASED ON JAPAN'S POLICY OF NON-INVOLVEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR," KANOE SAID.

"THE NAVY'S GREAT CONCERN IS THAT ANY CHANGE IN THE STATUS QUO OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES WOULD MEAN THE EXTENSION OF HOSTILITIES INTO THIS PART OF THE WORLD, TO WHICH THE NAVY HAS THE STRONGEST OBJECTION."

IN VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE TOWARD GREENLAND, HE CONTINUED, "NO WONDER JAPAN IS SO CONCERNED IN THE EAST INDIES, ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING THAT JAPAN HAS A MUCH MORE VITAL INTEREST THERE," THAN THE UNITED STATES HAS IN GREENLAND.

KANOE DECLINED TO NAME THE NATION CONSIDERED LIKELY TO UPSET THE STATUS QUO. HE SAID THAT AN AMERICAN PRESS CAMPAIGN REGARDING JAPAN'S NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAM, WHICH HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS, APPEARS "A DRIVE TO WIN MORE NAVAL FUNDS FROM CONGRESS."

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MANILA, APRIL 18-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-OFFICIAL QUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES REMAINED SILENT TODAY CONCERNING POSSIBLE JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO SEIZE CONTROL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THIS UNITED STATES POSSESSION.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS, HOWEVER, ASSERTED THAT THE WAR WAS COMING CLOSER TO THE PHILIPPINES.

SOME OBSERVERS SAID THE JAPANESE WERE PUTTING UP A "TRIAL BALLOON" TO ASCERTAIN JUST HOW FAR THAT NATION COULD GO WITHOUT INTERVENTION BY FOREIGN POWERS.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES WOULD SEAL THE PHILIPPINES WITHIN A JAPANESE RING TOUCHING ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS---FORMOSA ON THE NORTH, CHINA PLUS OCCUPIED ISLANDS TO THE WEST, MANDATED ISLANDS TO THE EAST, AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES TO THE SOUTH.

"IT IS INCONCEIVABLE," THE MANILA DAILY BULLETIN SAID IN AN EDITORIAL, "THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONSIDER GOING TO WAR TO PROTECT THE RUBBER AND TIN SUPPLY OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES."

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THE NEWSPAPER SAID AMERICA WAS VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE PEACE OF THIS PART OF THE WORLD BUT "AMERICAN GUARDIANSHIP IS ONLY FOR TERRITORY OVER WHICH THE AMERICAN FLAG FLIES."

THE BULLETIN SAID THE SUGGESTION JAPAN MIGHT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION TO ASSUME PROTECTIVE CONTROL OVER THE DUTCH EAST INDIES "HINTS AT A TEST TO SEE HOW FAR THE UNITED STATES WOULD GO IN MEETING THE RESPONSIBILITY ATTACHING TO THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG HERE."

THE MANILA TRIBUNE POINTED OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS DIRECTLY CONCERNED IN ANY IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL SETUP OF THIS PART OF THE WORLD AND WOULD BE UNTIL PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE IN 1946.

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THE TRIBUNE SAID NO NATION NOT WARRING WITH THE ALLIES WOULD BE JUSTIFIED IN TAKING OVER THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, EVEN IF GERMANY INVADED HOLLAND, BUT ADDED "ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS ARE CONSPICUOUSLY IGNORED IN THE GAME OF POWER POLITICS."

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BRITISH TROOPS JOIN NORSEMEN FIGHTING NAZIS

Germans Reported Still Holding Center of Iron Ore Port.

CLASH ON 20-MILE FRONT

Hostile Forces Battling All the Way From Sweden to Sea—Hitler's Men Hold Railway.

STOCKHOLM, April 17 (A. P.).—A British expeditionary force and small units of the disorganized Norwegian army were reported tonight making a determined effort to rout strong German forces in a series of battles from the northern port of Narvik across a twenty-mile stretch to Sweden.

Dispatches to Stockholm newspapers, quoting meager information from Norwegian soldiers forced across the border, said that a British force had landed in the Narvik area but that the Germans still held the center of the iron-ore port.

One report indicated that the British had established contact with the Norwegians and that the two forces were trying jointly to surround the Germans.

All reports agreed that the fighting was very heavy.

Nazis Superior In Numbers.

Lacking specific information, however, foreign military circles said that the Germans apparently were superior in numbers and held the upper hand. They control the railway all the way from Narvik to the last station on the Norwegian side of the frontier.

A heavy bomb attack on the fifty-year-old Norwegian fortress at Hegra, about twenty-five miles east of the German-occupied Atlantic port of Trondheim, appeared today to have silenced its batteries, it was reported here.

The Hegra guns, although directed mainly against an attack from Sweden, formed an obstacle to Germany's control of the railroad extending from Trondheim to Sweden, along which the Nazis are consolidating a potential line of defense.

A trainload of German troops slipped by Hegra's guns yesterday by a ruse and reached the Swedish border, which is about fifty miles from Trondheim.

Nazis Mop Up in South.

Meanwhile, German troops hastened mopping up operations in southern Norway behind the potential line of defense from Trondheim to the Swedish frontier.

The front, apparently planned as a bulwark against possible attack by British troops landed on Norway's Northern shores, was established yesterday when the invading Nazis gained control of the important railway cutting across the country's narrow "waist."

The only German armed forces north of Trondheim appeared isolated in the vicinity of Narvik, 400 miles away, and there was increasing evidence that the invaders intended to concentrate on consolidating their position behind the newly established line in middle Norway.

This theory was supported by official Berlin statements minimizing the importance of operations at Narvik, which Norwegian sources said already had been occupied by the allies, and emphasizing the strength of the German position in the south.

Observers pointed out that the Germans apparently have control of virtually all strategic points on the Norwegian coast below Trondheim—including the ports of Kristiansund, Bergen and Stavanger—and are in good position to repel allied attacks from the sea.

Norse Ski Troops Active.

Severed lines of communication made it impossible to obtain exact knowledge of German operations in southern Norway, but here were reports of scattered fighting in which Norwegian troops were said to be retiring before superior Nazi detachments.

Kongsvinger, northeast of Oslo, and about thirty miles from the Swedish frontier, was reported occupied by the Germans after street fighting with a small force of Norwegians left to impede the advance.

Norwegian military headquarters announced that ski troops had made a successful counter attack on the flank of German forces near Hakadal, east of Oslo, but said that further south the defenders were retiring before strong Nazi units.

Scattered remnants of the Norwegian Army continued to pour across the southern border into Sweden, where they were disarmed and interned.

The Norwegians said their positions in the Fosseim district, 125 miles northwest of Oslo, still were intact.

Seek to Unite Forces.

Strong German forces were reported moving south out of Trondheim, apparently with the object of making contact with Nazi forces driving north from Oslo.

There were unconfirmed rumors of naval fighting off the southern tip of Norway.

A spokesman for the Norwegian legation in Stockholm conceded that the defense forces in southern Norway were disorganized and that they had lost most of their munitions and equipment at the outset of the lightning Nazi invasion of Apri 9.

Although Norwegian military headquarters has announced the occupation of Narvik by British and Norwegian forces, Swedish advices indicated that the Germans still were holding certain strategic points around the town, which was said to be a mass of smoking ruins.

The Germans were reported in possession of the railway leading from Narvik to the Swedish border, less than twenty miles away. The railway connects with the important Swedish iron mining center at Kiruna.

Heavy fighting was observed yesterday at Riksgransen, a way station on the Narvik-Kiruna Railway, near the Swedish frontier.

At nearby Bjorgen, a force of 1,000 Germans was said to have overwhelmed about 250 Norwegians after five hours of fighting.

Additional British troops were reported to have been landed at Harstad, thirty-five miles north of Narvik, under the protection of five warships.

A score or more of soldiers wounded in the fighting around Narvik, including both Germans and Norwegians, crossed the Swedish border and were taken to a hospital at Kiruna.

The Norwegians brought fresh tales of treachery on the part of their own officers. One soldier said that all the officers in his unit had deserted except one ensign and captain. The ensign, he declared, had shot down a superior officer who ordered the unit to surrender.

Sweden, continuing to prepare for any eventuality, placed all petroleum, fuel and oil supplies under Government control.

All important Swedish ports on the south coast were declared barred territories, and Swedish and foreign ships were forbidden to enter or depart without special permission.

Special permits were required to gain admission to the port zones of all towns in the area affected by the order.

KING HAAKON ACCEPTS NEW REGIME IN OSLO

Said To Have Recognized Committee Now In Control Of Capital

Sanction Given On Condition Quisling Government Resigned

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 17—Semi-official dispatches tonight reported that the newly-organized Government committee in Oslo had assumed control of the German-held capital's administration with the approval of King Haakon.

The King's sanction is said to have been given on the basis of the resignation of Vidkun Quisling's Nazi-approved Government.

Berlin dispatches published in Stockholm, however, indicate that the Germans consider the new Oslo regime as the bona fide Government of Norway and not merely an interim regime.

Strict Economy Asked

The Government committee urged strict economy to meet the city's shortage of certain foodstuffs. Needed supplies of potatoes and green vegetables were reported arriving by the truckload, however.

Restrictions on travel were lifted to the extent that men between the ages of 18 and 45 could enter Oslo without special passports, but the ban on leaving still was enforced.

Despite reassurances from the German captors and the Oslo Government, a major portion of the civilian population remained outside the city in refuges sought when the Germans first marched in Tuesday a week ago.

To Get Credit Tickets

The Oslo authorities today issued an order that those returning by next Saturday could get tickets of credit to make purchases, paying for the tickets later.

German-controlled newspapers there published a Nazi denial of statements that German bombers had attempted to kill King Haakon.

"The proclamation in which King Haakon says so was fabricated or the King was misled by unresponsible advisers," the denial asserted.

"The Norwegian Government camarilla continues its hopeless fight north of Oslo, cooperating with the Norwegian general staff and admiralty, and King Haakon is being dragged along with them."

Nazi-Held Areas Peaceful

"During the flight through woods and villages the King has had no occasion for orienting himself to the true conditions in Norway. Evreywhere the German-occupied areas are peaceful.

"The pro-British cliques are making a last desperate attempt at misusing King Haakon's name to throw dirt on the German army, especially the air force, which is fighting strictly according to international law."

Advices to the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said the Germans occupied the fortresses of Oskarfjord and Droebak on Oslofjord during the day and placed them "in the highest state of defense preparedness" in anticipation of Allied attempts to force the fjord.

The Germans then engaged in practice firing of their 28-centimeter guns.

Hold Railway Across Nation

The Germans are in control of the railway running from Trondheim, on the central west coast, to the Swedish frontier, cutting Norway in two. Swedish dispatches say the invaders also have occupied Kongsvinger, fifty miles northeast of Oslo and fifteen miles from the Swedish border.

From Kongsvinger the Germans are advancing toward Elverum, fifty miles north of Kongsvinger, and have a steady stream of troops and supplies moving by air to the Trondheim air base which the British air force bombed last night.

Holding Some Posts

The Norwegian commander-in-chief issued a communique saying the Norwegians were holding their positions on both sides of the long lake, Mjosen, which stretches south of Hamar, and that the Fosseim fortress, seventy miles west of Hamar in central Norway, still was in Norwegian hands.

In the Begna valley, however, he admitted the "enemy had some success" and that in the Hadeland district, just south of Lake Mjosen, the Norwegians retreated to new positions.

Norwegian troops in Ostfold province—the area east of Oslo—he said had crossed the Swedish border under General Erichsen and surrendered to the Swedes for internment.

Took 150 Prisoners

"On all fronts we took prisoners, probably about 150. Several German planes were shot down," the communique said.

A heavy German bombardment of the snow-covered battlements of Hegra fortress, about twenty-five miles east of Trondheim, today silenced the guns of the fifty-year-old fortress, last remaining Norwegian stronghold lying athwart the Nazi drive to sever central Norway.

The chief commander of the Nazi forces in Norway announced at Oslo that several thousand Norwegian officers and men had been captured within the last few days. They will be treated as prisoners of war.

The Swedish position remains one of a "neutrality guard" of border districts. While ready to defend their territory against attack, the Swedes hope that by interning the fighters forced across their border under pressure of battle they can help keep Sweden neutral.

However, air-raid shelter construction and air-raid precaution work is being rushed throughout Sweden. Troops are seen here and there marching through the streets.

Germans Hold Upper Hand

STOCKHOLM, April 17 (AP).—Combined Allied and Norwegian forces fought hard tonight to blast strong German forces out of a twenty-mile stretch above the Arctic Circle, from the port of Narvik to the Swedish border.

Heavy fighting raged throughout the day on the northern front with the Allied expeditionary force, made up of French and Canadian troops, joining the disorganized Norwegians in the offensive against the Germans. The Germans apparently were holding the upper hand with superior numbers.

The Allied force, originally intended for the aid of Finland, was reported to have landed in the vicinity of Narvik, but the Germans clung to the center of the ore port itself. The Germans also were said to be in command of the ore rail line from Narvik to and including Bjornfjell, last station on the railway on the Norwegian side of the Swedish frontier, where 100 Norwegians were killed in a Nazi air raid.

Both German and Norwegian wounded were brought across the

border and placed in hospitals at Kiruna. A number of Norwegians were disarmed and interned after fleeing into Sweden. Stories told by some of the Norwegians indicated disaffection among their officers.

Lodge Served With A. E. F.

[*By the Associated Press*]

J. Norman Lodge, veteran Associated Press news man who filed the first dispatch direct from the Narvik area since the British occupation, sailed for Europe on March 2 in search of action—and soon found it.

At the time of his departure he was headed for Finland, but things quieted down before he got there so when the war engulfed Norway, he went there.

The holder of the *Croix de Guerre* and wound stripes, he earned as a sergeant in the Twenty-sixth Division, A. E. F., Lodge entered newspaper work after serving in the American army of Occupation, with brief detours into Spain and Siberia.

A native of Methuen, Mass., Lodge went from the New York office to join the Associated Press corps of war correspondents.

Eyewitness Story of Narvik

Wounded Nazi Officer Tells How British Lost Last Week's Race Only by Hours.

(A German eyewitness account of the two British-German naval battles of Narvik, disorganized notes jotted down in a little black diary by a youthful German naval commander wounded in the first conflict, was made available to the Associated Press today in Berlin, whither the officer was flown for hospitalization.)

BERLIN, April 17 (A. P.).—British forces "neither reached the harbor nor has a single Englishman reached land" at Narvik after two spirited attempts to force the harbor defenses last week, Commander Heinrich Gerlach declared today upon his return from the far northern Norwegian ore port.

Gerlach, an Admiralty staff officer assigned to the chief of the destroyer flotilla in northern Norwegian waters, also told of the death in action of his chief, Commander Fritz Bonte at Narvik.

Shortly after giving me the following diary of the Narvik action, the thirty-three-year-old commander was decorated with the iron cross first class by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and was taken to an unnamed hospital for treatment of a gash over his right eye, a dislocated right shoulder and a double fracture of the left arm.

"Let me just read from my diary," he said when asked just what happened at Narvik.

Just Beat the English There.

"You must excuse me if the items are merely jotted down and no effort at literary style has been made. Besides, naturally after being hit as I was by iron parts flying about, I didn't have much time to organize my material."

"We got to Narvik," he continued, "only a very brief period ahead of the English. (The Germans landed April 9.)

"Our troops were landed with the greatest speed. Soon it became evident how necessary this speed was, for only a short time after us, British destroyers appeared before Narvik.

"Foggy weather alone had kept them from carrying out their command to invade Narvik the day before. Thus, in the final analysis, it was our better navigation skill which assured us of priority. We simply risked running into the fjord despite weather conditions giving poor visibility.

"We had hardly set up our defenses when the British destroyers, at first invisible to us, began shooting into the city. We started a counter-attack immediately.

"I was standing on the bridge of the destroyer on which also our commodore (Fritz Bonte, whose death in action was reported today by the High Command) found himself.

"A hot fight ensued between our ships and our enemy.

"As soon as we started firing the English turned off. They were pursued by our destroyers which sank three British destroyers right off the bat and so badly damaged a fourth that it sank soon thereafter.

"Reports and detonations, repeated manifold by the echo of the mountains, resounded across the harbor and fjord.

Then an Explosion Close By.

"Suddenly there was an explosion in my immediate vicinity. Our ship had been hit.

"Heavy pieces of iron hurled into the air struck me and I was later brought ashore wounded.

"The first attack by the English had been repulsed.

[The British reported they sank one destroyer and left others in flames in the first battle of Narvik. The British also admitted the loss of two destroyers. The Germans said they sank six British destroyers in the first two days of German occupancy of Narvik.]

"They later repeated their attack. In so doing they shot blindly into the city. They didn't attempt to concentrate on military aims. Dwelling houses at the harbor, rocks and Norwegian inhabitants who wanted to save themselves were targets for these planless attacks.

"Then came the major attack of Saturday. Our destroyers, still ready for a fight, warded off an enemy tremendously superior to us until the last grenade and last torpedo had been fired.

"Again the fjord reverberated with the thunder of cannons and with explosions.

"The Englishmen couldn't carry out their command to enter the inner fjord. They neither reached the harbor nor has a single Englishman reached land."

The Second Encounter.

This second encounter, Gerlach said, he watched from the tower on a hill above Narvik city.

[The British reported the destruction of seven German destroyers in the second fight and asserted their damages were only slight.]

"I myself was received in a friendly manner in a Narvik hospital together with our other wounded," Gerlach continued.

"The doctors and nurses of the city shared the care of the wounded. Inhabitants visited us and brought us friendly gifts.

"The transport back home of the injured was started. After the English reports had for days already been claiming the capture of Narvik, my turn came for transport home.

"Narvik city, harbor, and the entire hinterland up to the Swedish border were still in our hands when we left Narvik by airplane. And so I arrived today in Berlin for a report and must go to a hospital tonight.

"Up there, however, the crews of our destroyers stand ready to defend the soil. After having shot all their munition at sea they will now, after Commodore Bonte's heroic death, continue to fight on land in the same spirit and determination.

[This seems to bear out the British contention that the German destroyers at Narvik were destroyed and the Berlin High Command's report that the survivors joined German forces ashore.]

That's the contribution of our destroyers to the total action whereby Germany anticipated England's attack on Norway's neutrality. That such an attack was already in process of execution is proven not only by British mines in Norwegian sovereign waters, but we ourselves experienced it on the spot. We claim that British destroyers intended to occupy Narvik for it was we who prevented them."

Narvik Badly Damaged.

Gerlach, who has been on the seas for fifteen years, finished reading from his notes just as Admiral Raeder's officer secretar, entered the room and asked him to come to the chief of the navy immediately.

"What is the condition of Narvik," he was asked on the way to the Admiral's office.

"The harbor has been pretty well shot to pieces," he said. "There has been considerable material damage."

In the first encounter with the British, he said the forces were about equal in that the British had one cruiser and five destroyers while Germany had ten destroyers.

In the second encounter the British were superior with a battleship of the Wasp class, eight destroyers and one or two cruisers.

[The British said the force involved in the second battle was headed by the battleship Warspite.]

Commander Gerlach said he believed Bonte must have been killed instantly, for he was working in his cabin when a direct hit struck the vessel amidships where the Commodore was.

CONFIRMS FALL OF PORT CITY TO BRITISH TROOPS

Reporter Says German Soldiers Are Now Retreating To South

Reports English, Holding 6 Towns, Are Extending Their Occupation

By J. NORMAN LODGE
Associated Press Correspondent

Somewhere Near Narvik, Norway (via Gellivare, Sweden), *Thursday*, April 18—British marines, fighting alongside their Norwegian allies, have occupied Narvik, the northern ore port, and a surrounding area and the Germans are retreating to the south.

With a driver as my guide I made my way afoot to the outskirts of Narvik where I was arrested by British troops.

I ascertained the British are occupying Bjorksden, a short distance this side of the Swedish border; Oyjord, Gratanjen, three places to the north and south of Narvik, Elvegaard, Elvegaardsmoen, and Harstad, the Bitish landing point.

Extending Occupation

The British appeared to be extending their occupation.

The Germans, retreating southward, were careful to keep to the west of the Swedish border to avoid internment.

When I was arrested by the British troops I displayed my passport and was given my freedom. But it was shortlived.

As I left Narvik to attempt a survey of the surrounding towns I again was picked up and turned over to the Norse military authorities.

Taken Back To Narvik

The Norwegians took me back to Narvik because my visa was not stamped in the regular way at the borden and then ordered me to return.

During the escorted trip to the border I saw several German patrols in the distance, about five miles from the Swedish line, and also scattered Norwegian troops.

But I arrived unmolested at Kiruna, Swedish iron-ore mine town.

With more than 250 Norse troops, who crossed the border and were interned, I was held under guard in Kiruna until a train left and then was placed in charge of the conductor who was ordered not to let me off until we reached Vaunnas.

Swift Nazi Retreat

Fourteen Norwegian wounded were in the group crossing the border. The Norwegians told me the Germans lost little time in starting their retreat when they heard the British were arriveng. But they drove the small Norwegian force before them, engaging in skirmishes now and then.

Trains which formerly ran to Narvik now go only as far as Kiruna.

All foreigners have been ordered from the territory, including foreign journalists, with or without passes.

Swedish journalists still are crossing the border at will, however, and when I suggested that this hardly was cricket, a Norwegian captain said, "neither was the invasion of Scandinavia."

Wounded To Boden

The Norwegian wounded were transported to Boden, thirty miles from Lulea, Swedish ore port on the Gulf of Bothnia.

THE NORWEGIAN WOUNDED WERE TRQNSPORTED TO BODEN, 30 MILES FROM LULEA, SWEDISH ORE PORT ON THE GULF OF BOTHNIA.

ON MY WAY TO THE NORTHERN FRONT I TOOK A 35-HOUR TRAIN RIDE FROM STOCKHOLM, WHERE I WAS STOPPED THE FIRST TIME.

WHEN MILITARY POLICE INSISTED THEY WOULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FOREIGNERS, "ESPECIALLY JOURNALISTS," I DETERMINED THAT

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THAT CROWDED, UNCOMFORTABLE TRAIN RIDE SHOULD NOT BE IN VAIN.

SO AFTER BEING ORDERED TO RETURN SOUTH I SKIPPED THE TRAIN AT GELLIVARE, 70 MILES SOUTH.

THERE THE TAXI DRIVER AGREED TO MAKE THE TRIP INTO NORWAY FOR A BONUS.

BY BUNDLING DOWN IN THE REAR SEAT I REACHED THE FRONTIER A MILE NORTH OF VASSIJAURE-RIKSGRANSEN AND SHORTLY AFTER NOON CROSSED THE BORDER.

THEN IN A RAGING ARCTIC SNOWSTORM, WITH SNOWFLAKES FALLING LIKE MARSHMALLOWS, I MADE THE TORTUOUS JOURNEY TO THE ENVIRONS OF NARVIK, TAKING A WOODED PATH INSTEAD OF THE ROAD.

(EDS: ABOVE SHOULD READ FOURTH ADD FIRST LEAD BY LODGE)

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Says Nazi Crews At Narvik Are Ready To Fight On Land

German Commander Wounded In Norwegian Battle Claims City Was Held Against British When He Left

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

APR 18 1940

Berlin, April 17—German destroyer crews defending the Norwegian port of Narvik, having shot all their munitions in two battles with British ships at that far-north ore shipping town, are ready to continue the fight on land, a German naval officer who was wounded in the first engagement declared today.

The officer, Commander Heinrich Gerlash, 33, an Admiralty staff officer assigned to Commodore Fritz Bonte, chief of the destroyer flotilla in northern Norwegian waters, told his story shortly before he was decorated with the Iron Cross first class by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, head of the German navy.

Commander Gerlach was flown to Berlin from Narvik for hospitalization for injuries suffered when a British shell scored a direct hit on his ship in the first battle of Narvik April 10. He was still in Narvik when Commodore Bonte was killed by another direct hit in the second battle April 13.

"Narvik city, harbor and entire hinterland up to tthe Swedish border were still in our hands when we left Narvik by airplane," he said.

Gerlach did not say when he left Narvik, but did assert his turn for transport home came after the English had "for days already been claiming the capture of Narvik."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Norwegian command early this week reported that Narvik had been retaken from the Germans, but Norwegian reports reaching Stockholm today admitted the Germans still held most of the city.]

"Ready To Defend Soil"

"Up there, however, the crews of our destroyers stand ready to defend the soil," Commander Gerlach continued. "After having shot all their munitions at sea they will now, after Commodore Bonte's heroic death, continue to fight on land in the same spirit and determination."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—This statement apparently bore out the British report that seven German destroyers were shattered and sunk in the second Narvik battle April 13 and the Berlin high command's report that the survivors joined German forces on shore.]

Commander Gerlach said the German force reached Narvik "only a very brief period ahead of the English" and "our troops were landed with the greatest speed."

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The Germans landed at Narvik on April 9.

Sunk Norwegian Ships

He added that the Germans, on entering Narvik, tried not to destroy anything, but that when two Norwegian armored coastal ships opposed them there was nothing to do except finish them.

Their crews died hero deaths, Commander Gerlach said.

Standing On Bridge

"They did their duty and attempted to carry out their government's order to defend the port," Gerlach said simply.

"We honor them for it and consider their attitude worthy of the best traditions of the navy. In their honor we half-staffed the Swastika flag which we had raised over the city on occupying it."

Commander Gerlach said he was standing on the bridge of his ship when the British destroyers began shooting "into the city."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The first battle of Narvik occurred April 10. Britain said her forces sank one German destroyer and left others in flames, while she lost two destroyers. The Germans said they sank six British destroyers in the first two days of German occupancy of Narvik, apparently April 9 and 10.]

"Suddenly there was an explosion in my immediate vicinity," he said. "Our ship had been hit. Heavy pieces of iron hurled into the air struck me. The first attack by the English had been repulsed."

Claims English Failed

In the major attack of last Saturday, he said, German destroyers warded off the "tremendously superior" enemy until the "last grenade and last torpedo had been fired.

"The Englishmen couldn't carry out their command to enter the inner fjord. They neither reached the harbor, nor has a single Englishman reached land."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In this second battle the British reported the destruction of seven German destroyers and asserted their own damages were only slight. The Germans reported they had disabled the British destroyer Cossack.]

The naval forces were about equal in the first battle, Gerlach said, with the British having one cruiser and five destroyers to Germany's ten destroyers.

British Force Superior

The British force was superior in the second battle, he added, with a battleship of the Warspite class eight destroyers and one or two cruisers.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British report of that battle said the attack was headed by the battleship Warspite.]

The wounded officer said that almost no effort was made by the British to support their naval action by the air force.

He said that such desultory air assistance as was given must have been rendered by French airmen "without experience."

Found Friendly Attitude

"I myself was received in a friendly manner in Narvik hospital together with our other wounded," Gerlach continued.

"The doctors and nurses of the city shared the care of the wounded. Inhabitants visited us and brought us friendly gifts.

"What is the condition of Narvik?" he was asked.

"The harbor has been pretty well shot to pieces," he said. "There has been considerable material damage."

Allies Attack Stavanger and Trondheim; Germans Bomb Five of England's Warships

Southern Port Bombarded by Naval Cannon for More Than Hour.

R. A. F. RAIDS NORTHERN BASE

APR 18 1940

Big Fire Is Started at Air Field and Seaplane Base Is Target for British Airmen.

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—The sea power which built the British Empire still bore the brunt tonight of a prolonged fight with Germany's air armada for the key to the Norwegian campaign—command of communications to the spreading northern front.

For an hour and twenty minutes early this morning the British battle fleet shelled Stavanger, main Nazi-held air and sea base at the southwest corner of Norway, which has been pounded repeatedly by British planes. A British cruiser was hit by a bomb in returning from this operation, received some damage, but continued toward her base, the Admiralty said.

Trondheim Bombed from Air.

While the German high command retailed a list of so-called British disasters, including the sinking of a destroyer and cruiser and direct bomb hits on a battleship, two cruisers and a transport, the British fighting services remained discreetly silent regarding the course of allied land operations in Norway, although the Air Ministry announced that an attack had been made on Trondheim, further north.

About the only mention of further allied advances on Norwegian soil to counter Germany's reported rapid consolidation of her outposts was a Paris report that France was sending 20,000 men to the north and a belief by military men here that the allied landing forces were pushing south from the Arctic ore port of Narvik toward the key seaport and railway junction of Trondheim, which lies a good distance inland at the end of a long, narrow and rocky fjord.

[In Berlin spokesmen insisted that the Germans still held the city of Narvik.]

British planes, which have bombed the German air base at Stavanger seven times, turned their attention to Trondheim. Heavy bombers pelted it last night and attacked a seaplane base in the vicinity. The Air Ministry said that a large fire broke out near the Airdrome.

Against this, however, the German army was reported pushing north from Oslo and Bergen to establish a definite line cutting Norway firmly in two and making secure the southern half of the country, which contains most things of value in the invaded kingdom. Nazi advance troops already are supposed to have crossed Norway from Trondheim and reached the vicinity of the Swedish border.

Military correspondents, studying reports of German troop transport by air to the northern front, chafed at War Office delays in further announcements of British landings, stressed "speed" as the needed watchword and showed irritation at indications that the empire is sticking to the "old reliable" method of transporting troops by sea convoy.

They said that if Germany were allowed to clean up southern Norway unhindered she would be able to fling a line across the central part of the country and that this line, constructed with German in-

genuity, would be impossible to assault successfully unless the attack were accompanied by allied heavy artillery.

Transport a Difficulty.

The difficulty of moving heavy guns from northern Norway to the rapidly forming central front is manifest in the character of the country, the scarcity of railroads and the lack of good motor roads.

Nevertheless, it was evident that Great Britain still is relying on the power of her fleet to blockade Germany's northern forces, accompanying the blockade with repeated air attacks on Germany's air and submarine bases.

During the day the Admiralty announced the loss of one submarine, the Thistle, sister ship of both the ill-starred Thetis, sunk during pre-war trials near Liverpool, and of the Truant, which torpedoed the German cruiser Karlsruhe off Norway.

The Thistle carried fifty-three men. She is the fifth British submarine admitted lost since the start of the war.

However, Sir Victor Warrender, parliamentary secretary for the Admiralty, explained that the Admiralty is not issuing denials of German claims of British sea losses because the Germans use such claims as a "dodge" to worm valuable information out of the British in the form of denials.

NAZI BOMBERS ATTEMPT RAID ON THE DOWNS

Battle Rages Over Channel Control Port For Neutral Shipping

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, April 18—Numerous German bombers were reported early today to have attacked shipping in the Downs, Britain's big English Channel contraband control point.

The sound of heavy firing and the roar of intercepting airplanes was heard along the southeast coast.

The London *News Chronicle* said the firing resulted from an attack on the Downs, where neutral ships are taken for examination of their cargoes.

British Planes In Action

Anti-aircraft guns barked and British fighting machines went aloft to fight off the attack.

Townspeople who gathered on a clifftop heard the planes speed out to sea, then a series of dull explosions accompanied by the chatter of machine-guns.

During the firing the spectators were advised to take shelter, but there was no air raid warning.

Explosions Shake Town

Vessels in the vicinity opened fire while powerful searchlights played across the sky. The number of explosions indicated that an aerial attack had been made against shipping.

The firing was heard for about an hour.

The clifftop crowd got a few glimpses of flashes of gunfire and explosions shook nearby towns. Some people rushed to shelters and steel-helmeted police patrolled the streets.

Between Dover And Hastings

Censorship prevents the naming of specific areas in cases like this, but it is indicated that the action took place somewhere between Dover and Hastings, in the English Channel, perhaps in the vicinity of the British contraband station in the Downs.

BRITISH ANNOUNCE SUBMARINE IS LOST

The Thistle Was Operating in the North Sea.

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—The Admiralty today announced the loss of the submarine Thistle.

The Thistle was a sister ship of the Truant, which previously was reported to have torpedoed and sunk the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

Sinking of the Thistle was announced in the following communique:

"The secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that his Majesty's submarine Thistle, which has been operating in the North Sea, is now considerably overdue and must therefore be presumed lost. The next of kin have been informed."

The sunken submarine was a 1,579-ton vessel of the Triton class, officially described as a "patrol type" intended for general service. The Thistle was launched in May, 1939, at a cost of about 350,000 pounds (about $1,400,000) and normally carried a complement of fifty-three men.

Her armament consisted of one four-inch gun, several smaller pieces and ten 21-inch torpedo tubes. She was capable of a speed of fifteen knots.

The Thistle also was a sister ship of the ill-fated Thetis, which sank on a trial run June 1, 1939, with the loss of her crew of ninety-nine.

The Thistle is the fifth British submarine officially reported lost since the beginning of the war. The others were the Oxley, destroyed by an accidental explosion; and the Seahorse, Undine and Starfish, all presumed lost due to enemy action.

At the start of the war Britain had fifty-seven submarines.

London Warns Rome to Behave Like a Neutral if She Still Is One

Speech by Cross, Economic Warfare Minister, May Be Intended to Find Out if Mussolini Is Bluffing or Plans to Join Nazis in War

By The Associated Press

LONDON, April 17.—Great Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare, Ronald H. Cross, told a Sheffield audience tonight that he believed Italy wanted to be treated as a neutral, but warned her she must behave as one.

"We have no quarrel with Italy," he said. "We have every wish to be friends. But we are plain-dealing and plain-speaking people, and we should like to know where we stand with Italy."

Cross also expressed the opinion that Germany might invade Sweden within a month to get supplies of iron ore. Britain, he added, was ready to help Sweden, "but she must be ready to help herself."

The forty-three-year-old minister, taking cognizance of the strongly pro-German tone of the Italian press in the last few days, described this attitude as "hostile." "That makes us reflect," he said, "upon the attitude of Italy toward us."

London has cast anxious and hurt eyes toward Italy for several days, and the Cross speech may have diplomatic repercussions. Britain is anxious to determine, however, whether the tone of the Italian press, which is playing up German reports of victory in the north and minimizing Allied military prowess, clearly reflects the viewpoint of Premier Benito Mussolini, or whether Mussolini has a more subtle purpose in mind for which he is using the controlled papers. Some informed Britons predicted that the Italian press reaction to war developments might improve in favor of the Allies in a few days.

One war reviewer, W. N. Ewer, said in "The Daily Herald" that the Allies, "are watching Italy very closely. . . . We still cannot be really sure about Il Duce's intentions."

This writer said all necessary protective naval, military and air arrangements were being made on the hypothesis that Mussolini meant to join in, and that if he did "we must strike hard and swiftly."

He added that "all this Italian raging and threatening may be simply a diplomatic offensive in aid of Der Fuehrer, an attempt to frighten the Allies into diverting ships to the Mediterranean from the North Sea. If so, it is more noisy than serious."

Some diplomatic observers in London, however, lean toward the belief that Mussolini has been flirting with the idea of entering the war on Germany's side. Il Duce never has forgotten Britain's part in imposing sanctions against Italy during the conquest of Ethiopia, and in addition, he believes that the overthrow of Nazism in Germany might endanger the Fascist set-up in Italy, these observers say.

Another theory held here is that Mussolini has something else up his sleeve, possibly a quick raid on the Greek-owned island of Corfu or on one of Yugoslavia's nothern Adriatic ports, which, with Albania, would give him complete control of the Adriatic.

Whatever is in Mussolini's mind, the British Economic Warfare Minister's blunt reference to Italy's position is expected to bring a clarification of the whole situation.

Italy May Swell Army as Press Storms at Allies

Calling Up of 4 More Classes Authorized; Papers Cheer Nazis' Victory Reports

ROME, April 17 (AP).—A wave of pro-German sentiment swept the Italian press today. Editorial and news columns alike belittled the Allied military power and played up Nazi reports of successes in the war in the north.

Against this background, the official gazette published tonight a decree formally authorizing the calling up of Italians of four classes, who previously were rejected or only partly trained. This action was foreshadowed more than a month ago. The number of men was not indicated. Those affected are in the classes of 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Aside from the press campaign, however, there was little to indicate any deterioration of British-Italian relations during the last twenty-four hours. Investigations failed to confirm widespread rumors of demonstrations against Great Britain and France in various Italian cities. British and French spokesmen here attributed the reports to German propaganda agents.

Premier Benito Mussolini's mouthpiece, Virginio Gayda, writing in "Il Giornale d'Italia," was among the editors who pursued a policy of favoritism toward Germany and of sarcastic deprecation of the Allies.

The newspaper "Regime Fascista," owned by Roberto Farinacci, member of the Fascist Grand Council, criticized Italians who sympathize with the Allies. He said the British-French attitude showed opposition to Fascism's "political orientation" with Germany.

"Il Regime Fascista" cited an incident in a Milan theater, in which four spectators at a picture reviewing the first six months of the war applauded "at the wrong times." The film was composed largely of newsreel shots of British, French and German forces, and attracted many filmgoers before it was withdrawn suddenly. After the "wrong" applause, the newspaper said, other spectators slapped the applauders and kicked them "in the seat of the pants."

Blasting Trondheim

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 17—The Air Ministry announced today that British warplanes had carried out bombing attacks on the airport at Trondheim, strategic German-held port on Norway's west coast, and on a seaplane base near by.

The Ministry's communique follows:

"During last night Trondheim airdrome was bombed by heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force. A large fire was seen to break out as a result of this attack.

"Subsequently a bombing attack was also made on an enemy seaplane base in the vicinity."

The crew of a Sunderland flying boat—a British "flying battleship"—described a German bombing attack on a destroyer and their own plane in a Norwegian fjord.

Tell Of Dodging Bombs

They said that they had alighted on the water when six German planes came over and that their pilot, directed by the observation officer, who watched the German bombs released, zigzagged on the surface to dodge them.

They said that neither the destroyer nor the flying boat was hit, although twenty-four bombs were dropped, and that the only damage was done by two machine-gun bullets which pierced the flying boat's fuselage, one of them hitting an officer in the knee.

The flyers laughed at a German report of yesterday that "both a British cruiser and a 'flying battleship' were sunk by bombs."

Britain Loses Submarine

Britain disclosed the loss of one of her new submarines, the Thistle.

The Thistle was a 1,575-ton vessel of the Triton class, intended for general service, and normally carried fifty-three men. The Admiralty merely announced that she was overdue from operations in the North Sea and must be considered lost. She was the first acknowledged loss to Britain's submarine fleet since the war started.

The Thistle was a sister ship of the Truant, which previously was reported to have sunk the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

42 Germans Interned

Forty-two German prisoners believed to be the crew of a scuttled Nazi merchantman have been interned in Scotland, it was announced.

Military observers expressed the view that a drive for Trondheim was developing as the first phase of British land operations in Norway.

(Allied reinforcements to Norway to bolster the Norwegian defenses against the German invaders are steadily increasing, it was understood in Paris today. It was said that French as well as British troops are on their way. Some estimates placed the number of French troops at about 20,000.)

The observers said that British forces already in control of Narvik, Norway's northern ore port, were believed to be moving south toward a German army pushing north from Oslo and Bergen in an attempt to cut Norway in two and retain the southern half, which contains almost everything of value in the invaded kingdom.

Key To Operation

Trondheim, seaport and railroad junction on a long, deep, rocky fjord, is the key to this operation, they said, because whichever side controls it has an immense advantage.

Military sources here said the German garrison at Trondheim is not strong enough to resist the British and is being reinforced from the south.

Despite their possession of Norwegian forts with big guns sweeping all water approaches, these sources declared, the Germans in Trondheim are vulnerable to attack from the sea.

One strategic value to Trondheim is its airport which, although not so large as that at Stavanger, would help air operations both in northern and southern Norway. It also is linked by railroad to Bergen, Oslo and Swedish ports on the Gulf of Bothnia.

A special recruiting office was opened here today to help the Norwegian Legation handle the flood of volunteers for Norway's defense.

27 Vessels Detained

The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced that six Swedish, fourteen Norwegian and seven Danish ships had been detained by the contraband control "in view of the situation in Norway and Denmark."

The Admiralty disclosed that mines had been strewn in the important Clyde-river shipbuilding region, presumably as a defense against German submarines, and that safe passage would only be allowed vessels which sailed before notice of the mine field was issued.

The immediate German objective appears to be the mopping up and pacification of southern Norway, below the railway front German forces have taken across the middle of the country.

Would Control Industries

This mop-up would facilitate a German attempt to keep allied expeditionary forces backed up in the bleak, mountainous region to the north, leaving the Germans in control of most of Norwegian industries which are centered in the south.

The Allied High Command maintained the strictest secrecy on operations of British and French troops reported landed in Norway, but the Norwegian command has said they made contact with Norwegian forces

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and with them were in control of Narvik, far northern ore port, which was the outpost of German occupation.

Aid Need Stressed

Erik Andreas Colban, Norwegian Minister to London, who talked with Prime Minister Chamberlain yesterday, was believed to have stressed the importance of immediate Allied help to Norwegians in southern Norway before Germany could solidify her hold on that region.

Norwegian quarters in London argued that this was the most important task for the Allies and that their ultimate objective must be recapture of Oslo, the Norwegian capital, which is now occupied by German troops, because the city is the heart of Norwegian industry.

Press Is Dubious

The British press, however, advised that immediate and spectacular results from the Allied expeditionary force should not be expected, and expressed the view that considerable time would be needed for organization of forces to deal an effective blow to the invaders.

Severe fighting for control of the air over Norway was expected by military observers to precede any large scale clashes between Allied and German land forces.

Until the Allies can capture an air base, the German forces hold the advantage they won with the lightning invasion of southern Norway April 9 when Stavanger and other airport cities were taken over.

Sir Victor Warrender, parliamentary secretary for the Admiralty, told Commons that it was a "common dodge" of the Germans to spread abroad wholly or partially false reports, of which official denials might supply valuable information.

He said for that reason the Admiralty has declined to issue official denials of German claims.

(The Admiralty has not commented on German reports of yesterday and today that a cruiser and destroyer had been sunk off Norway and that a battleship and transport were hit squarely by bombs of the heaviest caliber.)

Diplomatic quarters said Chamberlain was likely to give an interim report to the House of Commons tomorrow on the Scandinavian situation—although he declined to do so yesterday—and a full statement next week.

ALLIES COMBAT NAZI PRESSURE

Continue Drive to Counter German Balkan Move.

WATCH NEW MISSION IN ROME

Diplomacy Bent on Improving Relations With Italy.

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—Although immediate attention was centered on Scandinavia, Great Britain and France have showed no letup in their economic and diplomatic drive to counter German pressure in the Balkans.

Nazi Mission in Rome.

The report that a German military mission had arrived in Rome heightened the interest of diplomatic circles in what Premier Mussolini's attitude might be if Germany moved toward the Rumanian oil fields and Soviet Russia made a grab at Rumanian Bessarabia.

Germany and Rumania are involved in a new quarrel over trade, a German trade delegation to Bucharest having protested the Rumanian decision forbidding all exports of wheat and temporarily prohibiting exports of oil. Moreover, Rumania has ordered her Black Sea and Danube ports under naval rule.

Germans Inspect Plants.

The German military mission has been inspecting airplane and other manufacturing plants in northern Italy. German sources at Rome, where the delegates arrived yesterday, said they had been "noting the production capacity" and exchanging information with Italians. These sources, however, insisted that the visit had no "special significance."

Although some sections of the British press showed annoyance with Italy, allied diplomacy appeared bent on improvement of relations with that country.

Italian Ambassador Giuseppe Bastianini will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be attended tomorrow by 100 members of Parliament.

The dinner was arranged by a British-Italian committee, created after the Italian-Ethiopian war, to improve relations with Italy.

LOSS OF FLOTILLA BY REICH ADMITTED

A Wounded German Officer Flown to Berlin From Narvik Tells of Battles

SAYS MUNITIONS GAVE OU

He Declares Sailors Continue Fighting Ashore—Belittles Attacks by British

BERLIN, April 17 (AP)—Germa destroyer crews defending the No wegian port of Narvik, having sh all their munitions in two battl with British ships at that far-nort ore shipping town, were continuin the fight on land, a German nav ofifcer who was wounded in th first engagement declared today.

The officer, Commander Heinric Gerlach, 33, told his story shortl before he was decorated with th Iron Cross First Class by Grand Ac mral Erich Raeder, head of th German Navy.

Commander Gerlach was flown t Berlin from Narvik for hospitaliza tion for injuries suffered when British shell scored a direct hit on his ship in the first battle of Narvik April 10. He was still in Narvik when Commodore Fritz Bonte, chief of the German destroyer flotilla at Narvik, was killed by another direct hit in the second battle April 13.

Narvik Held When He Left

"Narvik City, harbor and the entire hinterland up to the Swedish border were still in our hands when we left Narvik by airplane," he said. [Commander Gerlach did not say when he left Narvik.] Up there, however, the crews of our destroyers stand ready to defend the soil. After having shot all their munitions at sea they will now, after Commodore Bonte's heroic death, continue to fight on land in the same spirit and determination."

[This statement would bear out the British report that seven German destroyers were shattered and sunk in the second Narvik battle, April 13, and the Berlin High Command's report that the survivors joined German forces on shore.]

Commander Gerlach said the German force reached Narvik "only a very brief period ahead of the English" and "our troops were landed with the greatest speed."

[The Germans landed at Narvik on April 9.]

He added that the Germans, on entering Narvik, tried not to destroy anything, but that when two Norwegian armored coastal ships opposed them there was nothing to do except finish them. Their crews died heroes' deaths, Commander Gerlach said.

"They did their duty and attempted to carry out their government's order to defend the port," he said simply. "We honor them for it and consider their attitude worthy of the best traditions of the navy. In their honor we half-staffed the swastika flag which we had raised over the city on occupying it."

Comdr. Gerlach said he was standing on the bridge of his ship when the British destroyers began shooting "into the city."

"Suddenly there was an explosion in my immediate vicinity," he went on. "Our ship had been hit. Heavy pieces of iron hurled into the air struck me. . . . The first attack by the English had been repulsed."

In the major attack of last Saturday, he said, German destroyers warded off the "tremendously superior" enemy until the "last grenade and last torpedo had been fired. . . . The Englishmen couldn't carry out their command to enter the inner fjord. They neither reached the harbor nor has a single Englishmen reached land.

[In this second battle, the British reported the destruction of seven German destroyers and asserted their own damages were only slight. The Germans reported they had disabled the British destroyer Cossack.]

The naval forces were about equal in the first battle, the commander said, with the British having one cruiser and five destroyers to Germany's ten destroyers. The British force was superior in the second battle, he added, with a battleship of the Warspite class, eight destroyers and one or two cruisers.

[The British report of that battle said the attack was headed by the battleship Warspite.]

The wounded officer said that almost no effort was made by the British to support their naval action by the air force. He said that such desultory air assistance as was given must have been rendered by French airmen "without experience."

Berlin Reports One Cruiser Sunk and Two More Struck, Along With Transport and Battleship Off Norway.

BERLIN, April 17 (A. P.).—German air fighters were reported officially today to have sunk a British cruiser, to have damaged two others so badly that they probably cannot reach home, and to have hit a British battleship in a rain of bombs "of the heaviest caliber" off the coast of Norway.

Official sources said the battle between Germany's aerial strength and Great Britain's sea power occurred today at noon (5 A. M., New York time).

Today's losses were in addition to other blows to the British fleet which today's communique said were inflicted yesterday.

A German submarine, it said, sank a destroyer of the Tribal class northeast of the Shetland Islands.

Earlier Claims Repeated.

German fighting planes, despite adverse weather, also scored direct hits on a large British transport with bombs "of the heaviest caliber."

The communique also repeated announcements by DNB, the official German news agency, yesterday that a British submarine and a British cruiser "were sunk by heavy bombs 150 kilometers (ninety-three miles) northwest of Mold fjord."

The cruiser sunk in today's encounter went down immediately, the Germans said, when a Nazi bomber scored a bull's-eye.

The other two, they said, were hit by three heavy bombs and appeared so greatly damaged that it was doubted whether they could reach a British port.

Both the report of today's action and the high command communique covering yesterday's stressed that the German flyers were dropping the heaviest bombs they possess.

DNB reports dealing with attacks on a British battleship and transport said that full details have not yet been learned.

Text of German Communique.

The DNB reports followed a German High Command communique which read:

"General conditions in Norway: Further consolidation was strengthened by re-enforcements of German troops and the taking over of important railway connections.

"In the Narvik region German troops occupied the ore railway up to the Swedish border. Resisting Norwegian detachments were dispersed after a short fight with bloody losses for the opponent. A number were captured and the rest fled across the Swedish border.

Admit British Landing.

"The enemy landed troops near Harstad on Hinnooey Island, sixty kilometers (about thirty-seven miles) north of Narvik. There were no similar attempts in the nearer neighborhood of Narwik.

"A German fighting unit took Kongsvinger early in the afternoon of April 16 and continues its advance northward.

"German armored units successfully participated in a fight north of Honfoss.

"The navy protected personnel and material re-enforcements to Norwegian ports. In the course of expansion on schedule of the coastal defense, shore fortifications in Oslo Fjord were fully prepared for battle.

"In the course of the defense of Narvik the commander of destroyers, Capt. Commodore Bonte, fell in a heroic fight against superior British forces.

"Roughly two-thirds of the crews of damaged or otherwise incapacitated destroyers which had fired their ammunition to the last shot have been incorporated as re-enforcements into the army units defending Narvik and the region to the north of Narvik.

"In the region of Trondheim German troops advanced as far as the Swedish border and occupied the railway at Meraaker.

More Raids on Stavanger.

"The day passed quietly in the Bergen sector. During the night of April 15 and 16 the British air force again made a raid on Stavanger which failed to cause military damage.

"Two additional Norwegian batteries surrendered to German troops in the Kristiansand region.

"Expansion of the territory occupied in the Oslo region is progressing further. Railway connection of Oslo, Fredrikstad, Halden, Kornsjo and the Swedish border was re-established.

"A German submarine sank a destroyer of the Tribal class northeast of the Shetland Islands.

"Several Norwegian torpedo boats were put into the Navy's service.

"The Air Force, continuing reconnaissance April 16 over central and northern North Sea as well as along the Norwegian west coast, obtained valuable results.

"German fighting planes despite bad weather attacked units of the British navy. A large transport ship was hit squarely by the heaviest caliber air bombs.

"As previously reported, one enemy U-boat and one enemy cruiser were sunk by heavy bomb hits 150 kilometers (93 miles) northwest of Mold Fjord.

"In the course of air patrol along the Norwegian southwest coast German pursuit planes shot down on April 15 one Lockheed-Hudson plane and one Sunderland flying boat. One German plane failed to return from a flight against the enemy."

Planes Reconnoiter

The battleship was said to have been attacked on the Norwegian southwest coast and the transport on the central coast. The high command said German warplanes reconnoitered yesterday over the central and northern North Sea as well as along the west coast of Norway.

The communique listed these achievements for the German expeditionary forces:

1. The sinking of a British destroyer of the "tribal" class by a submarine northeast of the Shetland Islands.

2. A large transport ship "hit squarely by the heaviest caliber air bombs."

3. Norwegian forces in the north routed by Germans taking control of the ore-carrying railroad from Narvik east to the Swedish border. Authorized sources insisted Narvik still was in German hands despite a heavy British bombardment reported by the high command.

4. The German navy covered the transport of personnel and "material reinforcements" to Norwegian ports.

5. Forces ashore broadened the occupied area, developed coastal defenses and "fully prepared" fortifications for defense of Oslo.

Acknowledges Landings

The British destroyer reported sunk is of the same class as the Cossack,

which, Germans said, was set afire and left stranded in a battle at Narvik Saturday. Britain had sixteen of this class.

The high command acknowledged that the British had landed troops near Harstad, on Hinnooey island, about thirty-five miles north of Narvik. (Stockholm had reported such a landing yesterday.)

The German expeditionary forces, said the high command, have a firm grip on all important railway lines in Norway, including the ore line from Narvik to the Swedish border.

The Germans said the Norwegian defenders of the line suffered heavy losses. Many were said to have been taken prisoner while others fled to Sweden.

Cites Relief Drive "Unity"

BERLIN, April 17 (AP).—Dr. Goebbels in his speech tonight described the German winter relief campaign as the best expression of the unshakeable unity which, he said, Germany had found under Nazism.

In seven years of Nazi rule, he said, the German people had contributed 3,000,000,000 marks ($1,200,000,000) for charity.

"What democratic power can show even remotely a similar record?" he asked.

He described charity subscriptions as a referendum which should "show Chamberlain the hopelessness of separating the German people from Hitler" and said, "Hitlerism and the German people have become one."

He reported 62,000,000 marks ($240,800,000) raised during the last winter, as compared with 566,000,000 ($226,400,000) the winter before.

Chides British Charity

Comparing the English contributions to charity, Goebbels said that at the rate the British gave to some funds they would have to collect for twenty-three years to match the German record.

War mothers and children are the chief beneficiaries of the German fund.

Goebbels announced that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had ordered collections between now and September for the German Red Cross. He said that it required 7,450 marks ($2,980) to educate and equip one Red Cross nurse, and that at least 10,000 were being added to the service. "It is the job of the German people to raise the money," he declared.

Hitler had refused to permit deduction of contributions from salaries, Goebbels asserted, adding that they must be completely voluntary.

BERLIN, APRIL 17-(AP)-ALL GERMANS REALIZE THAT THIS IS A WAR FOR EXISTENCE, PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS SAID IN AN ADDRESS TONIGHT AT A NAZI RALLY IN BERLIN'S BIG SPORTSPALAST.

GOEBBELS BEGAN SPEAKING AT 8:15 P.M. (1:15 P.M., E.S.T.) TO REPORT THE RESULTS OF THE GERMAN WINTER HELP CAMPAIGN AND RED CROSS COLLECTIONS.

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THE ALLIES NOW ADMIT IT IS A FIGHT TO SMASH GERMANY, HE DECLARED, AND "THEY NO LONGER SAY THEY MERELY DESIRE TO CRUSH HITLERISM."

"THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PLUTOCRACIES FOR CENTURIES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONTROL EUROPE BECAUSE OF INTERNAL DISSENSIONS IN GERMANY," GOEBBELS SAID.

"BUT NOW IT IS VOLKSKRIEG (WAR BY THE WHOLE PEOPLE) AND EVERY GERMAN KNOWS THAT EVERYTHING HANGS IN THE BALANCE."

AR152PES

GOEBBELS DECLARED THAT BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN HOPES FOR A GERMAN INTERNAL REVOLT. BUT, HE SAID:

"WE FACE THIS WAR AS A UNITED PEOPLE. WE KNOW THAT UNITY IS THE FIRST NECESSITY TO ATTAIN THE VICTORY WHICH WE WILL WIN."

BRITAIN AND FRANCE, HE SAID, CANNOT TOLERATE "A NEW, VITAL STATE WITH A SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS" IN THE HEART OF EUROPE AND THAT IS WHY THEY ARE FIGHTING.

WAR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN ARE THE CHIEF BENEFICIARIES OF THE GERMAN FUND.

"THE YOUNGEST AND MOST VIRILE PEOPLE IS THE PEOPLE WITH THE MOST BIRTHS," HE OBSERVED.

AR225PES

HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE WAR DEMANDS ENDLESS SACRIFICE BUT THAT THE NAZIS, CONTRARY TO THE WORLD WAR GERMAN GOVERNMENT, "WHICH PAID HIGH PRICES TO JEWISH METAL COLLECTORS," WOULD SEE TO IT THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLES' WILLINGNESS TO SACRIFICE WILL NOT BE ABUSED.

THE DEATH PENALTY WILL BE INFLICTED ON ANYONE PROFITING FROM THE WARTIME COLLECTIONS, GOEBBELS WARNED.

HE SPOKE FOR AN HOUR AND 10 MINUTES, ENDING WITH A LOUDLY APPLAUDED REITERATION THAT HITLER AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE AS ONE.

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30.24-1733

Balkans Round Up Germans

But Group of Rumanian Leaders Agrees to Lease Vital Timber Lands to Nazis.

BUDAPEST, April 17 (A. P.).—Southeastern Europe's little nations, fearing that the German war machine may soon turn in their direction, took stern measures today to eliminate Nazi sympathizers within their borders.

In Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, police launched nationwide investigations of resident German groups and individuals.

In Hungary, Premier Count Pal Teleki, backed by regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy, prepared for an even stiffer battle with Nazi sympathizers within the Premier's own party. The Hungarian Nazis seek to restore former Premier Bela Imredy to power for outright cooperation with Germany.

Governmental action to stamp out "fifth column" activity (boring from within a country by foreign political interests) was accompanied by intensified military preparedness in Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav Border Tightened.

Yugoslavia re-enforced her frontier guards while Rumania moved to put her Danube and Black Sea ports under direct naval authority. The Rumanian Government also gave the army the right to commandeer railway cars without previous notice.

Alarm at the activities of a Norwegian "fifth column," which was reported to have facilitated the German landings, has been one of the factors prompting the southeastern nations to clean up their own territories.

Turkish authorities announced in Ankara that a large number of "undesirable foreigners" would be expelled from the country.

An Ankara dispatch said many Germans who re ently had arrived in Turkey as merchants, artists and industrial specialists were now under police investigation and would be forced to leave.

Many Germans in Region.

The Turkish Government recently expelled many German "tourists" suspected of espionage.

There are a half million Germans in Yugoslavia, an equal number in Hungary and more than 700,000 in Rumania. They have been organized into Nazi societies by leaders from the Reich.

Balkan authorities have frequently expresed the fear that they would form the nuclei of "fifth columns" which would strike from within if German armies approached.

Informed Bucharest quarters said that 30,000 Germans classified by their passports as agricultural and industrial experts, tourists and salesmen had entered Rumania in the last few weeks.

In Bulgaria today police warned all foreigners against leaving the capital, Sofia, without special permission.

Roundup in Belgrade.

BELGRADE, April 17 (A. P.).—The Yugoslav Government began today to clear the country of hundreds of German "visitors" suspected of spreading propaganda and spying for the German secret police.

The cleanup was begun in Belgrade, the capital, where thousands of leaflets telling Yugoslavs not to resist Germany had been scattered by Nazi sympathizers from automobiles.

These leaflets, distributed last Thursday, just two days after the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, said: "Do not resist Germany if you value your freedom."

Officials said that public opinion urgently demands stern measures to protect the national security as a result of the invasion of Scandinavia.

Twenty Germans arrested immediately after the leaflet barrage were expelled from Yugoslavia, and an order was issued today that all foreigners still in Belgrade must leave within ten days, unless they prove that their presence is a "benefit to the Yugoslav Government."

A house-to-house search was decided upon by the police of the cities of Zagreb, Ljubljana and towns even closer to the German borders.

Scores of German "strangers" in the key Danube town of Novisad were put under a close surveillance.

The Yugoslav Government announced tonight that an understanding had been reached with Soviet Russia to resume economic relations preparatory to the conclusion of a commercial treaty. The announcement marked the first step toward restoration of normal political relations between the two countries which were terminated in 1917 at the outbreak of the Russian revolution.

Belgrade quarters said former Finance Minister Milorad Gorgevic would lead a delegation which would leave shortly for Moscow to sign the proposed treaty.

Foreigners will be required to leave their passports with police in localities where they are permitted to stay. Special permission must be obtained if they wish to visit other parts of the country.

The Scandinavian crisis brought into the open the Government's far-flung campaign against German espionage, which in recent weeks has allegedly expelled fifty Nazi military experts engaged in "prospecting for oil" in the vicinity of strategic points.

Growing Rumanian Tension.

BUCHAREST, April 17 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Senate provisionally accepted today a Government bill to give Germany a thirty-year lease on almost 100,000 acres of timber—despite testimony of army officers that the lease would jeopardize national defense.

Ionescu Sisesti, Minister of Agriculture, defended the bill on grounds that it was part of an economic understanding with Germany which greatly benefited Rumania.

Military experts said the vast forest reserves in central Rumania constituted a natural defense line.

High-ranking officers declared that enactment of the bill would be a great strategical error, allowing Germany to send a large corps of experts and workmen into forests located at "the most vulnerable spot in the country," on the old Rumanian-German border.

Sisesti said the Germans should be allowed to build a railroad and establish factories there to carry out lumber operations.

The Agricultural Minister said the Germans had agreed to replant cut-over land and to train Rumanians in forest culture.

Germany previously had protested Bucharest's embargo on wheat exports and temporary stoppage of oil shipments and, it was acknowledged in official quarters, Rumania is in an extremely difficult position.

A Paradox in Action.

The action which Rumania took Monday to fortify herself by storing for her own use such vital commodities as wheat and oil paradoxically was seen as having the contrary effect of further straining relations with Germany.

Dr. Karl Clodius, head of the German trade delegation which has been negotiating here for weeks, was said to have complained that the Rumanian Government's new restrictive measures violated German-Rumanian trade agreements which the Nazis insist promised them an uninterrupted flow of Rumanian wheat and oil.

Foreign observers saw the curb on wheat and oil as a severe blow to Germany's war economy. Rumania, in some years, has exported to Germany more than one million metric tons of wheat a year, which is about two-thirds of Germany's normal import requirements. (A metric ton equals 1,102 short tons, or 36.71 bushels of wheat.)

Rumania's wheat production in 1938 was 4,922,000 metric tons. Of this, Germany took 500,000 tons. Yugoslavia in that year exported 160,000 tons to Germany and Bulgaria exported another 100,000 tons.

Other Defense Measures.

Rumania, in addition, has taken other measures for defense. Her Black Sea and Danube ports were ready to go under navy rule today as an important step in an intensive program to prepare the nation for the possibility of war. Gen. Paul Teodorescu, Minister of Navy and Air, laid before Parliament a bill giving the Government immediate power to take "extraordinary military measures" in all ports and territorial waters.

Units of the Russian Navy were reported gathered in unusual number at Odessa, Soviet Black Sea port. (The German radio was reported to have broadcast a Moscow report today that the Russian Black Sea fleet had started maneuvers.)

"Strategic" factories working for national defense were ordered to build up immediately a fifteen-day emergency supply of gasoline and fuel oil which may not be touched unless there is general mobilization.

The new ban on oil exports, which is temporary until huge new reserves are assured Rumania's defense forces and railways, was viewed by foreign oil experts as certain to slow down Germany's deliveries, which already are far behind schedule because of the disruption of transport by winter weather.

The restrictive measures were decided upon by the Cabinet economic council on Monday, less than twenty-four hours after the Government had lifted a three-day prohibition on the loading of freight cars and barges for Germany.

Nazis Voice Suspicions.

German quarters persisted in a belief that Rumania had used the loading ban to force Germany to drop economic demands, including one for a decrease in the value of the Rumanian lei in terms of the German mark, which would permit Germany to buy more Rumanian goods with a given amount of German money, and another, for a reduction of recently raised Rumanian freight rates.

Germany dropped these demands Sunday. Now, German quarters point out, Rumania, after getting Germany to drop the demands, has announced still further measures hampering the Reich.

Rumania also had promised, according to German sources, to exempt "temporarily" raw materials from the embargo list.

Rumanians explained that their prospective wheat crop would leave scarcely enough for the nation's own needs, let alone exports for Germany. The German reply to this is that the prospective failure is due largely to Rumania's refusal to heed Berlin's advice to demobilize 1,600,000 men under arms so that all fields could be planted.

Foreign diplomats prophesy now that Germany will seek further means of pressure to make the Government send farmer-soldiers back home.

5 POWERS MASSING OFF DARDANELLES

Balkan Neutrals Nervous as Fleets Gather.

BUCHAREST, April 17 (A. P.).—Warships of five Powers maneuvered under secret orders within striking distance of the Dardanelles tonight, as the small neutral nations of southeastern Europe reenforced their defenses.

The Turks hold the straits, focal point of the naval activity spreading through the Aegean and Black seas. The neutrals fear this activity may foreshadow the spread of the war.

Allied naval units off the Greek coast were reported to have taken "counter measures" after the Italian fleet assembled in the Aegean for what Italy has called "customary spring maneuvers." The nature of the counter measures was not disclosed.

Led by the battle cruiser Yavuz, a part of the Turkish fleet took up positions in the Sea of Marmora near Gallipoli. Neutral shipping men reported that the Russian Navy already had laid hundreds of mines and was busy laying more in the Black Sea, off Odessa and Batum.

Newspapers in Balkan countries headlined dispatches asserting "Italy's hour for decision is near." Germans in Bucharest openly said that Italy is prepared to enter the war on the side of Germany.

Informed sources said that Rumanian staff officers had established contact at Ankara with Turkish strategists. Additional Rumanian regiments entrained for Bessarabia today, and diplomatists said that Premier Molotov of Russia had asked the Rumanian Minister in Moscow about his Government's attitude toward Russia's "right" to regain this province, which went to Rumania in the post-world war settlement.

It was understood that Russia was pushing the transfer of veteran troops from the former Finnish front to the Bessarabian frontier. Many Rumanians expressed fear that the allies' preoccupation with Norway might encourage Russia to risk a quick aggressive adventure in Southeastern Europe.

However, reliable reports reaching here tonight said that Rumania and Russia had reached a tentative agreement to retire their armies ten kilometers (about six miles) from their common frontier.

ADDITIONAL RUMANIAN REGIMENTS ENTRAINED FOR BESSARABIA TODAY, AND DIPLOMATISTS SAID VIACHESLAV MOLOTOV, RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSAR, HAS ASKED THE RUMANIAN MINISTER IN MOSCOW, NICOLAI DAVIDESCU, ABOUT HIS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA'S "RIGHT" TO REGAIN THIS PROVINCE, WHICH WENT TO RUMANIA IN THE POST-WORLD WAR SETTLEMENT.

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INFORMED QUARTERS UNDERSTOOD THAT RUSSIA WAS PUSHING THE TRANSFER OF VETERAN TROOPS FROM THE FORMER FINNISH FRONT TO THE BESSARABIAN FRONTIER.

MANY RUMANIANS EXPRESSED THE FEAR THAT THE ALLIES' PREOCCUPATION WITH NORWAY MAY ENCOURAGE RUSSIA TO RISK A QUICK AGGRESSIVE ADVENTURE IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

OTHERS, HOWEVER, BELIEVED BRITISH ENVOYS RETURNING TO THEIR BALKAN POSTS AFTER CONFERENCES IN LONDON WILL BRING NEW ASSURANCES OF FULL ALLIED SUPPORT AGAINST ATTACK FROM ANY QUARTER. THE ALLIES ALREADY HAVE GIVEN FORMAL PLEDGES TO RUMANIA OF HELP IN THE EVENT OF AGGRESSION.

KING CAROL TOOK A FURTHER STEP TOWARD UNITING THE COUNTRY UNDER HIS CONTROL BY NAMING ION MIHALACHE, FORMER LEADER OF THE DISSOLVED NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COUNCIL.

THIS IS THE KING'S FIRST MAJOR EFFORT TO CONCILIATE THIS FACTION WHICH HAS SEVERAL MILLION FOLLOWERS, PRINCIPALLY IN THE STRATEGICALLY-LOCATED TRANSYLVANIA REGION WHICH HUNGARY CLAIMS.

BUCHAREST WAS PUZZLED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ION MORUSOV, CHIEF OF THE ARMY'S COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AND CHIEF OF THE SECRET POLICE, HAS SUFFERED AN UNEXPLAINED GUNSHOT WOUND IN THE STOMACH. MORUSOV, WHO WAS OPERATED ON BY DR.N.NORTOLOMEI, MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH, HAS BEEN UNCONSCIOUS SINCE HE WAS INJURED.

RUMANIA HAS PUT HER NAVY IN FULL CONTROL OF BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS, REPLYING TO A NAZI THREAT TO SEND GERMAN GUNBOATS DOWN THE RIVER TO PROTECT GERMAN TRAFFIC.

RUMANIAN NAVAL GUARDS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO KEEP A CLOSE WATCH ON THE CREWS OF ALL CRAFT USING THE RIVER, AND TO FORBID TRANSIT TO ANY VESSEL OF A TYPE WHICH MIGHT BE TRANSFORMED INTO A GUNBOAT.

RUMANIAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT WAR INDUSTRIES WILL BE MOVED FROM VULNERABLE BORDER AREAS TO THE INTERIOR WHERE THERE IS LESS DANGER FROM AIR ATTACKS.

POLICE MEASURES TO BREAK UP A SUSPECTED NETWORK OF GERMAN UNDERCOVER AGENTS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WERE UNDERWAY IN RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES ESTIMATED THAT ONE THIRD OF TVF 50,000 FOREIGNERS IN THE COUNTRY WILL BE EXPELLED, INCLUDING MORE THAN 1,000 EMPLOYEES OF GERMAN TRAVEL BUREAUS AND INDUSTRIAL AGENCIES.

ACCUSATIONS WERE OPENLY AIRED IN BELGRADE THAT THE GERMAN "VISITORS" ARE SPREADING PROPAGANDA AND SPYING OUT MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

AIR RAID DRILLS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN THE MAJOR YUGOSLAV TOWNS ALONG THE COAST OF THE ADRIATIC FACING ITALY AND NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER. THESE CENTERS HAVE FORMED NEW VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES AND ARE STORING EMERGENCY MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND POISON GAS DECONTAMINATING APPARATUS.

HOWEVER, YUGOSLAVIA REPAIRED HER RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA, SUBNORMAL SINCE 1917. THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED AN UNDERSTANDING HAD BEEN REACHED WITH MOSCOW FOR A RESUMPTION OF TRADE RELATIONS, PREPARATORY TO CONCLUSION OF A COMMERCIAL TREATY.

THE RUMANIAN SENATE PROVISIONALLY ACCEPTED A GOVERNMENT BILL TO GIVE GERMANY A 30-YEAR LEASE ON ALMOST 100,000 ACRES OF TIMBER LANDS IN CENTRAL RUMANIA, DESPITE TESTIMONY OF ARMY EXPERTS THAT

30.24-1735

THE VAST FOREST RESERVES CONSTITUTED A NATURAL DEFENSE LINE AND THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD JEOPARDIZE NATIONAL SECURITY.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE IONESCU SISESTI DEFENDED THE BILL, CONTENDING THAT IT WAS PART OF AN ECONOMIC UNDERSTANDING WITH GERMANY WHICH WOULD BRING GREAT BENEFITS TO RUMANIA.

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DANES DEMOBILIZED

Radio Says That Their Army Duty Is Ending.

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—A Danish War Office communique, read over the German-controlled Copenhagen radio tonight, announced the immediate demobilization of the Danish Army.

It said that only small contingents of troops would remain on duty as guards and security patrols, but that training of officers would be continued.

The same radio announced that the Danish training ship Danmark would remain for the time being in the North American port where it now is berthed..

The Danmark has been at Jacksonville, Fla., for several days.

British Labor Party Ousts College Leftists

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—The Labor Party today extended its purge of elements opposed to the war by ousting the University Labor Federation, a leftist group which draws its strength from university faculties.

BARS ADVISORY BOARD

Chamberlain Rejects Plan to Direct War.

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain rejected a suggestion in the House of Commons today for a non-political war advisory committee.

"I see no necessity for the establishment of a further body additional to those already established for the survey of economic and commercial problems thrown up by the war," he said.

To a question as to whether an absence of departmental foresight "has clogged war preparation and commercial effort," Mr. Chamberlain said: "I do not accept the reflection."

British Defeat Nazi Thrust.

PARIS, April 17 (A. P.).—Two companies of German infantry suffered a "severe" defeat when they attacked a sector of the western front held by the British, military sources declared today in comment on last night's communique reporting the engagement.

They said that despite heavy artillery support the attackers were unable to penetrate the British line. The Germans, estimated at about 600 men, withdrew after violent fighting, it was said, leaving a number of dead.

As the range of the preparatory barrage was raised the Germans drove forward and the British countered with heavy machine gun, rifle and artillery fire.

The Germans retreated in confusion, military informants said.

Other sectors were calm yesterday, and today brought general inactivity, the regular morning communique saying merely, "nothing to report."

Scouting flights, however, continued and French artillerymen were said to have broken up groups of German re-enforcing fortifications in the Saar region.

Finnish Steamship Is Feared to Be Lost

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Stockholm tonight to Reuters, a British news agency, said that the 2,300-ton Finnish steamship Signe was feared lost with her crew of nineteen. She has not been reported since leaving for England on March 29.

BRITISH LAY MINES IN THE CEYDE AREA

Admiralty Acts to Protect Shipbuilding Districts.

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that the west coast of Britain in the River Clyde area had been mined.

"All vessels wishing to enter the Clyde must obtain instructions for safe passage from British naval or consular authorities at home or abroad befo. sailing," it announced.

The mine field, protecting the important Clydeside shipbuilding region, covers an area between the lines joining Dunningham Point to Craigani and Rhuad Point and to Bennand Head.

Patrols are being established south of the mine field as a temporary precaution.

ATROCITIES IN POLAND ARE LAID TO GERMANS

Allies State Reich Is Bent on Destroying Population

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—A joint declaration by the British, French and Polish Governments asserted tonight that reports from Poland show that Germany is "bent on destroying lives, property and the cultural and religious existence of the defenseless Polish population."

The declaration said that:

"Wholesale executions, deportations in circumstances of most ruthless barbarity of the Polish population . . . settlement of German population in Polish territory . . . transfer of property belonging to the Poles to these Germans . . . confiscation of State and private propetry, deportation and forced labor in Germany of young Polish men and women, edstruction and pillage of historical and artistic monuments, closing of churches and persecution of religion clearly reveal a policy deliberately aiming at destruction of the Polish nation. . . .

"This conduct is in flagrant violation of the laws of war, and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom [Britain], the French Government and Polish Government desire to make formal and public protest to the conscience of the world against the action of the German Government and of its agents.

"They reaffirm the responsibility of Germany for these crimes and their determination to right the wrongs thus inflicted on the Polish people."

Swiss Under High Tension

Military Safeguards Tightened With New Nazi Troops Reported at Frontier.

BERNE, April 17 (A. P.).—The Swiss High Command today increased precautionary military measures throughout the country. Armed sentries were placed in public telegraph offices in Berne and other cities and soldiers posted at both ends of rail and road bridges, as was the case last September at the outbreak of the European war.

Officials said the new steps were designed to bring the country back to the strong footing of September, when the country was fully mobilized and prepared for "any eventuality."

Reports from the frontier zone indicated that large forces of German troops which were concentrated in the German provinces of Baden and Wurttemburg earlier this spring had been put back on this southern German region north of Switzereland's frontier. They had been withdrawn when Germany moved in on Denmark and Norway.

Reports reached Basel that fifteen German divisions had returned to this region.

Basle police arrested a man they caught dropping in a post office box several mail bags full of German propaganda addressed to Basle citizens. They released him, however, when he proved himself to be an employee of the German Consulate in Basle.

The man, whose name was not disclosed, said he was mailing the propaganda on orders of the Consulate and that he therefore enjoyed diplomatic immunity.

Basle police referred the matter to the political department in Berne, where steps are being taken to guard against a repetition of such propaganda distribution.

Dutch Leaves Restored.

THE HAGUE, April 17 (A. P.).—Extraordinary military leaves were restored in the Netherlands today, permitting men to be absent from active duty to visit sick relatives and take student examinations.

Periodic leaves of absence, which were canceled April 9 after the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, will still be withheld.

Franz Sturm, German engineer convicted of espionage, was sentenced to five years imprisonment today after a prolonged secret hearing of the case, involving the stealing of information about the movements of Netherlands ships and their cargoes.

Sturm's alleged Dutch accomplices, Ministry of Economic Affairs officials, had previously been sentenced to thirty-two, twenty-four and eighteen-month prison terms.

French Communique.

PARIS, April 17 (A. P.).—The French evening communique said tonight:

"During the end of last night there was activity of contact units in the region west of the Vosges."

The German Version.

BERLIN, April 17 (A. P.).—The official German military communique gave this report today on the western front fighting:

"On the west front southwest of Merzig German shock troops blew up enemy dugouts and dispersed a British crew of over fifty strong and brought home as booty prisoners, arms and munitions."

French Senate Gets Secret War Reports

PARIS, April 17 (A. P.).—The Senate opened a second day of secret sessions on national defense committee reports today with Premier Reynaud, Foreign Minister Daladier and other members of the Cabinet representing the Government.

ITALIAN PRESS SHIFTS

Treatment of War News Is More Pro-Nazi.

ROME, April 17 (A. P.).—The Italian press adopted tonight a 100 per cent pro-German policy throughout its news columns, as well as in editorials, accepting Berlin's version of what is taking place in the war as against the British and French reports.

Aside from the Italian press treatment of the news, however, there has been nothing recently to indicate any worsening of British and Italian relations.

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—Ronald C. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, declared tonight he believed that Italy wanted to be treated as a neutral, but warned her she must behave so.

"We have no quarrel with Italy," he said. "But we are plain-dealing and plain-speaking people and we should like to know where we stand with Italy."

Senders Can Get Back Norway-Denmark Mail

Letters Posted From March 26 to April 10 Returnable

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—Letters despatched to Denmark and Norway between March 26 and April 10 can be withdrawn from the mails, the Post Office Department announced today. This action, the department added, was being taken because of "numerous requests."

Letters mailed since April 10 are not eligible for withdrawal. An official said it was "presumed" that those who had sent letters since then were aware of the German invasion and would have no desire to get them back. To withdraw a letter the sender must apply to his local postoffice in time for the application to reach New York by April 26.

All parcel-post packages for Denmark are being returned to the senders, but parcel post to Norway has not been suspended because Norway is not regarded as "definitely occupied" by Germany.

British Royal Guard Gets Orders in French

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—For the first time since Norman days orders were given in French today as Canadians replaced Welsh guards at London's Royal Palaces in colorful ceremonies witnessed by the King and Queen.

A detachment from the [illegible]-ty-second Regiment, composed of French-Canadians from Quebec took over guard duties at Buckingham and St. James and after four days will be replaced by the Toronto Scots.

SHUTS DANISH OFFICE

Gulf Oil Subsidiary Quits Drilling Operations.

BERLIN, April 17 (A. P.).—A Copenhagen dispatch to DNB, the official German news agency, said today that the Danish-American prospecting company, a subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania, which had Danish Government permission to prospect in Denmark for natural resources had stopped drilling.

The dispatch said it had reported from Viborg, in North Central Denmark, that the company's main office there had been closed and that employees who are United States citizens were preparing to return home.

PITTSBURGH, April 17 (A. P.).—The Gulf Oil Corporation said today it had received "no official confirmation" of a Berlin reports that its subsidiary, the Danish-American Prospecting Company had suspended drilling operations in Denmark.

A spokesman added, however, that there appeared little reason to doubt the reports.

London Rationing Textile Supplies

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—The British Government announces that supplies to the home market of cotton, rayon and other textiles are being rationed to provide more goods for export.

The order restricts retailers' supplies of cotton and rayon goods to 75 per cent of their pre-war needs and supplies of linen goods to 25 per cent.

How Kongsberg Gave Up

Useless to Fight, Said Norse Officer

KONGSBERG, Norway, Apr. 17 (AP). — This story of how Kongsberg, site of Norway's largest arms and ammunition factory, and the nearby military station at Heistadmoen surrendered to the Germans without firing a shot, was told today by eye-witnesses:

The civilian population of about 7,000 fled to Numedal Wednesday—a day after the Germans had arrived in Oslo, only about 60 miles northeast of here.

The German soldiers arrived Friday.

Major Kielland, commander of an infantry regiment, arrived here from Heistadmoen under a white flag and was received by German officers in the Town Hall.

Shortly before darkness the entire regiment, totaling about 1,600 officers and men, assembled in a church at Hedenstad for formal surrender.

Kielland made a brief speech, thanking them for their will to defend Norway but declaring that conditions made defense useless.

The men marched back to Heistadmoen, where disarming was performed quietly.

erty and continuity has found full expression in our empire," the Dominions Secretary said:

"Let us admit frankly, too, that we owe something to our friends in the United States, who taught us a rude lesson and taught it betimes (in the Revolutionary war)."

Eden said that Adolf Hitler is not "a fantastic nightmare being," but "a symptom . . . a direct expression of a great part" of the German nation.

Britons Warned About Neutrals in England

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17 (A. P.).—Sir John Reith, Minister of Information, warned today against the "danger of being neutral-minded in England."

"Neutrality is not confined to the Low Countries or Scandinavia or Italy or America," he told the Southampton Chamber of Commerce. "I have met neutrals walking the streets of England. There is apathy and boredom and yet this is a war of wills, as much as it is a war of guns."

British Rail Fares to Rise 10%

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—Capt. Euan Wallace, Minister of Transportation, announced today in the House of Commons that railroad fares would be increased 10 per cent on May 1 to meet the rising wages and costs resulting from the war.

EDEN REDEFINES AIMS OF BRITISH

Calls Hitler Symptom of Part of German.

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden, Secretary for the Dominions, told the Constitutional Club today that Britain is fighting to "preserve the possibility of progress" and that the nation's reluctance to declare its war aims "arises from soberness of judgment, not barrenness of ideas."

Eden asserted that "the German Government's conception of a world future is not compatible with ours, nor is there room for both."

Under Nazi rule there can be no peace "but the peace of death," he added.

Declaring that "the spirit of lib-

Scharnhorst Aground; Her Stern Under Water

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—Reuters dispatch from Stockholm, quoting a "trustworthy" traveler from Norway, said tonight that the German battleship Scharnhorst is lying damaged in Rissa Creek near Trondheim, Norway, with her stern under water.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, reported last week that the Scharnhorst had been damaged in a battle with the British battlecruiser Renown.

The same Reuters dispatch said that a German cruiser was aground at Trondheim.

20,000 French Said to Be on Way

PARIS, April 17 (AP).—Allied reinforcements to Norway to bolster the Norwegian defenses against the German invaders are steadily increasing, it was understood here today. It was said that French as well as British troops are on their way. Some estimates placed the number of French troops at 20,000.

Reynaud and Chamberlain Exchange Notes of Confidence in Triumph

LONDON, April 17 (A. P.).—British Prime Minister Chamberlain and French Premier Reynaud exchanged these messages today expressing confidence that the allies' naval victories in Norway heralded ultimate triumph over Germany.

Reynaud:

"The people of France share with the people of Great Britain a thrill of admiration and gratitude for the (British) royal navy which has added a glorious page to its annals and has inflicted on the enemy a wound which will not be healed."

Chamberlain replied:

"Your telegram has deeply touched me and will, I know, be received with lively appreciation by the royal navy to whom it will be at once communicated. The successes of the navy are fresh proof of the determination of the peoples of our countries to fight resolutely until victory is won."

RUMANIA'S CHIEF SPY HUNTER SHOT

Head of Royal Palace Police Mysteriously Wounded.

BUCHAREST, April 17 (A. P.).—Ion Morusow, Chief of the Army's Counter-esponiage Department and Chief of Police of the Royal Palace, was operated on today by Rumania's foremost surgeon, Minister of Public Health Dr. N. Hortolomei, after suffering a mysterious gun wound in the stomach.

Morusow has been unconscious since he was injured and the cause of the wound has not been ascertained.

POPE ASKS PRAYER FOR PEACE IN MAY

Calls on Catholics to Plead During Entire Month.

VATICAN CITY, April 17 (A. P.).—Pope Pius VII called upon the faithful throughout the world today to pray to the Virgin Mary during May for the return of peace.

The pontiff's plea was made in a letter to his Secretary of State, Cardinal Maglione, recalling he had requested a similar crusade of prayer last year when talk of armed strife, the forerunner of war, held all in trepidation.

"Now that the situation is worse and that this terrible war has broken out," his Holiness wrote, "we cannot but call again on our children scattered throughout the world to gather around the altar of the Virgin Mother of God daily during the next month consecrated to her to offer suppliant prayer."

The Pope said that from the beginning of the war he had done everything in his power to champion the "restoration of that peace and concord which must be based on justice and reach its perfection in mutual fraternity and charity."

"Our heart is full of sorrow not only for the terrible calamities that overwhelm the countries at war but also for the evils, every day more menacing, that threaten other nations," the Pope said.

The pontiff, expressing hope especially that during May "the white hosts of children may flock to the shrine of Our Lady," said "Our Divine Redeemer loves them with a special love."

SPANISH SKEPTICAL OF NAZI THRUST

Madrid Newspaper Sizes Up Scandinavian Venture.

MADRID, April 17 (A. P.).—The Spanish press admitted today for the first time the possibility that the German invasion of Norway might end badly for the Reich.

The conservative morning paper ABC, which has striven consistently to present an impartial picture of the war, ended a summary of the military situation resulting from yesterday's developments by saying:

"If Swedish iron ore goes to Germany (via the Baltic) British efforts will be in vain. If, on the other hand, the British thesis triumphs, the Reich will find greater difficulty in continuing the war with any probability of success."

ABC found Sweden, facing demands for its metals from both sides, in a difficult position.

"Will Stockholm be able to satisfy both belligerents?" the paper asked. "It is feared that it won't, and that this affair will provoke new complications.

NORSE TROOPS HELD CAPTIVE

Germans Declare Several Thousand Taken.

ALL PRISONERS OF WAR

Nazis in Oslo Assert Some Had Surrendered Without Fight.

OSLO, April 17 (A. P.).—Several thousand Norwegian officers and men have been captured by German troops within the last few days, the chief commander of the Nazi forces in Norway announced today. It was said that the men, whose names will be published, are to be treated as prisoners of war.

Reports reaching the German-held capital said that several Norwegian regiments decided to lay down their arms when their Norwegian commanders gave them a choice of fighting the Germans or surrendering. Oslo newspapers, published under the watchful eyes of the German invaders, carried a German denial of statements that German bombers and planes attempted to kill King Haakon.

Fight Called Hopeless.

"The proclamation in which King Haakon says so either was fabricated or the King was misled by unresponsible advisers," the denial declared, and added: "The Norwegian Government Camarilla continues its hopeless fight north of Oslo, co-operating with the Norwegian General Staff and Admiralty, and King Haakon is being dragged along with them.

"During the flight through woods and villages, the King has had no occasion for orienting himself to the true conditions in Norway. Everywhere the German-occupied areas are peaceful.

"The pro-British cliques are making a last desperate attempt at misusing King Haakon's name to throw dirt on the German Army, especially the air force, which is fighting strictly according to international law."

Bishop Broadcasts.

In a broadcast over the German-supervised Oslo station, Norway's Bishop Fivind Berggray said that on a trip yesterday into the country he warned farmers against guerrilla activity, but added that farmers may keep their rifles in their homes without risking arrest. The Bishop, who said that the purpose of his trip was to console and advise the farmers, praised the good spirit manifesting itself among all classes of the population.

He said also that he had heard many stories of kindness and chivalry by the German soldiers toward the Norwegians. The Norwegian civil air defense continues under Norwegian control.

One duty is to sound air-raid warnings. Exchange quotations are suspended here, but daily quotations are received from New York, Amsterdam and Zurich.

An arrangement for modified money and stock rates is pending. One building taken for housing by the German troops was the National Theater, but today it was released by the Germans with the statement that in the future it is not to be requisitioned.

MEXICO ON GUARD AGAINST PLOTTERS

Police Hear Nazis and Reds Seek to Harass U. S.

MEXICO CITY, April 16 (A. P.).—Mexico today was on guard as a result of what informed Government sources said was evidence that Nazi and Communist agents are seeking to divert American nations, especially the United States, from any move to enter the European war.

The Government sources said the agents were working under cover to foment an uprising, but expressed confidence such a move would be halted at the start.

A German legation spokesman declared Germany would not take part in any plot to overthrow a friendly Government, but an executive of the secret police said a known Gestapo (German secret police) agent is under surveillance. The secret police officer said the Gestapo agent is believed to be in charge of all German espionage activity in Mexico.

The secret police executive also said he believed communists were collaborating with Nazi agents and Mexican employees working under orders of this key leader.

Mexican troops are reported to be on guard at frontier points against arms smuggling by anti-Government factions.

RED COUNCIL SHAKEUP IS ANNOUNCED

Six Economic Boards Established Under Peoples Commissars

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, April 17—The Soviet Government today announced a sweeping reorganization of its economic council, providing for the establishment of six

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economic boards under the Council of Peoples Commissars.

The announcement, made through Tass, Soviet official news agency, said the purpose of the shakeup was to "improve the guidance of the economic commissariats by the Council of People Commisars and the Economic Council, to enable the Economic Council to ensure proper coordination of the various economic branches and to improve economic planning and realization of the established plan."

The economic boards, charged with the immediate gnidance of the respective peoples commissariats, will be presided over by vice-chairmen of the Council of Peoples Commissars.

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New Appointees

The new appointees and their posts include:

Nikolai Bulganin, chairman of the board of metallurgical and chemical industries, who was released as chairman of the board of the State Bank of the U. S. S. R.

V. A. Malysheff, chairman of the board of machine building, formerly commissar of heavy machine building. He also was elevated to the post of vicelchairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars.

Nikolai Vosnesenski, chairman of the board of the defense industry. He remains as chairman of the State Planning Commission of the U. S. S. R.

New Power Chairman

Mikhail Pervukhin, chairman of the Board of Fuel and Electricity, formerly commissar for power stations and electrical industry. He also was appointed a vice-chairman of the Council of Commissars.

Alexei Kosygin, chairman of the Board of General Consumption and Commodities, formerly commissar of the textile industry and another newcomer as vice-chairman of the Council of Commissars.

In connection with these changes, Nikolai Shkolov succeeded Bulganin, Alexander Efremov succeeded Malysheff, Ilya succeeded Kosygin, Vassily Bogatyrex took over the electrical industry commissariat and Undrei Letkov became commisar of power stations. The latter two posts were created from Pervukhin's old post.

ARMY

PLANE BUYING BY ALLIES SEEN AS PIECEMEAL

Negotiations Between Manufacturers And Mission Bring No Contracts

Agreements Expected To Be Entered In Few Days, However, On Two Types

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 17—Out of a flurry of rumors regarding the imminent purchase of thousands of American warplanes by the Allies, there developed tonight the probability that buying would be piecemeal for weeks to come.

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Spirited negotiations were in progress all day between American plane manufacturers and a British-French mission, but no new contracts have been signed.

However, some may be signed in the next few days.

They probably will be for pursuit and bombers, the two types needed most for war operations, quickened by fighting in Norway.

Release Pursuit Plane

The American Government has given the Allied mission *carte blanche* to export several late types of warplanes, including a pursuit reliably reported to be the only one made in America capable of 400 miles an hour top speed.

If the performances of American airplanes are scaled down to meet realities, those of European craft must be too. The famous Messerschmitt "109" single-seater fighter, for instance, will be described in an authoritative test to be issued May 1 as having a top speed of only a little more than 300 miles an hour.

That just about matches American planes of similar design and power.

Expect To Buy 4,600

All told, the British and French expect to buy about 4,600 airplanes in the next few weeks. It is highly improbable that either the manufacturers or the purchasers will announce the terms of the contracts.

Here are the planes in which the mission has shown an active interest:

North American Aviation bombers, dive bombers and combat trainers, made in Inglewood, Cal.

An improved version of the Lockheed "Hudson" bomber, made in Burbank, Cal., and used extensively by the British in off-shore patrol work.

The new Martin "F-4" bomber, made in Baltimore, and tthe Douglas "DB-7B" bomber made in Santa Monica, Cal.

Curtis pursuits of two advanced types to augment the "Hawk" type delivered liberally to the French both before and since the start of the war; made in Buffalo, N. Y.

Bell "Aircobra" fighters, made in Buffalo.

A modified version of the Lockheed twin-engine pursuit, made in Burbank,

Grumman twin-engine fighters, made in Bethpage, N. Y.

Consolidated and Boeing 4-engine heavy bombers, made respectively in San Diego and Seattle.

2,000 Already Bought

In round figures the Allies have bought 2,000 American airplanes both before and since the start of the war. All but about 100 are in active service. They were: North American Aviation trainers—1,000; Vought-Sikorsky dive bombers, 40; Douglas 2-engine bombers, 175; Martin 2-engine bombers, 175; Curtiss pursuits, 300; Lockheed 2-engine bombers, 300.

The 100 not in service remain in crates in the New York area awaiting shipment.

Top-Speed Figures

The top-speed performance figures on the planes which the Allies have in prospect—often deceptive because such speeds are reached only at altitudes of 12,000 to 16,000 feet and can be maintained only for short periods—are:

Trainers, 200 miles an hour; medium bombers, 300; heavy bombers, 250; dive bombers, 250; single-engine fighters, 370, and twin-engine fighters around 400.

A trustworthy source of information commented that the Allies would continue to buy cautiously, signing contracts conditioned on the availability of better planes if prototypes now being tested or still on the drawing board proved their worth.

In all, the Allies are expected to contract for close to a billion dollars' worth of planes by the end of the year.

Woodruff Urges Public To Insist on Neutrality

Protests 'Apparent Plans to Take Us Into War'

WASHINGTON, April 17. (AP).—Representative Roy O. Woodruff, Republican, of Michigan, called upon the public tonight to protest so vehemently against "apparent plans to take us into war" that the Roosevelt administration would not dare to propose changes in America's neutrality status.

Asserting in a formal statement that "the propaganda pattern for luring the United States into the European war" was becoming more clear, he mentioned Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles's recent trip to Europe, the pro-Ally speeches of James Cromwell, American Minister to Canada, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's move to establish direct diplomatic relations with Iceland following the German conquest of Denmark.

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"Now the drive is rising in Administration circles that if the Nazis attack the Netherlands the United States must get into the war on both oceans in order to protect the West Indies on the one front and the East Indies on the other," Representative Woodruff continued. ". . . . The main consideration seems to be how quickly the Administration will dare move toward taking us into war without creating too much outcry on the part of the people, who have to do the fighting and the dying and the paying."

BLOCKADE COST HEAVY ON U. S.

Reduction in Exports Near $1,300,000,000.

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS GROW

Russian Trade the Latest to Be Affected by Controls.

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WASHINGTON, April 17 (A. P.).—Great Britain's blockades in the Atlantic and Pacific, coupled with President Roosevelt's extension of the combat area forbidden to American ships, have interrupted or hampered American foreign trade to the extent of nearly $1,300,000,000.

Other wartime hazards and restrictions—the threat of German raiders, a Japanese blockade in the Far East, the cash-and-carry provisions of the neutrality act—bring the figure even higher.

Experts here estimate that more than half of the country's foreign trade has been either eliminated or affected. The 1939 foreign trade total was $3,177,344,138.

The combat area keeps American shipping from carrying goods to the country's principal market, northern and central Europe, where American exports totaled $1,172,948,023 last year.

The Department of Commerce reported yesterday that American exports during the first seven war months had increased 33 per cent. Part of this increase, however, accrued prior to the strict blockades and before the first—or central European—combat zone was proclaimed. Another portion antedated the recent extension of the zone to include northern Europe.

Restrictions on Russia.

Soviet Russia is the object of Britain's latest blackade measure. Ronald H. Cross, British Blockade Minister, told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain was taking all practicable steps to detain American cargoes en route to Vladivostok, the Soviet Far Eastern port, whenever it was suspected they were really destined for Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

American commerce to Russia normally used three routes—north to the arctic ports of Murmansk and Archangel, south through the Mediterranean and the Black Sea to Odessa, or across the Pacific to Vladivostok.

The first route is now prohibited to American ships by the recent extension of the combat area. American goods carried in non-American bottoms on this route are subject to the British blockade control at Kirkwall, Scotland. American vessels plying the other two routes must submit to the blockade control either at Gibraltar, or at Hong Kong.

Eastern Hemisphere Restricted.

Virtually all American shipments to southwestern and southeastern Europe—they totaled $113,046,452 in 1939—go through the Mediterranean and have to pass the Gibraltar control officials. The control is most rigid on goods consigned to neutrals adjoining Germany.

Even in the rest of the Eastern Hemisphere there are many hindrances to American trade. The neutrality act outlaws transportation of war supplies by American ships to outlying belligerents like Australia, New Zealand and British South Africa. Nor can the merchant marine carry munitions to China, because Japanese occupation of the coast makes the belligerent ports in British Burma and French Indo-China the only means of access to the country.

What sections of the world are left comparatively unobstructed to American trade?

Asia, except for neutrality act restrictions applying to belligerent possessions. Total exports to Asia last year were $560,796,160.

Oceania, embracing Australia, New Zealand, British Oceania and French Oceania, to which exports totaled $79,505,231. Neutrality act provisions likewise apply here, however, and German submarines or surface raiders may legally halt shipments of contraband.

Even Africa Affected.

Africa, to which America exported $115,110,354 worth of goods. Here, too, there are restrictions relating to the belligerents, and the danger that Nazi raiders may intercept cargoes for British South Africa, the largest customer.

Not even the New World is free of restrictions. American ships may not go to certain portions of Canada; they may not carry war materials to Canada, to the British or French West Indies, or to allied possessions elsewhere in the hemisphere. Title to goods destined for those lands must pass to foreign purchasers before they leave the United States.

By contrast, American trade elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere is generally free. To North America exports totaled $806,522,026 and to South America $329,385,892, an aggregate for the hemisphere of $1,135,937,918.

CONSUL FOR ICELAND

U. S. to Set Up Diplomatic Mission on Island.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (A. P.).—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Iceland, sister kingdom of Nazi-occupied Denmark, went on a direct basis today. The arrangement was approved last night after Secretary of State Hull received a message from the Prime Minister of Iceland, Hermann Jonasson, saying that the country was anxious to deal directly with the United States.

Mr. Hull responded that the "American Government is agreeable in the existing circumstances to the establishment of Icelandic representation." He said that it was hoped that a consular office soon could be opened at Reykjavik, Iceland's capital.

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Before the German invasion of Denmark, Iceland's relations with the United States were conducted through the Danish legation here and through a special trade commissioner in New York. A Danish settlement since 1380, Iceland became a sovereign State in 1918, continuing its ties with Denmark only through the King of Denmark's remaining King of Iceland.

Because of the situation created by German occupation of Denmark, the Icelandic Parliament voted to assume responsibility for conducting its own foreign policy.

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT BRITISH WARSHIPS HAD BOMBARDED STAVANGER AIRDROME FOR AN HOUR AND 20 MINUTES THIS MORNING.

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THE ADMIRALTY'S COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

"STAVANGER AIRDROME WAS SUBJECTED TO HEAVY BOMBARDMENT BY OUR NAVAL FORCES FOR AN HOUR AND TWENTY MINUTES EARLY THIS MORNING. WHILE THESE FORCES WERE RETURNING FROM THIS OPERATION ONE CRUISER WAS HIT BY A BOMB AND RECEIVED SOME DAMAGE BUT IS CONTINUING ON HER COURSE TO HER BASE."

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED PREVIOUSLY THAT BRITISH WARPLANES HAD BOMBED THE AIR PORT AT TRONDHEIM, STRATEGIC GERMAN-HELD BASE ON NORWAY'S WEST COAST, AND A SEAPLANE BASE NEARBY.

TRONDHEIM IS SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES NORTH OF STAVANGER ON THE WESTERN COAST. THE LATTER IS NEAR NORWAY'S SOUTHERN TIP.

(DNB, THE GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THAT IN AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN GERMAN WARPLANES AND BRITISH NAVAL UNITS TODAY OFF NORWAY'S SOUTHWESTERN COAST ONE BRITISH CRUISER WAS SUNK, TWO OTHERS SO BADLY DAMAGED THEY PROBABLY COULD NOT REACH HOME AND A BRITISH BATTLESHIP HIT DIRECTLY BY A BOMB OF THE HEAVIEST CALIBER.)

BRITAIN DISCLOSED ETC., FIRST GRAF FIRST LEAD.

(EDS ABOVE SLUG READS SECOND ADD SECOND LEAD BRITISH) APR 18 1940

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EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON--NIGHT LEAD BRITISH, AFTER 2ND PARAGRAPH X X X

ADMIRALTY SAID. APR 18 1940

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR STARTED THAT NAVAL FORCES HAVE CONCENTRATED ON BOMBARDMENT OF LAND OBJECTIVES. THE PREVIOUS BRITISH NAVAL RAID AT NARVIK PRIMARILY WAS AN ASSAULT ON GERMAN WARSHIPS.

STAVANGER, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, WAS PROTECTED BY SHORE BATTERIES, ALTHOUGH THE SHORT ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE WHICH ANNOUNCED THE ACTION MADE NO MENTION OF THEM.

THE TOWN WAS ONE OF THE FIRST OBJECTIVES OF NAZI INVASION, AND GERMAN PLANES LANDED THERE WITH TROOPS DURING THE FIRST HOURS OF THE GERMAN THRUST INTO NORWAY EIGHT DAYS AGO.

THE PLACE NOT ONLY HAS GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE IN THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN BUT COULD BE USED TO CUT MANY MILES OFF THE GERMAN AIR ROUTE TO THE BRITISH ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLANDS AND SCOTLAND PROPER. APR 18 1940

WHILE THE X X X 3RD GRAF.

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LONDON: APR 4-17

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCED THAT NEARLY 1,900,000 ACRES OF GRASSLAND HAD BEEN PUT INTO CULTIVATION TO HELP FEED THIS IMPORTING NATION AT WAR. MEANWHILE, IMPORTS OF ALL SORTS TO BRITAIN SHOWED AN INCREASE OF £89,817,605 (ABOUT $360,000,000 AT THE BRITISH OFFICIAL RATE) FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR AND EXPORTS FOR THE SAME PERIOD ROSE BY £799,730 (ABOUT $3,200,000). # APR 18 1940

LONDON, APRIL 17--(AP)--A ROYAL AIR FORCE PILOT TONIGHT TOLD HOW HE HOVERED OVER STAVANGER EARLY THIS MORNING TO ASSIST IN "SPOTTING" FOR THE BOMBARDMENT CARRIED OUT BY A BRITISH NAVAL FORCE.

"THERE WAS JUST A HINT OF DAYLIGHT," THE PILOT REPORTED, SO HE DROPPED A FLARE AND THEN A NUMBER OF INCENDIARY BOMBS.

"FIRES RESULTED. I COULD SEE NUMEROUS FLASHES AS SOON AS THE GUNS OPENED FIRE," HE RECOUNTED. APR 18 1940

ONE GERMAN JUNKERS PLANE CHALLENGED THE R.A.F. CRAFT, BUT THE BRITISH CREW "REPLIED SO EFFECTIVELY THAT THE JUNKERS FLED," HE STATED.

30.24-1739

30.24-1739

LONDON, APRIL 17--(AP)--AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY EXPLAINED HOW GERMANS AND NORWEGIANS ARE PLAYING A GAME OF FOX AND GEESE BETWEEN NARVIK, NORWEGIAN PORT, AND THE SWEDISH BORDER.

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GERMAN TROOPS RETIRING FROM NARVIK ARE PURSUING THE NORWEGIAN FORCES, WHO IN TURN ARE CHASING GERMAN SAILORS WHO CAME ASHORE WHEN THEIR DESTROYERS WERE SUNK, THE DISPATCH SAID.

EIGHTY-EIGHT NORWEGIAN SOLDIERS AND SOME GERMAN SAILORS ALREADY HAVE CROSSED INTO SWEDEN AND BEEN INTERNED, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH SAID.

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BERLIN, APRIL 17-(AP)-UNLEASHING THEIR HEAVIEST BOMBS IN A FURIOUS RAID, GERMANY'S AIRMEN TONIGHT WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TO HAVE SUNK A BRITISH CRUISER WITH A "BULL'S EYE" HIT, DAMAGED TWO OTHER CRUISERS SO THAT THEY PROBABLY CANNOT MAKE PORT AND SCORED A DIRECT BOMB STRIKE ON A BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

THE RAID OFF NORWAY'S SOUTHWESTERN COAST (PRESUMABLY AFTER THE BRITISH BATTLEFLEET HAD SHELLED STAVANGER), CLIMAXED GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF PREVIOUS AIR AND NAVAL SUCCESSES.

THUS GERMANY'S TWO-DAY SCORE, AS ANNOUNCED HERE, STOOD TONIGHT AS FOLLOWS:

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1. A BRITISH CRUISER SUNK IN AN ENCOUNTER AT NOON TODAY.

2. TWO BRITISH CRUISERS HIT BY THREE HEAVY BOMBS IN THE SAME RAID ANDI NPARENTLY SO GRAVELY DAMAGED THAT IT WAS DOUBTED WHETHER THEY WOULD REACH HOME.

3. A BATTLESHIP DAMAGED BY A DIRECT BOMB HIT.

4. A SQUARE HIT "BY THE HEAVIEST CALIBER AIR BOMBS" ON A LARGE TRANSPORT SHIP YESTERDAY OFF NORWAY'S CENTRAL COAST.

5. A DESTROYER OF THE "TRIBAL" CLASS SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE YESTERDAY OFF THE SHETLAND ISLANDS, AT BRITAIN'S NORTHERN TIP.

6. AN "ENEMY SUBMARINE" AND AN "ENEMY CRUISER" SUNK BY HEAVY BOMB HITS NORTHWEST OF MOLD FJORD.

(IN LONDON, THE BRITISH SAID ONLY ONE CRUISER HAD BEEN HIT BY BOMBS IN TODAY'S ENGAGEMENT WHILE THE FLEET WAS RETURNING FROM BOMBARDMENT OF STAVANGER. THEY ADMITTED THAT ONE OF THEIR NEW SUBMARINES, THE 1,575-TON THISTLE, WAS OVERDUE FROM DUTY IN THE NORTH SEA AND PRESUMED TO BE LOST.)

ON LAND IN NORWAY, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID, GERMANY HAS ADDED A STRONG FORCE OF ARMORED CARS TO HER MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF OSLO.

APR 18 1940

THE GERMAN COMMAND WAS REPRESENTED AS BEING DETERMINED TO CRUSH NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE SWIFTLY AND IT WAS AGAIN ASSERTED THAT THE OCCUPATION IS PROCEEDING SYSTEMATICALLY.

THE GERMANS INSISTED ALSO THAT THEY ARE ENCOUNTERING VIRTUALLY NO SERIOUS OPPOSITION IN THE SOUTH.

RADIO DISPATCHES FROM THE FAR-NORTHERN ORE PORT OF NARVIK, WHICH THE GERMANS INSIST THEY HOLD, STATED THERE WAS NO ACTION IN THAT CITY AND NO NEW EFFORT TO LAND BRITISH TROOPS AT THAT POINT.

GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE PLANES WATCHED THE BRITISH DETACHMENT

WHICH LANDED IN THE VICINITY OF HARSTAD, ABOUT 35 MILES NORTH OF NARVIK.

GERMAN SOURCES SAID THE BRITISH WOULD HAVE TO CROSS DIFFICULT TERRAIN IF THEY ATTEMPTED TO MARCH TO NARVIK FROM THAT POINT.

GERMANS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE FIGHT FOR POSSESSION OF THE RAILWAY FROM NARVIK TO THE SWEDISH BORDER WAS FINISHED. THEY REPORTED THE STRETCH BETWEEN HUNDALEN AND THE FRONTIER WAS TAKEN IN ACTION SO DECISIVE THAT THE NORWEGIANS WOULD BE UNABLE TO MAKE ANOTHER ASSAULT WITH ANY PROSPECT OF SUCCESS. THEY SAID SIX NORWEGIAN OFFICERS AND 40 MEN WERE CAPTURED IN THIS REGION, AND THAT THE NORWEGIANS SUFFERED "BLOODY" LOSSES.

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THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED, HOWEVER, THERE WAS A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF NARVIK CITY AND PORT TUESDAY NIGHT BY BRITISH NAVAL FORCES.

ELSEWHERE IN NORWAY, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, THE GERMANS HAVE PUT COASTAL DEFENSES IN SHAPE TO DEFEND OSLO FJORD, AND HAVE INCORPORATED SEVERAL NORWEGIAN TORPEDO BOATS INTO THE GERMAN NAVAL FORCE.

IN THE MIDST OF THESE REPORTS OF BLOWS TO ENGLAND AT SEA AND OF SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN NORWAY, 2,000 RED CROSS NURSES, PACKED IN THE CENTER OF AN AUDIENCE OF 20,000 AT THE SPORTS PALACE, HEARD PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS DECLARE GERMANY IS TOO SOLIDLY BEHIND ADOLF HITLER TO PERMIT ANY DISINTEGRATION OF THE HOME FRONT, SUCH AS OCCURRED IN 1918.

GERMANS REALIZE THIS IS A FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE, HE SAID.

COMMENTING ON THE WAR AT SEA, THE NEWSPAPER ZWOLEF UHR BLATT, SAID THE ALLIES IN THE SCANDINAVIAN ACTION HAD LOST 36 WARSHIPS TO DATE, THROUGH DESTRUCTION, CAPTURE OR DAMAGE SO EXTENSIVE AS TO MAKE THEM UNFIT FOR ACTION. THE PAPER LISTED THEM BY CLASSES AS FOLLOWS:

FOUR BATTLESHIPS
TWO BATTLECRUISERS
THREE HEAVY CRUISERS
THREE CRUISERS
ONE AIRPLANE CARRIER
NINE DESTROYERS
SEVEN SUBMARINES
SEVEN TRANSPORTS
24 AIRPLANES.

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AUTHORIZED SOURCES, HOWEVER, DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE NEWSPAPER'S SUMMARY.

R759PES

BERLIN, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DNB, REPORTED TODAY THAT BRITISH NAVAL FORCES LAST EVENING HEAVILY BOMBARDED NARVIK CITY AND PORT, NORTHERNMOST POINT OF GERMAN OCCUPATION IN NORWAY.

APR 18 1940

THE AGENCY DECLARED THAT NO ALLIED TROOPS HAD BEEN LANDED IN NARVIK (THIS IS CONTRARY TO NORWEGIAN REPORTS) AND SAID THAT THE SITUATION THERE, ASIDE FROM THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT, WAS UNCHANGED.

DNB DENIED FOREIGN REPORTS OF A GERMAN WITHDRAWAL TOWARD THE SWEDISH BORDER WHICH IS LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM NARVIK. GERMAN FORCES IN THE NARVIK REGION WERE SAID TO BE IN CONSTANT WIRELESS COMMUNICA-

30.24-1741

30.24-1741

TION WITH THE GERMAN COMMAND IN NORWAY.

NARVIK IS 400 MILES NORTH OF GERMAN CONTROLLED TRONDHEIM.

FH512AES

BERLIN, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN DENMARK TODAY WERE FORBIDDEN TO BUY COFFEE, TEA AND SUGAR. THIS COMPLIANCE WITH DANISH RATIONING WAS DISCLOSED IN A COPENHAGEN DISPATCH BY DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY. THEY ALSO WERE FORBIDDEN TO BUY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

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FH551AES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 17-(AP)-SWEDEN CLAMPED DOWN ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGNERS TODAY, BARRING THEM FROM ALL HARBOR AND RAILWAY STATIONS EXCEPT WHERE NECESSARY IN THEIR TRAVELS AND FROM ALL FACTORIES, UNLESS THEY ARE EMPLOYES.

APR 18 1940

ANOTHER ORDER RESTRICTED MOTOR TRAVELERS TO BUSES. PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES AND TAXIS MAY NOT BE USED, EXCEPT BY DANES, FINNS AND NORWEGIANS WHO HAVE BEEN IN SWEDEN SINCE JANUARY 1 OF THIS YEAR.

RQ1004PES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 17-(AP)-A LETTER SIGNED BY HALLET JOHNSON, UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL, TONIGHT URGED AMERICANS TO MAKE THEIR OWN PLANS TO LEAVE SWEDEN IN CASE OF TROUBLE.

APR 18 1940

"EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO TAKE FROM STOCKHOLM THOSE FEW WHO UP TO THE LAST MOMENT HAVE NOT PERFECTED THEIR OWN EVACUATION PLANS," IN AN AUTOMOBILE CARAVAN, THE LETTER SAID.

JOHNSON REITERATED HE WAS NOT SEEKING TO CREATE ALARM BUT THAT HE WAS URGING THE CONSIDERATION OF WISE PRECAUTIONS IN VIEW OF THE UNCERTAINTY OF CONDITIONS IN SCANDINAVIA.

THERE ARE ABOUT 1,500 PERSONS IN ALL SWEDEN ENTITLED TO PROTECTION AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

JOHNSON'S LETTER CONCERNED ONLY THOSE WHO LIVE IN STOCKHOLM.

THE UNITED STATES LEGATION AND THE CONSULATE HAVE RENTED A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY IN CASE IT IS CONSIDERED ADVISABLE TO VACATE THEIR BUILDINGS IN STOCKHOLM. THE COUNTRY PLACE WOULD HOUSE THE OFFICES, TOGETHER WITH OFFICIALS AND THEIR WIVES STILL IN SWEDEN.

R753PES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 17-(AP)-FOUR MORE PLANES, INCLUDING A TRI-MOTORED GERMAN TRANSPORT, MADE FORCED LANDINGS IN SWEDEN TODAY AS SWEDISH AIRCRAFT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WENT INTO ACTION TO CHASE OTHER FOREIGN PLANES AWAY FROM SWEDISH TERRITORY.

THE BIG TRANSPORT, WITH A CREW OF THREE ABOARD CAME DOWN IN NORTH SWEDEN AT VALLSTA, 120 MILES FROM THE BORDER AND 25 MILES FROM THE EAST COAST. THE PILOT SAID HE STARTED FROM NARVIK BUT LOST HIS WAY AND WAS FORCED TO LAND WHEN HIS FUEL SUPPLY RAN OUT.

THE CREWS OF ALL THE PLANES WERE INTERNED.

APR 18 1940

R1011PES

ROME, APRIL 17-(AP)-BRIGADIER GENERAL SHERMAN MILES, NEWLY APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, IS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH MILITARY ATTACHES IN THE BALKANS BEFORE SAILING FOR AMERICA NEXT SATURDAY.

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UNITED STATES ATTACHES AT BUDAPEST, BELGRADE AND BUCHAREST ARE REPORTED EN ROUTE TO GENOA TO MEET GENERAL MILES, WHO FORMERLY WAS MILITARY ATTACHE IN LONDON.

RQ612PES

CAIRO,EGYPT, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE THIRD INTACT ROYAL TOMB DISCOVERED IN THE HISTORY OF ETYPTOLOGY WAS OPENED TODAY IN THE PRESENCE OF KING FAROUK BY THE FRENCH EXPEDITION HEADED BY PROFESSOR PIERRE MONTET AT TANIS.

THE TOMB CONTAINED THE MUMMY OF PHAROAH AMENEMOTEH, SUCCESSOR 3,600 YEARS AGO TO PSOU SENNES, SECOND KING OF THE 21ST DYNASTY OF ANCIENT EGYPT AND BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SOLOMON'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

OTHER INTACT ROYAL TOMBS OPENED HAVE BEEN THOSE OF PSOU SENNES, DISCOVERED TWO MONTHS AGO, AND OF TUT-ANKH-AMEN.

THE MUMMY IN THE NEWLY-OPENED TOMB HAS NOT BEEN EXAMINED, BUT PROFESSOR MONTET SAID HE BELIEVED IT WOULD BE FOUND TO BE COVERED WITH JEWELRY, AS WAS THAT OF PSOU SENNES.

IT REPOSED IN A WOODEN COFFIN WITH THE HEAD COVERED BY A MAGNIFICENT GOLDEN MASK.

APR 18 1940

RQ-R1007PES

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS STATE POLICE WERE ORDERED TODAY TO INVESTIGATE ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AS A NEW STEP IN A CAMPAIGN TO MAKE THE COUNTRY SECURE INTERNALLY.

APR 18 19-

SEARCHES WERE REPORTED CARRIED OUT IN MANY PRIVATE HOUSES.

THERE WERE RUMORS THAT NUMEROUS NATIONAL SOCIALISTS (DUTCH NAZIS) HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP FOR INVESTIGATION OF SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES.

RQ1002PES

THE HAGUE, APRIL 17-(AP)-EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY LEAVES WERE RESTORED IN THE NETHERLANDS TODAY, PERMITTING MEN TO BE ABSENT FROM ACTIVE DUTY TO VISIT SICK RELATIVES AND TAKE STUDENT EXAMINATIONS.

PERIODIC LEAVES OF ABSENCE, WHICH WERE CANCELLED APRIL 9 AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, WILL STILL BE WITHHELD.

FRANZ STURM, GERMAN ENGINEER CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE, WAS SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT TODAY AFTER A PROLONGED SECRET HEARING OF THE CASE, INVOLVING THE STEALING OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE MOVEMENTS OF NETHERLANDS SHIPS AND THEIR CARGOES.

STURM'S ALLEGED DUTCH ACCOMPLICES, MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OFFICIALS, HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN SENTENCED TO 32, 24 AND 18 MONTH PRISON TERMS.

APR 18 1940

ARS4SAES

BELGRADE, APRIL 17-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA BANNED INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS FROM SMALL YUGOSLAV TOWNS ON THE GERMAN BORDER TONIGHT AND CONDUCTED WIDESPREAD POLICE RAIDS ON THE HOMES OF GERMANS SUSPECTED OF BEING SECRET NAZI AGENTS IN ORDER TO FORESTALL ANY "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITY SUCH AS AIDED THE INVASION OF NORWAY.

STRONG GERMAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS WERE REPORTED AT GRAZ--FORMERLY IN INDEPENDENT AUSTRIA AND NOT FAR FROM THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION--COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF RUMANIA, BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY, SLOVAKIA, GERMANY, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY--TOOK ACTION REGARDED AS A SETBACK FOR GERMAN DEMANDS.

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THE COUNCIL RECOMMENDED THAT RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY POLICE THEIR OWN TERRITORIAL WATERS, AND THAT THE IRON GATE ON THE DANUBE FRONTIER OF RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA BE CLOSED TO CEMENT, ORE AND OTHER HEAVY SHIPMENTS.

GERMANY WANTS TO POLICE THE DANUBE WITH HER OWN GUNBOATS IN ORDER TO PREVENT "BRITISH SABOTAGE."

30.24-1743

30.24-1743

THE COMMISSION, HOWEVER, RECOMMENDED THAT SPECIAL PERMITS BE ISSUED, THE IRON GATE PASSAGE BE STRICTLY SUPERVISED AND THAT THE FOUR COUNTRIES EXCHANGE MUTUAL INFORMATION FOR A FURTHER SAFEGUARDING OF THE WATERWAY.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCHES WERE INSTITUTED IN BELGRADE, ZAGREB, LJUBLJANA AND OTHER TOWNS CLOSE TO THE GERMAN BORDER IN AN EFFORT TO CLEAR THE COUNTRY OF HUNDREDS OF GERMAN "VISITORS" WHO HAVE THRONGED INTO YUGOSLAVIA ON VARIOUS "BUSINESS" IN RECENT WEEKS BUT WHO ARE SUSPECTED OF SPY AND PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES.

SCORES WERE PUT UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE IN THE IMPORTANT DANUBE TOWN OF NOVISAD.

AN ORDER WAS ISSUED THAT ALL FOREIGNERS MUST LEAVE BELGRADE IN 10 DAYS UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT IS SATISFIED THAT THEIR PRESENCE IS DESIRABLE.

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THERE ARE 500,000 GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA, AND YUGOSLAVS FREQUENTLY HAVE VOICED THE FEAR THEY MIGHT SERVE AS THE NUCLEUS FOR INTERNAL TROUBLE IN EVENT OF DIFFICULTIES WITH THE REICH.

THE CLEANUP STARTED AFTER THOUSANDS OF LEAFLETS WARNING "DO NOT RESIST GERMANY IF YOU VALUE YOUR FREEDOM" WERE FLUNG ON THE STREETS A WEEK AGO FROM SPEEDING AUTOMOBILES.

TWENTY GERMANS ARRESTED AFTER THAT INCIDENT WERE DEPORTED.

FIFTY OTHERS, WHO SAID THEY WERE "PROSPECTING FOR OIL," WERE EXPELLED AS MILITARY AGENTS.

R1019PES

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 17 (AP)---ECONOMISTS SAID TODAY THAT DENMARK, NOW UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION, SHOULD BE ABLE TO DOUBLE HER IMPORTS OF COAL AND COKE FROM GERMANY, NOW THAT [redacted] BRITISH COAL N O LONGER CAN BE OBTAINED.

IN PREVIOUS YEARS DENMARK HAS IMPORTED APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 TONS OF COAL AND 500,000 TONS OF COKE FROM GERMANY.

MUCH OF DENMARK'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE WHICH FORMERLY WENT TO ENGLAND NOW CAN BE EXPORTED TO GERMANY TO BE PAID FOR IN FUEL, IT WAS SAID.

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IT [redacted] WAS EXPECTED THAT FUEL IMPORTED FROM GERMANY WOULD BE [redacted] CHEAPER THAN THAT PREVIOUSLY BOUGHT FROM ENGLAND SINCE IT WILL BE [redacted] UNNECESSARY TO PAY WAR [redacted] RISK INSURANCE ON SHIPMENTS.

ACD HEINZ 01435 GB 126 P

BRUSSELS, APRIL 17--(AP)--THE BELGIAN DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A BELGIAN SOLDIER WAS SHOT THROUGH THE EYE MONDAY WHEN AN UNIDENTIFIED FOREIGN PLANE FIRED MACHINE GUNS AT HUY, NEAR

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THE MEUSE RIVER BETWEEN LIEGE AND NAMUR.

THE PLANE, FLYING [redacted] NORTH TO SOUTH, APPARENTLY WAS ANSWERING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WHICH [redacted] FIRED AT IT. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE INCIDENT WAS NOT CONSIDERED IMPORTANT.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT SEVERAL GROUPS OF ROAD COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS GUARDS WERE CALLED UP TO COMPLETE SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN EARLIER.

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FWC 933A OKINS 01255 APL

NEW YORK, APRIL 17-(AP)-A SHORTAGE OF SHIPS TODAY LED THE MOORE-MCCORMACK LINES, LAST AMERICAN COMPANY TO WITHDRAW FROM THE SCANDINAVIAN TRADE, TO ANNOUNCE TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF ITS SERVICE BETWEEN ATLANTIC COAST AND GULF OF MEXICO PORTS.

COMMANDER ROBERT C.LEE, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT, SAID THAT THE SERVICE, OPERATED SINCE 1923 BY THE MOOREMACK GULF LINES, A SUBSIDIARY, WOULD BE DISCONTINUED WITHIN 30 DAYS.

THE WITHDRAWAL WAS MADE NECESSARY, HE EXPLAINED, BY THE COMPANY'S RECENT SALE OF 14 SHIPS AGGREGATING 68,191 TONS TO THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

APR 18 1940

AMONG THE SHIPS SOLD WERE THE FIVE NOW OPERATED BY THE MOOREMACK GULF LINES SERVICE BETWEEN BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CAMDEN, BALTIMORE AND MIAMI, NEW ORLEANS, HOUSTON, BROWNSVILLE AND PORT ISABEL.

DN1127PES

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

WASHINGTON, APRIL 17-(AP)-AN ESTIMATE THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HAS BEEN ABLE TO TRANSPORT PROBABLY 65,000 TROOPS INTO SOUTHERN NORWAY TO BOLSTER NAZI CONTROL THERE CAME TODAY FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

THIS ESTIMATE WAS COUPLED WITH A CAUTIOUS PREDICTION THAT THE INVADERS PLAN TO INCREASE THIS FORCE TO 100,000 UNLESS THE PRESSURE OF ALLIED LAND, NAVAL AND AIR POWER SHOULD DEMAND EVEN MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

ON THE BASIS OF LATE WELL SUBSTANTIATED INFORMATION, CONFLICTING IN SOME PARTICULARS WITH REPORTS FROM BELLIGERENT SOURCES, INFORMED MILITARY MEN TOOK A SOMBRE VIEW OF THE UNFOLDING SITUATION FACING THE ALLIES AS A RESULT OF THEIR FOES' COUP.

ONE OUTSTANDING AUTHORITY EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH HAD BEEN FORCED INTO A VIRTUAL TRAP FROM WHICH THEY COULD FIGHT THEIR WAY ONLY AT A GRAVE DISADVANTAGE.

ONE JAW OF THE TRAP WAS REPRESENTED AS THE POPULAR DEMAND IN ENGLAND FOR RETALIATORY ACTION AND THE NECESSITY TO MAINTAIN ALLIED PRESTIGE FOR THE SAKE OF NEUTRALS, AND THE OTHER THE PERIL OF A FULL DRESS ATTEMPT TO WREST NORWAY FROM THE INVADERS.

THE LINE OF SUPPLY FOR ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, IT WAS NOTED, IS EXPOSED NOW TO AIR ATTACKS FROM NAZI BOMBERS WHICH CAN BE ACCOMPANIED BY PROTECTING PURSUIT PLANES FROM NEARBY BASES ON THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

APR 18 1940

TO COPE WITH THEM, THE ALLIES POSSESS FEW FIGHTING PLANES OF SUFFICIENTLY LONG RANGE TO ACCOMPANY TRANPORTS AND SUPPLY SHIPS ACROSS THE NORTH SEA, MILITARY CALCULATIONS INDICATED.

WITHIN NORWAY, EVERY MILITARY FACTOR WAS ADJUDGED TO FAVOR THE GERMANS, INCLUDING THE CENTRAL POSITION, CONTROL OF RAILWAYS

30.24-1745

30.24-1745

RADIATING FROM OSLO, AND THE SHORTER AND BETTER PROTECTED ROUTE FOR SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS FROM GERMANY AND DENMARK.

THE ALLIED ATTACK ON THE FAR NORTHERN IRON ORE PORT OF NARVIK WAS VIEWED AS AN ISOLATED ACTION, WITH LITTLE EFFECT ON THE ULTIMATE DECISION ON MORE IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NORWAY.

THE NAZI TROOPS WERE TRANSPORTED DESPITE THE BRITISH EFFORTS TO SOW MINES IN THE PATHS OF TRANSPORTS THROUGH THE KATTEGAT AND SKAGGERAK ENTRANCES TO THE BALTIC, AND THE SPECTACULAR BRITISH NAVAL RAIDS AT THE START OF THE INVASION.

LATEST AUTHORITATIVE ADVICES PROMPTED OFFICIAL CONCLUSIONS THAT ONLY SUBMARINES TOOK PART IN THE RAIDS AND MINING OPERATIONS AND THAT NO BRITISH SURFACE VESSELS HAVE VENTURED EVEN ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST OF NORWAY AT ANY TIME.

A1710PES

OTTAWA, APRIL 17-(AP)-PROMOTION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL VICTOR W. ODLUM OF VANCOUVER, ALREADY DESIGNATED AS COMMANDER OF THE 2ND DIVISION CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE, TO THE RANK OF MAJOR-GENERAL, AND APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR-GENERAL H.F.H.HERTZBERG AS ACTING ADJUTANT-GENERAL AT NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

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GENERAL ODLUM'S APPOINTMENT AS INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITS OF THE 2ND DIVISION ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED. HE WILL ACT IN THAT CAPACITY UNTIL THE DIVISION IS ASSEMBLED UNDER HIS COMMAND.

GENERAL HERTZBERG WAS QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL UNTIL HIS PRESENT APPOINTMENT AS ACTING ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

GENERAL ODLUM WAS CALLED RECENTLY TO OTTAWA FROM CIVILIAN LIFE AT VANCOUVER TO ASSUME CHARGE OF THE SECOND DIVISION, WHICH IS NOW IN TRAINING AT UNIT HEADQUARTERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

BZ4PES

AIR WAR

BY DEVON FRANCIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR)

NEW YORK, APRIL 17AAATTEMPTS BY THE GERMANS TO USE PARACHUTE TROOPS IN THEIR NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN APPEARS TO BE A LOGICAL EXTENSION OF A THEORY ON THE MORAL EFFECT OF AIR POWER FOLLOWED OUT BY THE NAZIS EVER SINCE THE ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA.

PARACHUTING TROOPS TO EARTH FROM AIRPLANES, AND TRANSPORTING TROOPS FROM HOME BASES TO NEW FRONTS, PROBABLY HAS MUCH LESS TO DO WITH MILITARY STRATEGY THAN WITH THE IMPRESSION SUCH SPECTACULAR MOVES CREATE IN THE MINDS OF CIVILIANS BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

JUST AS THE GERMANS USED AIRPLANE TROOP TRANSPORTS IN AUSTRIA, AND AS THE ITALIANS USED THEM IN ALBANIA, SO THE GERMANS TRIED THEM AGAIN IN ATTEMPTING TO BRING NORWAY UNDER "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY." BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DEPENDED ON A LARGE NUMBER OF SURFACE VESSELS TO DELIVER THE BULK OF ITS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO NORWEGIAN PORTS.

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FROM THE CHARACTER OF THE LIGHTNING CAMPAIGN, IT SEEMS OBVIOUS AT THIS DISTANCE FROM THE CONFLICT, THAT THE NUMERICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF AIRPLANE-BORNE TROOPS DEPENDED ENTIRELY ON A LACK OF OPPOSITION.

AIR TROOP TRANSPORTS OPERATING IN RELAYS, AND DELIVERING AT BEST 10,000 MEN IN THE COURSE OF A DAY IN DRIBLETS, WOULD LAY THEMSELVES OPEN TO DEVASTATING FIRE ON A HOSTILE LANDING FIELD. FOUR MODERATE-

SIZED SURFACE VESSELS COULD DELIVER THAT MANY MEN ACROSS THE SKAGERRAK IN LESS TIME AND WITH LESS DANGER TO PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.

AIRPLANES, MOREOVER, COULD NOT CARRY THE MODERN MECHANIZED AND MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO THE PROSECUTION OF AN OFFENSIVE ACTION. AN INFANTRYMAN WITHOUT ARTILLERY SUPPORT MUST FALL BACK BEFORE AN ENEMY WHO HAS IT.

BESIDES THE IMMEDIATE MORAL EFFECT, THE GERMANS MAY HAVE HAD ANOTHER IDEA IN MIND IN USING AIRPLANES -- SEIZURE OF THE KEY AIRDROMES.

EVEN IF BRITISH AIRMEN HAD SEIZED THEM, THEY COULD NOT HAVE HOPED TO HOLD THEM AGAINST A FEW SQUADS OF HOSTILE GROUND TROOPS.

YESTERDAY'S ATTEMPT TO USE PARACHUTE TROOPS APPARENTLY MET WITH THE SAME DEADLY FIRE THAT THE RUSSIANS ENCOUNTERED IN FINLAND.

AR15SAIS

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

APR 18 1940

THE BATTLE OF NORWAY CONTINUES ITS FEVERISH PACE TOWARD THE INEVITABLE HEAVY LAND FIGHTING WHICH MUST FORM A VITAL PART OF THE OPERATIONS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE ALLIES CAN BREAK THE GERMAN GRIP ON THE SOUTHERN AND MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE COUNTRY.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT YESTERDAY WAS THE SUCCESSFUL NAZI RUSE WHICH ENABLED THEM TO CAPTURE THE SHORT RAILWAY FROM TRONDHEIM ACROSS NORWAY'S NARROW WAIST TO SWEDEN.

HOWEVER, WHILE THIS WAS SPECTACULAR IN THE EXTREME, ITS UNDOUBTED STRATEGIC VALUE IS POTENTIAL RATHER THAN AN IMMEDIATE MENACE TO THE ALLIES. SHOULD THE GERMANS INVADE SWEDEN SUCCESSFULLY -- AND AN ATTEMPT IS POSSIBLE -- THEN THIS RAIL LINE WOULD BE INVALUABLE FOR TROOP AND SUPPLY MOVEMENT.

THE FURTHER THE PROTRACTED BATTLE OF NORWAY GOES, THE CLEARER BECOMES THE MAGNITUDE OF THE GAMBLE WHICH HERR HITLER MADE IN HIS EFFORT TO CATCH HIS ENEMY UNPREPARED AND STRIKE A COSTLY BLOW NOT ONLY AT THE BLOCKADE BUT AT ALLIED PRESTIGE AMONG THE NERVOUS NEUTRALS.

SO HEAVY WAS THE OBVIOUS PENALTY FOR FAILURE, THAT TO MY MIND THIS ATTEMPTED COUP WAS THE ACT OF A LEADER WHO WAS SUFFICIENTLY WORRIED TO FEEL DRIVEN TO TAKE A LONG CHANCE.

WORRIED ABOUT WHAT? WELL, I'M NOT ALONE IN THE THOUGHT THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH BLOCKADE -- DESIGNED TO STRANGLE GERMANY INTO SUBMISSION -- HAS BEEN MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE THAN IS GENERALLY BELIEVED.

ALSO THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SECURE FROM RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS ANYTHING LIKE THE SUPPLIES NEEDED TO REPLENISH THE HOME STOCKS.

IT'S SAFE TO SAY THE PRESSURE WAS GETTING SO UNCOMFORTABLE THAT THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN FELT DRASTIC MEASURES WERE CALLED FOR. THAT DOESN'T MEAN THE REICH HAS STRIPPED OF SUPPLIES, BUT IT DOES MEAN THAT THE FUEHRER COULD SEE DANGER AHEAD.

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FRENCH PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD (SMART LITTLE MAN, THAT) YESTERDAY GAVE HIS SENATE A STRIKING SUMMARY OF THE GERMAN LOSSES THUS FAR IN THE BATTLE OF NORWAY, THOUGH HE LEFT UNSPOKEN SOME POINTS WHICH PERHAPS HE FELT WERE BETTER PASSED BY. HE NAMED FOUR RESULTS:

1. THE "MASSIVE AND IRREPARABLE MUTILATION OF GERMANY'S FLEET." HE SAID THE ALLIES HAD SUNK OR DAMAGED ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THE NAZI FLEET OFF NORWAY.

2. GERMANY'S ROUTE VIA NARVIK, NORWAY, FOR THE VITAL IRON ORE SUPPLIES FROM SWEDEN WAS CUT.

3. THERE WAS CREATED A NEW NORTHERN FRONT FROM WHICH THE ALLIES COULD STRIKE AT HITLER'S [illegible]

30-24-1747

4. THERE WAS "AN IMMENSE MORAL DEFEAT FOR GERMANY."

PERSONALLY I CERTAINLY SHOULD ADD THE FOLLOWING:

5. BY DRIVING NORWAY TO BECOME AN ALLY OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE DER FUEHRER HAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ALLIES SEVERAL MILLION TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING. THIS SMALL SCANDINAVIAN STATE HAS CLOSE TO FIVE MILLION TONS -- ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST FLEETS.

ENOUGH OF THIS HUGE ARMADA WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THE ALLIES TO MAKE GOOD SEVERAL TIMES OVER ALL THEIR LOSSES OF CARGO BOATS FROM GERMAN ATTACKS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN. THESE SHIPS CAN BE PUT TO WORK TO COLLECT FOOD AND MILITARY SUPPLIES FROM FAR AND NEAR TO REPLACE THOSE WHICH DENMARK AND SWEDEN IN NORMAL TIMES FURNISHED TO ENGLAND.

6. WHILE HITLER TAKES OVER A STORE HOUSE OF FINE FOODSTUFFS IN DENMARK, HE SOON WILL HAVE A CRIPPLE ON HIS HANDS, SINCE THE DANES AUTOMATICALLY COME UNDER THE ALLIED BLOCKADE BECAUSE OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. DENMARK NORMALLY EXPORTS GREAT QUANTITIES OF DAIRY AND PORK PRODUCTS, AND EGGS BY THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS. BUT SHE HAS TO IMPORT FODDER FOR HER CATTLE AND FOOD FOR PIGS AND POULTRY.

SO, UNLESS HERR HITLER SEES FIT TO LET THE DANES STARVE, THEY WILL BECOME CHARGES ON HIS HANDS AND PLACE THE REICH UNDER A FURTHER ECONOMIC STRAIN.

7. EVERY TIME THE GERMANS UNDERTAKE A MILITARY ACTION THEY BURN UP SOME OF THEIR RESERVE SUPPLIES -- JUST WHAT THE ALLIES WANT THEM TO DO.

IF PREMIER REYNAUD IS CORRECT IN HIS ESTIMATE THAT ONE THIRD OF THE GERMAN NAVY WAS DESTROYED (AND THERE IS NO REASON TO DOUBT ITS ACCURACY) IT MEANS THAT THE REICH SURFACE FLEET HAS BEEN REDUCED TO VIRTUAL IMPOTENCE AS COMPARED WITH THE SEA-POWER EITHER OF FRANCE OR OF ENGLAND. WE DON'T KNOW HOW LARGE THE NAZI SUBMARINE FLEET IS.

I HAVE SEEN SOME EFFORTS TO COMPARE THE NAVAL BATTLE OF NORWAY WITH THE FAMOUS BATTLE OF JUTLAND -- THE GREATEST SEA FIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR -- WHICH TOOK PLACE MAY 31, 1916. PERSONALLY I SEE SMALL BASIS FOR USEFUL COMPARISON. THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND WAS A ONE-DAY ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN TWO MIGHTY FLEETS, WHEREAS THE PRESENT CONFLICT WAS SCATTERED OVER SEVERAL DAYS AND WAS MADE UP OF ISOLATED CLASHES BETWEEN COMPARATIVELY SMALL UNITS.

I HAD AN UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE, BY THE WAY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUTLAND SHOW. I WAS IN LONDON, LIVING NEAR THE HOME OF ADMIRAL JELLICOE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE GRAND FLEET. A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE HISTORIC BATTLE HE MADE A FLYING TRIP HOME FROM THE NAVAL BASE TO SEE HIS FAMILY.

THE OLD TOBACCONIST WHO SERVED OUR NEIGHBORHOOD, AND WAS THE CONFIDANT OF GREAT AND SMALL, WHISPERED TO ME THAT THE ADMIRAL HAD COME WITH HIS WIFE TO THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER AND THERE, WITH ONLY THE RECTOR PRESENT, THEY HAD KNELT AT THE ALTAR AND PRAYED FOR GUIDANCE IN THE EPIC BATTLE TO COME. THAT WAS OUR TIP-OFF THAT THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT WAS ABOUT TO BREAK.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IS ON THE BOOKS FOR THE BIG CLASH BETWEEN THE INVADING GERMANS IN NORWAY AND THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES. IT'S GOING TO BE NO BOY'S JOB TO OUST THE NAZIS. BOTH SIDES WILL KNOW THEY HAVE BEEN IN A FIGHT BEFORE THEY ARE THROUGH.

THE NORWEGIAN TERRAIN -- ALL UP HILL AND DOWN -- PRESENTS A PROBLEM FOR ARMIES. THE WORK INLAND MUST DEVOLVE LARGELY ON THE INFANTRY.

FOR IN MANY PLACES THE MOVEMENT OF HEAVY MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT WILL BE DIFFICULT, AND EVEN WAR-PLANES WILL BE INEFFECTIVE FREQUENTLY.

HAVING SAILED NORWAY'S FJORDS, FISHED HER LOVELY STREAMS AND LAKES, CLIMBED HER MOUNTAINS AND EVEN FALLEN DOWN ONE OF 'EM, I HAVE A HEARTY RESPECT FOR THAT COUNTRY'S NATURAL DEFENSES, AND A FELLOW FEELING FOR THE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE TO DO THE FORTHCOMING JOB.

ARSONAUX

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, APRIL 17--(AP)--A GOVERNMENT CONTRACT TO THE SEDTA AIRLINES FOR AIR SERVICE BETWEEN ECUADOR AND THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS WAS ATTACKED TODAY BY THE NEWSPAPER EL TELEGRAFO WHICH CHARGED THAT THE COMPANY IS A SUBSIDIARY OF THE GERMAN LUFTHANSA CONCERN.

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SEDTA WAS GIVE EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO THE NEW SERVICE.

EL TELEGRAFO SAID THE GERMAN CONNECTIONS OF SEDTA (ECUADOREAN AIR TRANSPORT SOCIETY) COULD PROVOKE SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES FOR ECUADOR, ESPECIALLY IF THE WAR SPREADS.

"IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED," SAID THE NEWSPAPER, "THAT OUR GALAPAGOS ARCHIPELAGO IS THE OBJECT OF SPECIAL INTEREST BY THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER WORLD POWERS BECAUSE OF ITS SITUATION IN FRONT OF THE PANAMA CANAL."

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BRITISH REPORTED IN TRONDHEIM FIGHT; LONDON CLAIMS SINKING OF TRANSPORT; AXIS BOASTS OF CLOSER MILITARY TIES

EXPECT TO HOLD PRESENT LINE AT TRONDHEIM

But Headquarters Gives Otherwise Gloomy Picture Of Situation

Germans Said To Be Still In Narvik And Trying To Drive North

[*By the Associated Press*]

Stockholm, *Friday*, April 19—Norwegian Government sources reported early today that Norway's civil and military authorities north of Trondheim have declared their confidence in their ability to hold their present positions, with German troops concentrating at that key western port in apparent expectation of a major battle.

The Norwegian troops have established a connection with forces of the Allied powers in the Trondheim area both by sea and air, a statement from the Norwegian legation have said, and have held their first joint military conference at a Norwegian headquarters.

An oral summary of the situation by the Norwegians said the Germans had attempted to take Namsos, a port one hundred miles north of Trondheim, by using airplanes, but were believed to have put forces by the Allied troops at that place.

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Gloomy Picture

This oral summary gave an otherwise gloomy picture of the situation faced by Norway, which is fighting against the tightening Nazi grip on the country, especially in the south about Oslo.

The Germans still hold Narvik, it was said, and are attempting to push northward toward the junction of the Swedish and Finnish borders. They also control the railway to the Swedish border.

They are expanding their gains in the Oslo district, where, however, three Norwegian forts are putting up stout resistance.

Trogstad fortress, ten miles south of captured Eidsvold, and Hoetrop fortress, also in the district near Oslo, are holding fast behind their big guns and well-stocked commissaries.

May Be Another Alcazar

Also besieged is the Fosseim fortress near Mysen, fifty miles southeast of Oslo, where the defenders apparently are bent on duplicating the feat of the Alcazar garrison of the Spanish civil war.

These Norwegians are reported supplied with heavy artillery, ammunition and provisions for a long siege in their concrete forts.

Farther north, a similar situation is reported at the Hegra fortress, twenty-five miles east of Trondheim, where about 100 men are resisting despite bombardment by German artillery and 1,000-pound aerial bombs which have silenced some of their guns. The fortress is on the Trondheim railway which runs to the Swedish border and which is held by the Germans.

The Norwegians are backing up the Trogstad and Hoetrop forts in positions stretching in a line along the southern edge of three finger lakes, Mjosa, Randsfjord and Sperillen, which point toward Oslo.

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Pushing Forward

South of that line, and threatening its east end, however, the Germans are pushing forward.

The Nazis are reported advancing in force north of Kongsvinger, near the Swedish border, using trucks, busses and field guns and liberal quantities of machine guns.

They are believed engaged now on the Flisa river, an eastern tributary of the Glomma, in a flanking drive on Elverum, lake village seventy-five miles north of Oslo.

They have captured Kongsberg, southeast of Oslo, and destroyed the broadcasting station.

30.24-1749

30.24-1749

Hold Cable Terminus

Farther to the south, they hold Kristiansand, Evje and Egersund, southeastern coast town which is the terminus of the cable to England.

From Bergen, western port, they launched a northward offensive and entered Bjornfjorden, endeavoring to land.

They are also fighting northward from Stavenger, southeastern coast city and important air base, in another of their fanning-out operations.

Swedes, reading reports of British aerial bombings and naval bombardments of Stavanger, expressed concern for the people of that city. A Swedish military expert said the older part of the city is composed of wooden dwellings and factories, where a well-placed shell or bomb, especially if incendiary, would do great damage

"Eyes And Ears"

This expert said the British consider Stavanger the Germans' "eyes and ears." He predicted lively action there if the British continue to try to cut off German transport of troops and materials through Stavanger for all Norway.

Along the frontier east of Oslo Swedish frontier guards looked on impassively as Norwegian guards were replaced by German sentries.

Norwegian soldiers escaping across this section of the frontier mounted to 4,000.

J. Norman Lodge, Associated Press correspondent, made his way to the environs of Narvik yesterday afternoon and encountered British in that vicinity. However, they forced him to cross back into Sweden.

What Lodge was able to see of the obscure situation there indicated that the British may be attempting a wide encircling movement to trap the Germans in the area.

Lack Of Equipment

Stories of how both the Norwegians and Germans suffered for lack of equipment were told here by refugees from the war zone.

Norwegian volunteers who fought at Kongsvinger and since have joined about 4,000 Norwegian soldiers now reported interned in Sweden said they had one gun for six men. They said they drew lots, waiting in turn until the men ahead of them were shot.

Inspection of the Norwegians' guns on this side of the border disclosed no sabotage. They apparently had been taken directly from warehouses without having been cleaned, however, and were not efficient.

Defenders Ready to Attack German Coast Base—British Close By.

INVADERS NEARER SWEDEN

Take Halden in Southern Sector —London Reports Nazi U-boat and Transport Bombed.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—The War Office announced tonight that British troops had made contact with Norwegian forces in Norway and that "operations are proceeding."

"The landing of British troops in Norway continues," a communique said.

STOCKHOLM, April 18 (A. P.).—Reports reaching here from the Norwegian frontier said today it was only a question of hours before a Norwegian attack started against German positions in the Trondheim district.

Swedish newspaper correspondents said the Norwegians were concentrated at Stenkjar on the inner part of Trondheim Fjord, and at a railroad junction connecting with Namsos, about 100 miles further north on the coast.

These reports said it was believed that the British had landed at Namsos, which they called the Britons' best base for sending re-enforcements to the Norwegians in the Trondheim area.

[The British Admiralty announced in London tonight that a German transport and a submarine had been hit in the Norwegian port of Bergen during an attack by British planes on Tuesday.]

Five German planes were reported destroyed in British air raids on German west coast positions yesterday.

Nazis Take City Near Sweden.

The German invaders today rolled closer to Sweden, which clamped new restrictions on foreigners within her territory in the hope of maintaining her precarious neutrality.

Halden, close to the southern Norwegian-Swedish frontier, was captured by the Germans. Other invading forces were threatening the Fossum fortifications in the Mysen neighborhood about fifty miles southeast of Oslo.

Although the Norwegian military commander of the region, Gen. Erichsen, crossed into Sweden, the Fossum fortifications were still replying to German attacks. Norwegian military circles said the fortification line, a row of concrete forts, was equipped with guns, ammunition and provisions to withstand a long siege.

Holden Seized by 200 Nazis.

Reports from Halden said a force of 200 Germans first occupied the city and later were re-enforced by 1,000 more. Military restrictions immediately were imposed forbidding all citizens to leave the region.

With war at her doorstep, Sweden barred foreigners from all harbor and railway stations except when necessary to their travels and from all factories unless they are employees. Foreigners also were forbidden to use private automobiles or taxis in traveling between towns, the only exception being made for Norwegians, Danes and Finns who were in Sweden prior to January 1.

The Germans strengthened their positions in southern Norway while in the north allied and Norwegian forces battled for control of the Narvik area. Foreign military observers in Stockholm were of the opinion that the fighting for Narvik, where the Germans had been pushed ten miles south of the ore port, was secondary and that Norway's fate would be decided in the south where the Germans were organizing behind a potential defense line across central Norway.

Communications and highways from the Narvik region southward are poor and it seemed probable the allies would have to land expeditionary forces elsewhere than at Narvik—perhaps Stavanger, Trondheim, or Bergen—in order to engage the main German units.

Germans Control Railway Line.

The Germans were reported in control of the railway eastward from Trondheim to the Swedish frontier after a bombardment silenced the guns of Hegra fortress, twenty-five miles east of Trondheim.

The newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported a contingent of about 400 Germans, transported in tri-motored bombers, had landed on the ice six miles from Namsos, 125 miles north of Trondheim and terminus of the railway from the south. The newspaper's special correspondent declared allied landing forces must come quickly if their task is not to be made much more difficult by intensive digging-in operations.

The United States advised its citizens to make their own plans for leaving Sweden in case of trouble.

A letter from Consul-General Hallet Johnson said that "emergency arrangements have been made to take from Stockholm those few who up to the last moment have not perfected their own evacuation plans." They would be carried in an automobile caravan.

Mr. Johnson said he was not seeking to create alarm, but that precautions were wise in view of Scandinavian uncertainties.

Germans Pour Into Oslo.

OSLO, April 18 (A. P.).—Strong German re-enforcements of all kinds continued to pour into Oslo today and it was learned that coast defenses in the German-occupied areas had been strengthened by the addition of guns ranging up to 11 inches in caliber.

This city took on an increasingly warlike appearance as sandbags were piled about cellar entrances and heavy planks were nailed over the windows of many shops.

Despite these steps, the municipal administration asserted that 90 per cent of the capital's workers, many of whom fled when the Germans entered last week, were back at their jobs.

BRITAIN POURS MORE TROOPS INTO NORWAY

Expects Battle With Nazis Trying To Consolidate Hold On South

English Assert One German Transport Was Sunk And U-Boat Hit

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 18—Great Britain poured reinforcements across the North Sea into Norway today in expectation of a major battle with German forces attempting to consolidate their hold on the southern half of Norway.

"Operations are proceeding," the British announced in the first official statement that contact had been established with the Norwegian defenders. It added just as briefly: "The landing of British troops continues."

The British coupled this announcement with another that their warplanes in the last two days had carried out "highly successful operations," sinking one Nazi transport, scoring a direct hit on a submarine and repeatedly bombing the German-occupied Norwegian airport at Stavanger. The airport was shelled Wednesday by a British cruiser which, in turn, was hit by a German air bomb but managed to return to its base.

Bomb German Planes

Driving their planes low across Stavanger airport, the British pilots bombed and machine-gunned grounded German planes and runways.

"Direct hits were observed on runways and bombs were seen to burst among transport aircraft parked on the southwest side of the airdrome, the Air Ministry reported.

Three planes failed to return from the hour-long attacks. Two big German planes were downed.

These air attacks followed a naval bombardment of Stavanger yesterday. A British cruiser which was hit by an air bomb then reached her base safely today.

May Be Near Trondheim

A Norwegian communique, however, indicated British may have been landed north of Trondheim, possibly near Namsos, to reinforce the troops already in the Narvik area, further north.

"The British continue to land troops at various points along the Norwegian coast. Norwegian troops have entered into contact with British troops by land and sea," the communique added.

The German line north of Oslo was described as passing south of Lakes Mjosa, Randsfjord and Sperillen, three long, parallel lakes which point toward Oslo. The line across their southern tips is about thirty-five miles wide and is thirty-five miles north of Oslo.

Refuse Indian Independence

On diplomatic fronts as fiercely active as the Scandinavian war front, Britain gave a curt no to demands of the Congress party of India for complete independence and watched closely for the portent of a hostile Italian press campaign and of Japanese feelers toward the Netherlands, East Indies.

Sir Hugh O'Neill, Parliamentary Under Secretary for India, told the House of Commons the British Government could not grant India complete independence and that if the Nationalist Congress party carried through its threat of another civil disobedience campaign, Britain would employ "full measures" to hold control.

In the debate Laborite Wedgwood Benn warned that "between Berlin and Tokyo exists an understanding and India might find herself between two aggressors" should Germany invade the Netherlands.

German occupation of Holland, he said, would put the Dutch East Indies technically under the control of Germany.

Cites Obligations

Sir Hugh said Indian independence would mean that British obligations to the moslems and princes of India—who oppose the Congress party program—had been thrown overboard. Neutral military men noted his stress on these obligations. From these reservoirs Britain draws the bulk of her Indian fighting men, and may draw more.

Following the debate Parliament agreed to resolutions legalizing administration by decree of the seven Indian provinces in which Congress party ministers have resigned in protest against Britain's failure to pledge freedom before the end of the war.

The veiled references to dangers for India in this debate contrasted with the assertion of R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that Japan was interested in maintaining the *status quo* in the Netherlands' East Indies.

No Threat To Empire

He repeated assurances from diplomatic sources close to the foreign office that Britain sees no threat to the British Empire's stability in the statement of Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, that Japan would be profoundly concerned if the war should disturb existing relations with the Dutch East Indies.

While Italian warships coursed the blue waters of the Aegean Sea, British-Italian relations became of paramount importance for the first time in months.

Some sources discounted growing Italian antagonism as mere "sabre rattling" preparatory to new demands by Premier Mussolini for Tunis, Nice and Corsica, or other parts of the French empire, at a moment when the Allies are engaged in the north.

To support this view an Italian diplomat told one leader of London's Italian colony, "don't worry—it's not war."

Expect Italy's Entrance

The less optimistic believed there was a real possibility of Italy's entrance into the war on the side of Germany. World-wide events, such as Japan's indicated interest in the Dutch East Indies, revived old British fears of a Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis and battle fronts around the world.

However, Prime Minister Chamberlain sought to assure Commons that the Allied economic and diplomatic front was being held in the Balkans.

His report on conferences with the British Ambassador to Turkey and the ministers to Yugoslavia, Greece, Hungary and Bulgaria, as well as the ambassadors to Italy and Soviet Russia, came just at the time when many Balkan sources here believed Mussolini is weighing the seizure of part of Yugoslavia or Greece.

"No Cause To Fear"

But, one of these states," said Chamberlain, "has any cause to fear that the Allies or their forces will ever threaten their independence or integrity."

War activity at home included an air-raid warning sounded over the Shetland Islands when a Heinkel bomber appeared. It was chased away still carrying its bombs.

The British steamer Swainby, 4,935 tons, was torpedoed Wednesday night off the north Scottish coast. Her crew of thirty-eight was landed today.

The submarine Spearfish, which reported it had put two torpedoes into the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer last week, returned to a British port.

Berlin Says It Has Beaten Off All British Attacks in Norway

Nazis Repeat Story of Sea Victory, Insist Narvik Is Still Theirs, With Allied Landings Repulsed, and Claim All of Region Southeast of Oslo

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, April 18.—Germany fought doggedly ahead toward the conquest of Norway today in the tenth day of its occupation, and reported new achievements in the air and on the sea against Britain's challenge.

Authorized sources said that as a result of successes along the Norwegian coast they felt justified in declaring: "If the British think they can establish naval bases in Norway, our successes the last two days should teach them differently."

The German high command, officially chronicling a report already published by DNB, official news agency, said German warplanes sank one British cruiser yesterday off Norway, badly damaged light and heavy cruisers with four direct hits, bombed one destroyer and hit one of two Norwegian torpedo boats north of Arendal.

British Say Cruiser Is Safe

The British admitted only that a cruiser had been struck, but said she was able to steam back to port.

The Germans acknowledged only the loss of four planes.

In Norway itself, German reports said King Haakon VII recognized the Christensen provisional government for German-occupied areas of his kingdom, though calling it merely an administrative committee.

German troops were asserted to have occupied the entire area southeast of Oslo up to the Swedish border, including all forts, three of which were taken by fighting and three by surprise. Fifty officers and 1,000 Norwegian soldiers were captured in the district, while others fled into Sweden and were interned.

A British attempt to land troops in Herjangs Fjord, in the region of Narvik, the northern ore-shipping port, was repulsed yesterday, the Germans said. In a drive to the Swedish border Germans captured Norwegians, among them the commander of the Bardufoss airport northeast of Narvik. Narvik, according to statements repeated several times during the day, remains in German hands.

Nazis Scuttle Destroyers

Authorized sources intimated that it was not British bravery which doomed ten German destroyers in the port of Narvik last week. Instead, the Germans themselves scuttled the ships after firing their last torpedo and last grenade.

British attempts to attack Trondheim, German-held port on the west coast of Norway, from the air yesterday were said by the high command to have been "completely without success because of timely German defense."

The General Staff meanwhile kept a sharp eye on developments in Sweden, to meet with counter-measures any possible signs of British attempts to invade that country. Travelers heading for the Baltic states had difficulty in obtaining permission to purchase transportation because of a ban on ordinary travel.

German Communique

The communique issued today follows:

"In the Narvik region, a small British force attempted on April 17 for the first time to land at Herjangsenfjord near Elvegaardsmoen. The effort was repulsed by German troops stationed there.

"In the course of April 17, the British Air Force made attacks upon Trondheim which were completely without success because of the timely German defense.

"In the Bergen region the day passed quietly. Stavanger was bombarded on the morning of April 17 by a British cruiser from a great distance. Four of our own airplanes were damaged as a result by flying fragments.

"German battle planes thereupon attacked the cruiser and several other naval units standing farther north. One cruiser, as already reported, was struck directly by a bomb of the largest caliber and sank immediately. In addition, a total of four direct hits were registered by heavy and largest caliber bombs on light and heavy cruisers. One destroyer was hit by a bomb of heaviest caliber.

"The cruisers involved included ships of the Suffolk and London classes. The stopping of one ship, listing of another, wreckage on board a third and oil on the surface of the water were noted. Two British planes were shot down over Stavanger.

Report Progress About Oslo

"In the Oslo region, German troops in all sectors made considerable progress everywhere, reaching the day's goals. Advance of fighting units going north in the region of Kongsvinger continues.

"German planes attacked two Norwegian torpedo boats in the region north of Arendal. One of these ships was hit and seriously damaged and stranded. The crew left the vessel in great confusion and pursuit of the second vessel was undertaken.

"Over the whole central and northern North Sea the German Air Force continued far-flung reconnaissance, which brought new and important information concerning the position and movements of enemy sea forces. The hunt for submarines in the Skagerrak and Kattegat continued.

"Despite the unfavorable weather, service to Norwegian harbors was carried out in a systematic manner and increased volume.

"In the west our troops in an advanced position southwest of Saarbruecken repulsed an assault carried out by enemy troops to the strength of about one company. Losses were inflicted on the enemy."

Norwegians Now Massing to Attack German Base at That Port.

INVADERS NEARER SWEDEN

Take Halden in South—London Reports Nazi Transport Sunk and U-boat Bombed.

LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—The War Office announced tonight that British troops had made contact with Norwegian forces in Norway and that "operations are proceeding."

"The landing of British troops in Norway continues," a communique said.

The communique follows:

"The landing of British troops in Norway continues. Contact has been made with Norwegian forces and operations are proceeding."

This was the first official announcement that British troops were operating in Norway since Monday's brief announcement that landings had been made at several points.

At the same time the Admiralty reported that aircraft of the fleet air arm had carried out "highly successful operations" during the last two day, with one Nazi transport sunk Tuesday off Bergen and a submarine attacked and hit the same day.

Heinkel and Dornier Downed.

In addition, the Admiralty said that Royal Air Force planes had conducted repeated raids on the German-occupied Norwegian airport at Stavanger, downing one Heinkel and one Dornier flying boat and damaging two others in an engagement with Germans attacking British warships at the R. A. F. planes were returning home yesterday.

A cruiser, announced yesterday as damaged by Nazi bombing planes after the bombardment of Stavanger, was said now to have reached her base.

British and Norse in Contact.

STOCKHOLM, April 18 (A. P.).—Norwegian and allied forces have established contact by sea and air in the Trondheim district of Norway for the first time, the Norwegian legation here announced tonight.

Reports reaching here from the Norwegian frontier said it was only a question of hours before a Norwegian attack started against German positions in the Trondheim district.

Swedish newspaper correspondents said the Norwegians were concentrated at Stenkjar, on the inner part of Trondheim Fjord, and at a railroad junction connecting with Namsos, about 100 miles further north on the coast.

These reports said it was believed that the British had landed at Namsos, which they called the Britons' best base for sending re-enforcements to the Norwegians in the Trondheim area.

Five German planes were reported destroyed in British air raids on German west coast positions yesterday.

Nazis Take City Near Sweden.

The German invaders today rolled closer to Sweden, which clamped new restrictions on foreigners within her territory in the hope of maintaining her precarious neutrality.

[DNB, German official news agency, announced tonight that German troops had occupied the entire Norwegian area southeast of Oslo, right up to the Swedish border.]

Halden, close to the southern Norwegian-Swedish frontier, was captured by the Germans. Other invading forces were threatening the Fossum fortifications in the Mysen neighborhood about fifty miles southeast of Oslo.

Although the Norwegian military commander of the region, Gen. Erichsen, crossed into Sweden, the Fossum fortifications were still replying to German attacks. Norwegian military circles said the fortification line, a row of concrete forts, was equipped with guns, ammunition and provisions to withstand a long siege.

Holden Seized by 200 Nazis.

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The Germans strengthened their positions in southern Norway while in the north allied and Norwegian forces battled for control of the Narvik area. Foreign military observers in Stockholm were of the opinion that the fighting for Narvik, where the Germans had been pushed ten miles south of the ore port, was secondary and that Norway's fate would be decided in the south where the Germans were organizing behind a potential defense line across central Norway.

Communications and highways from the Narvik region southward are poor and it seemed probable the allies would have to land expeditionary forces elsewhere than at Narvik—perhaps Stavanger, Trondheim, or Bergen—in order to engage the main German units.

Germans Control Railway Line.

The Germans were reported in control of the railway eastward from Trondheim to the Swedish frontier after a bombardment silenced the guns of Hegra fortress, twenty-five miles east of Trondheim.

The newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported a contingent of about 400 Germans, transported in tri-motored bombers, had landed on the ice six miles from Namsos, 125 miles north of Trondheim and terminus of the railway from the south. The newspaper's special correspondent declared allied landing forces must come quickly if their task is not to be made much more difficult by intensive digging-in operations.

The United States advised its citizens to make their own plans for leaving Sweden in case of trouble.

British Announce Landings

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Britain strengthened her army in Norway tonight by landing more troops along rocky inlets of the coast and establishing contacts with Norwegian forces in preparation for a first major clash with the occupying Germans.

A terse eighteen-word War Office communiqué said "operations are proceeding" in Norway and that "the landing of British troops continues." As in Monday's ten-word announcement that the British had landed at "several" points, today's communiqué gave no indication of where the reinforcements were being put ashore.

A Norwegian communiqué, however, indicated the British may have been landed north of Trondheim, possibly near Namsos. The communiqué said:

"The British continue to land troops at various points along the Norwegian coast. Norwegian troops have entered into contact with British troops by land and sea.

"The government has received reports from the command of the Norwegian Army in the North and north of Trondheim indicating that mobilization has been completed and that the commanders of the Norwegian troops are of the opinion they can stand up to the German forces.

"The German advance has continued slowly. Their line now passes south of Lake Mjoesen, Randsfjord and Sperillen."

The British communiqué on the landings said merely:

"The landing of British troops in Norway continues. Contact has been made with Norwegian forces and operations are proceeding."

London Believes 53 Lost On Submarine Thistle

LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that five officers and forty-eight seamen were believed to have been lost with the submarine Thistle.

An announcement yesterday said that the Thistle "is now considerably overdue and must therefore be presumed lost." It had been operating in the North Sea.

British Rationing

London, April 18 (AP)—Minister of Food Lord Woolton today declared that, although "there is no immediate fear" of a food shortage in Great Britain, he intended to keep the existing stocks even at the cost of reducing present consumption.

In this way, "even if the worst ensues, there still will be enough for us," he said.

BRITISH TRADE PLAN

Commercial Work May Be Centered in Panama.

LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—Geofrey H. Shakespeare, Secretary for Overseas Trade, told the House of Commons today that Great Britain is considering appointing a commercial secretary in Panama "or some other suitable center" to co-ordinate the commercial work of British consular officers in Central America.

Netherlands Asks Ship Curb

AMSTERDAM, April 18 (AP).—Johan Albarda, Public Works Minister, today asked the lower house of Parliament to amend navigation laws to empower the government to prevent ships from leaving port when war dangers are considered too great. At present the government can only advise ship owners not to sail.

Skipper Reports R. A. F. Raid

AMSTERDAM, April, 18 (AP).—The newspaper "De Telegraf" today quoted the skipper of a Netherlands fishing trawler as reporting that British flyers dropped six bombs near his vessel on the Norwegian coast last Friday. He was unable to say whether the airmen had mistaken the nationality of the trawler or were attacking a near-by submarine.

BRITISH CLAIM MUCH SUCCESS IN STAVANGER

Air Ministry Announces Nazis Lost Planes in Air and on Ground.

REPEATED ATTACKS EXPLAINED

Scarcity of Airports in Norway Adds to Germany's Troubles in Transporting Troops.

LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry today announced that

30.24-1751

German airplanes on the ground and in the air were destroyed yesterday in two attacks on the airdrome of German-occupied Stavanger in Norway.

Other points also were raided and "one hit was observed" in an attack on a submarine, the Ministry said, acknowledging that three British planes were lost.

Official silence continued on the activities and locations of the British forces in Norway, but it was pointed out that the first moves likely would be to sever German communication lines.

The press reiterated that speed was of the utmost importance in giving effective aid to Norway both to halt the German conquest and to influence Italy.

The Air Ministry's statement said direct hits were made on runways of Stavanger airdrome and that bombs were seen to burst among transport planes parked on the southwest side of the field.

One British source said the significance of the repeated attacks on the Stavanger base lay in the fact that Norway has only one other first-class airport—at Oslo—and that the remaining half-dozen flying fields in the country are scarcely serviceable for military use.

The British view that air transport is Germany's principle means of keeping communications open indicates that the reconnoitering of Norway's fjords is to keep the Germans from the many natural seaplane ports and hold them open for Britain, this source said.

The first attack lasted more than an hour, the Air Ministry said, and in addition to planes destroyed on the ground two twin-engined airplanes were believed shot down.

Further damage was reported in the second attack and the Ministry said one hit was observed in a low attack on a submarine. A supply ship also was attacked.

The air raids were in addition to a heavy naval bombardment of Stavanger airdrome.

[The German High Command communique said two British planes were shot down over Stavanger.

[The Germans claimed a British cruiser which attacked Stavanger was sunk and hits were scored on other warships.]

The Communique.

"Extensive air operations were carried out yesterday and during last night on several points on the coast of Norway.

"The main attack again was directed against Stavanger, where a large number of enemy aircraft was seen to be dispersed round the edge of the airdrome.

"High and low flying attacks were delivered by a strong force of bombers. Direct hits were observed on runways and bombs were seen to burst among transport aircraft parked on the southwest side of the airdrome.

"The attack lasted for over an hour. Fighter opposition was encountered. In addition to aircraft destroyed on the ground, two twin-engined enemy aircraft were believed to have been shot down.

"The same aiddrome again was attacked by our aircraft during the night and further damage was reported.

"Our general reconnaissance aircraft continued to patrol fjords and islands off the Norwegian coast.

"A low level bombing attack was made on a submarine and one hit was observed. A supply ship also was attacked.

"Three of our aircraft engaged in these operations have failed to return."

Naval observers contended that the British Navy's shelling of Stavanger airdrome yesterday was further evidence that warships are not outmoded by the bombing plane.

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German Claims Disputed.

That airdrome on Norway's western coast has been occupied by the Germans since the day Norway was invaded. German planes bombed the warships as they returned to their base, but the Admiralty said in a communique that only one cruiser was hit and that it was able to continue to its base.

So far the Admiralty has acknowledged the sinking of only one warship by a bomb—the destroyer Gurkha, which went down during a recent naval battle off the Norwegian coast — despite repeated claims of German communiques reporting the sinking of British warships of cruiser size.

Reports from the English southeast coast indicated that the German air force had renewed raids on shipping in The Downs, British contraband control base.

Inhabitants of an unnamed southeast coast town, awakened by heavy firing, rushed to the shore. They reported hearing dull explosions as of bombs, and also machine-gun fire. The firing stopped after an hour.

NAZI MILITARY MISSION BEGINS REACHING ROME

First Members Arrive in a New Exchange of Consultants.

CLOSING OF BARI IS DENIED

Fascist Regime Seeks to Stem Flood of Rumors—Italians in London Reassured.

ROME, April 18 (A. P.).—An exchange of military commissions between Germany and Italy, already joined in a military alliance, was authoritatively announced here today.

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The first members of the German mission already have arrived in Rome, where it was said their visit was "part of a general program under way since 1938, the purpose of which is to maintain constant contact between the armed forces of the two countries."

The commissions were described as composed of military experts and technicians of various branches of the armed forces.

Nothing was said as to when the Italian commission was going to Germany.

Although the announcement did not name the members of the German commission, it was assumed in foreign quarters that they were members of a mission which has been inspecting airplane and other manufacturing plants in northern Italy. This group is headed by Gen. Zuckertort.

Rome Denies Closing Bari.

Meanwhile, the Italian Government, seeking to stem the rising tide of rumors about Italy's war status, denied that the strategic Adriatic port of Bari had been declared a prohibited zone.

Rumors concerning military measures and an increasingly noticeable pro-German press tone had resulted in signs of apprehension among Italians as well as speculation abroad concerning Italy's intentions.

The Italian press presented an emphatic pro-German view of the European war today, its news and editorial columns stressing German claims of sucesses in Norway.

The military strength of Great Britain and France was belittled, although there was little to indicate any sudden deterioration in Italy's relations with the allies.

This wave of pro-German sentiment appeared simultaneously with publication in the Official Gazette of a decree formally authorizing the calling up of Italians of the classes of 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 who previously had been rejected but who on re-examination have been shown to be "fit for service." The number of men involved was not indicated. The action had been foreshadowed more than a month ago.

Italians in London Reassured.

LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—An Italian diplomat, commenting on recent signs of growing hostility in Italy toward the British-French allies, has told a leader of London's large Italian colony: "Don't worry—it's not war."

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Other diplomatic quarters in London expressed the conclusion that the show of Italian hostility was linked with Germany's drive to the north and voiced the belief that Italy would stop "just short of war."

Informed sources, studying the tone of the Italian press, theorized that Premier Mussolini had agreed at his recent meeting with Adolf Hitler in the Brenner Pass to begin a saber-rattling campaign in the Mediterranean when the Nazis moved into Scandinavia.

Doubt as to Italy's intentions, it was pointed out, would cause France to maintain strong forces on the Italian frontier and reduce the number of allied troops available for duty in Norway. It also would prevent Britain from reinforcing her naval forces off Norway with units from the Mediterranean.

However, in the opinion of at least one diplomat, Italy will "do no more than bark."

"In the course of these barkings, Mussolini may renew his old demands for Tunisia, but it will stop there," this commentator said.

He indicated that Italy would be restrained from war not only by "the people's apathy," but by "Germany's reluctance to open still a third front."

Neither the Italian embassy nor Foreign Office circles seemed upset by the situation.

The Foreign Office steadfastly declined to comment, but sources close to it said they expected "an improvement in the outlook quite soon."

A Warning to Italy.

Meanwhile, Great Britain through a key Cabinet Minister had given a hint to non-belligerent Italy to watch her step and to Sweden a warning that she might be the next target of Nazi lightning.

In a tersely worded speech at Sheffield last night the Minister of Economic Warfare, Ronald H. Cross declared that Italy "must behave as a neutral" if she wishes to be treated as one.

And warning Sweden that Germany might attack her within the next month to grab vital Swedish iron ore, Cross said "let Sweden see to it that she is not taken by surprise."

"We are ready," he added, "to give any help if she is attacked, but we must ask her to do everything possible to help herself."

The Minister's comment on Italian neutrality came as diplomatic circles noted reports that Italy was calling up four classes of men previously exempted as unfit for army training and that Bari, Adriatic port in southern Italy, had been declared a prohibited area. When the Italians invaded Albania last year Bari was used as a port of embarkation.

Balkan newspapers are stressing dispatches saying "Italy's hour for decision is near," and southeastern European nations are said to be placing less faith in Italy's influence toward keeping Germany out of the Balkans. The Italian press has suddenly presented a strongly pro-German view of the war and is belittling the allies' military strength.

Calls Italian Press Hostile.

Cross described the new Italian press tone as "hostile" and added: "That makes us reflect upon the attitude of Italy toward us."

Military observers, however, expressed the opinion that Premier Mussolini would be more impressed by the thundering guns of the Royal Navy off the Norwegian coast and the allied expeditionary force to Norway than by diplomatic language.

Informed observers in London declared that the allied strategists realized the importance of speeding assistance to Norway not only to keep the Germans from consolidating their positions but also to convince the neutrals that the allied forces are able to deal a knockout blow on the battlefield.

Cross was blunt in what he said about Italy.

"We have no quarrel with Italy," he said. "We have every wish to be friends. But we are plain-dealing and plain-speaking people and we should like to know where we stand with Italy."

Diplomatic quarters looked for possible repercussions from the speech. They were particularly interested in the meaning of the sudden strong pro-German attitude displayed by the controlled Italian press.

The British view that air transport is Germany's principal means of keeping communications open indicates that the reconnoitering of Norway's fjords is to keep the Germans from the many natural seaplane ports and hold them open for Britain, this source said.

Norse Fort Holding Out

Norwegian troops still are holding out in the Bolarne forts near the entrance to Oslo fjord despite German attempts to bomb them into submission, the Exchange Telegraph Agency said today in a dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden.

With the exception of the stretch of water commanded by the Bolarne guns, the Germans now are in complete control of the fjord, the dispatch declared.

The Air Ministry's communique added:

"Extensive air operations were carried out yesterday and during last night on several points on the coast of Norway.

"Our general reconnaissance aircraft continued to patrol fjords and islands off the Norwegian coast.

"A low-level bombing attack was made on a submarine and one hit was observed. A supply ship also was attacked.

"Three of our aircraft engaged in these operations have failed to return."

Naval observers contended that the British navy's eighty-minute shelling of Stavanger airdrome yesterday was further evidence that warships are not outmoded by the bombing plane.

That airdrome has been occupied by the Germans since the day Norway was invaded. German planes bombed the British ships as they returned to their [illegible] but the Admiralty said in a communique that only one cruiser was hit and that it was able to continue to its base.

So far the Admiralty has acknowledged the sinking of only one warship by a bomb—the destroyer Gurkha, which went down during a recent naval battle off the Norwegian coast — despite repeated German communiques reporting the sinking of other British warships of cruiser size.

Reports from the English southeast coast indicated that the German air force had renewed raids on shipping in the Downs, British contraband control base. Inhabitants of an unnamed southeast coast town, awakened by heavy firing, rushed to the shore. They reported hearing dull explosions as of bombs, and also machine-gun fire. The firing stopped after an hour.

The Admiralty announced that five officers and forty-eight seamen were believed to have been lost with the submarine Thistle.

An announcement yesterday said the Thistle "is now considerably overdue and must, therefore, be presumed lost." It had been operating in the North Sea.

Balkan Envoys Called In

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that British envoys to the Balkan states "have now left or are leaving to return to their posts after visits to this conutry for purposes of consultation."

"During the nine days or so in which they have been here," he said, "they have examined under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Lord Halifax) outstanding problems presented by the situation in Southeastern Europe."

Heard Trade Plans

The envoys included the Ambassador to Turkey and the Ministers to Yugoslavia, Greece, Hungary and Bulgaria, as well as the Ambassadors to Italy and Soviet Russia.

"His Majesty's representatives also had the opportunity of hearing from Lord Swinton some account of the new United Kingdom Commercial Corporation and of the work which the corporation intends to carry out in order to develop and place permanently on a broader basis trade exchanges between this country and southeastern European States," he said.

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Tenseness in Balkans.

BUDAPEST, April 18 (A. P.).—The Dardanelles Straits, ever the key to politics in this part of the world, today lay within striking distance by warships of five nations which maneuvered under secret orders. A tenseness was in the air, and Balkan newspapers stressed dispatches reporting that

"Italy's hour for decision is near."

The five nations whose ships were centered about the Dardanelles, gateway to the Black Sea, are Turkey, who holds the straits; Italy, France, Great Britain and Russia.

The Italian fleet was assembled in the nearby Ægean Sea for what Rome calls "customary spring maneuvers." The allies, taking no chances, were reported to have taken "counter measures" in the Dardanelles region. Turkey sent the battle cruiser Yavuz and other naval units into the Sea of Marmora near Gallipoli. And Russia, reported to be maneuvering in the Black Sea, was said to have laid hundreds of mines in this sea off her main port of Odessa and the eastern oil port of Batum.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, April 18—Italy's alliance with Berlin took on new signs of life today, with German military experts already in Rome and Italian experts due to go to Germany in a coordinated program.

The Government, at the same time, acted to allay apprehension abroad, particularly in the Balkan states, over rumors of possible Italian action.

Denies Call Of New Classes

It denied:

1. The report that Bari, with its port on the Adriatic, had been added to the naval zone closed to foreigners.
2. The weeks-old rumors that new classes of army reservists were being called up.

The denials issued to the foreign correspondents obviously were intended for publication abroad, since they were not published in Italy.

Collaboration Stressed

Virginio Gayda, in the authoritative *Il Giornale D'Italia*, defined Italy's Mediterranean policy as one "of collaboration with all powers, and most of all with the Mediterranean nations." Although he did not name Greece, he deplored the "chronic state of alarm" shown toward Italy by Turkey, and said Italy wanted to be in "peace and friendship with Egypt."

What Italy was seeking in the Mediterranean, Gayda said, was "a balance of rights and national forces," with an international guarantee of seas, exits and freedom of movement within it.

This policy therefore is one "not only of defense against the expansion of other powers but of affirmation of the right to national expansion" for Italy.

Warns Britain On Blockade

Il Giornale D'Italia denied a London report that Italy plans to protest against the formation of a British trading corporation in the Balkans, but warned London that Italy would not tolerate an English blockade in the eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans.

It then noted the forecasts of "a vigorous British position against Italy," which it said one London newspaper had made, with the remark that neither Germany nor Italy could have aggressive plans there since it was "only owing to Italy that peace has been preserved up to now in the Mediterranean and the Balkans."

The Fascist newspapers unanimously refrained from reporting the reference to Italy's neutrality and the British attitude toward this country made by Ronald H. Cross, Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare.

Cross, in a speech at Sheffield last night, stated Italy "must behave as a neutral" if she desired treatment as one and, after describing the tone of the Italian press as "hostile," said, "That makes us reflect upon the attitude of Italy toward us."

Chamberlain Placates Balkans

Prime Minister Makes His Declaration as Envoys Return to Their Posts.

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LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain today gave assurances against any allied menace to southeastern European nations. He sought to calm some of the war worries of southeastern Europe where Britain is launching an economic offensive.

The Prime Minister told the House of Commons that British envoys to southeastern European nations had left or were leaving for their posts after some nine days of London conferences on "outstanding problems" there.

"The purpose of the discussions," he said, "has been in accordance with the settled policy of his Majesty's Government — the preservation of peace and promotion of security in the Balkans and the Danubian countries.

"No one of these States . . . has any cause to fear that the allies or their forces will ever threaten their independence or integrity."

Britain Seeking New Stores.

As one result of the German thrust into Scandinavia, a spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare told the House of Commons that Britain is communicating with "several neutral countries" regarding "limitation of their imports and stocks of certain commodities."

He said that the need for such actions was demonstrated by Germany's seizure of Denmark and Danish stores of oil and gasoline.

Meanwhile, Minister of Food Lord Woolton today declared that, although "there is no immediate fear" of a food shortage in Great Britain, he intended to keep the existing stocks even at the cost of reducing present consumption.

In this way "even if the worst ensues, there still will be enough for us," he said.

The British envoys from the Balkans, who have just been conferring with Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, included the Ambassador to Turkey and the Ministers to Yugoslavia, Greece, Hungary and Bulgaria, as well as the Ambassadors to Italy and Soviet Russia.

Talked With Chamberlain.

The Prime Minister said the Ministers also had conferred with him, with Minister of Economic Welfare Ronald Cross, Minister of Information Sir John Reith and members of the Cabinet, "with whom they have discussed questions in which these Ministers specially are interested."

"His Majesty's representatives also had the opportunity of hearing from Lord Swinton some account of the new United Kingdom Commercial Corporation and of the work which the corporation intends to carry out in order to develop and place permanently on a broader basis trade exchanges between this country and southeastern European States," he said.

Lord Swinton, former Cabinet Minister, is chairman of the commercial corporation established earlier this month, financed by the British Treasury, to seek first to increase British trade in the Balkans, where German and British economic interests compete.

Held to Be Peace Moves.

"The purpose of the discussions," the Prime Minister said, "has been in accordance with the settled policy of his Majesty's Government—the preservation of peace and promotion of security in the Balkans and the Danubian countries.

"No one of these states, between whom it is the hope of the allies to see the growth of mutual understanding, has any cause to fear that the allies or their forces will ever threaten their independence or integrity.

"In the economic field discussions have been conducted on the basis that it is the policy of his Majesty's Government so to develop their relations with these countries as to insure so far as possible a lasting increase in their commercial exchanges with them."

NORWAY'S COUNCIL HITS AT OSLO RULE

Government Says Efforts Are Being Made to Deliver State From 'Foreign Violence'

KING PRESIDES AT SESSION

No Regime Held Legal Except One Under Haakon—Fall of Quisling Called 'Good'

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STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Friday, April 19 (AP)—The Norwegian Legation made public a proclamation by the Norwegian Government from "somewhere in Norway" today that declared the council of administration in German-occupied Oslo is "not representing the will of the Norwegian people and has no legal base in any Norwegian law."

[Authorized German sources in Berlin yesterday said King Haakon of Norway had recognized the provisional government, but had regarded it as merely an administrative committee.]

The proclamation, which was said to have been adopted by the Cabinet Council presided over by the King, said it was "good" that Major Vidkun Quisling, pro-Nazi who proclaimed a government immediately after the German occupation, had had to resign.

Declaring efforts to establish a new government against the legal Norwegian Government under the King "now has been abandoned," the proclamation said "Norway now has only one government, namely, the government which has been appointed by the King and which unanimously has been asked by the Storting [Parliament] to remain in office."

The statement described the council appointed in Oslo as an emergency group that was no substitute for the government of Norway. It continued:

"This council is bound to work according to instructions by the power that invaded the country with brutal force. It consequently is not representing the will of the Norwegian people. The council may, however, to a certain degree, assist in safeguarding Norwegian rights of citizenship during the time when a hostile power is prevailing in certain parts of the country.

"But it is obvious that the Council will have to withdraw its power where the Royal Norwegian Government are regaining their power.

"Every Norwegian citizen ought to feel confident that the King and government are making all efforts in their power to save the country from foreign rule of force and to re-establish Norway free and independent as soon as possible.

"All Norwegians must assist in this struggle for liberty if they want to be Norwegians and call themselves Norwegians.

"Through united efforts we shall win our Fatherland back again and make the Norwegian people masters of their own country."

Give Fighters Their 'Heads,' British Leaders Are Urged

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, April 19—The Liberal *News Chronicle* urged today that Britain's fighting services be "given their heads"—or "free reign"—in waging a swift campaign in Norway before the Germans consolidate their positions there.

"We cannot afford to 'take it easy,'" the newspaper said. "Norway must not be another Dardanelles." (This reference was to the ill-starred Allied campaign against the Dardanelles gateway to the Black Sea in the World War.)

Neutral Observers Depressed

Vernon Bartlett, the *News Chronicle's* diplomatic writer and a member of Parliament, reported that neutral observers in London "were yesterday decidedly depressed despite discreet hints that there will be good news from Scandinavia within the next day or two."

Discussing reports reaching neutral observers regarding the strategic situation in Norway, Bartlett added:

"How true the reports may be I do not know, but certainly several diplomats in London yesterday must have sent home dispatches suggesting that some important members of the Government had been much slower than some important leaders of the fighting forces to appreciate that serious risks must be readily accepted if the Germans are to be turned out of Norway."

B. B. C. Defends Lack Of News

The British Broadcasting Corporation's overseas broadcast last night began with a lengthy explanation of why Britain was cloaking her activities in Norway with strict secrecy, and hinted that much more is going on than is admitted officially.

"Tonight's communique, which said that operations are proceeding, consisted of a mere eighteen words and therefore it borders on verbosity compared with General Gamelin's laconic statements from the Western front," the broadcast said.

"Although we are as keen for news of our troops and their doings as the rest of the world, we know that to say more might be helping the enemy. So we are content to be patient and to wait until it is strategically sound for the War Office to lift the veil and tell us more of what is being done to rid Norway of the invader."

NARVIK SURVIVORS TELL OF 2D BATTLE

Seamen From Hardy Describe How Battleship Forced Narrow Fjord

Stayed In Norway Four Days Afte Their Craft Went Aground In Fight

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[By the Associated Press]

London, April 18—About one hundred survivors of the British destroyer Hardy, which went aground April 10 in the first naval battle off Narvik, landed tonight in Scotland and told how they stayed in Norway four days and then watched the second battle of Narvik fjord when the British battleship Warspite blasted its way into the sea inlet.

"The Warspite and her escort of destroyers played hell with the Germans," said one member of the crew.

After making their way ashore when the crippled Hardy struck the rocks, the survivors said they found shelter in a village several miles away, and then made contact with the British naval force.

They said the Norwegians received them with great knidness, and gave them food and clothing.

The crew of the submarine Spearfish, which also returned to its home port today after being credited in an Admiralty communique with torpedoing the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, declared they made a direct hit on the Scheer.

"It was impossible to wait and see what damage we had done," said a member of the submarine's crew, "but not a man in the Spearfish believes the German story that the Admiral Scheer has reached home."

FIRTH IS OUSTED

British Steel Man Removed From Company Post.

LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—Sir William Firth, chairman of Richard Thomas & Co., $72,000,000 Welsh sheet steel and tinplate combine, was removed from office today by the company financial control committee.

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"All we can say is that Sir William did not resign," his secretary said. "He has been removed by the control committee."

The Evening News said it understood that Firth was removed by the control committee, of which Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, is head, following "differences of opinion on managerial policy."

Canadian Defense Head Lands in England

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LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—Norman Rogers, Canadian Defense Minister, landed at an English port today. He said he had no confirmation of reports that Canadian troops had been sent to Norway and he declined to comment on the possible destination of Canadian troops which at present are in England.

Gen Odlum With Rogers

OTTAWA, April 18 (AP).—Defense Minister Rogers was accompanied to England by Maj. Gen. Victor W. Odlum, commander of the 2d Division, Canadian Active Service Force, who will confer with Maj. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the 1st Division, and obtain first-hand information on the training given the 1st Division in England.

Mr. Rogers's trip, the first such by the Canadian Defense Minister since the start of the war, was made to consult with British authorities and visit the 1st Division and No. 110 Squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force, also training in England.

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30.24-1753

30.24-1753

Britain Needs Metal; Steel Shelters Barred

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LONDON, April 18 (AP).—Because the metal is needed for urgent war requirements, no additional steel air-raid shelters will be supplied after current deliveries, Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, informed the House of Commons today. He said shelters capable of accommodating 11,500,000 of Great Britain's 45,000,000 people had been distributed.

Additional shelters will be constructed of brick and concrete.

MAIL FOR U. S. SEIZED

London Says 50 Bags Were Taken Off Manhattan.

LONDON, April 18 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare said today that more than fifty bags of mail were taken April 8 from the United States liner Manhattan bound for New York. About two-thirds of the seized mail had originated in Germany and the rest in neutral nations, the ministry said.

"A much greater amount" was seized from the Italian liner Rex at Gibraltar, officials said.

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JAPAN AGREES WITH U. S. VIEW ON EAST INDIES

Tokio Reaction to Hull's Warning on Islands Held Friendly.

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TERRITORIAL AIMS DENIED

British and French Sea Forces Prepared to Halt Any Attempt to Seize Dutch Holdings.

TOKIO, April 18 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull's statement opposing any change in the status of the Netherlands East Indies was greeted by Japan today as coinciding with Japan's own wishes.

A report on the American statement was made to the Privy Council by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, who focused world attention on the rich Netherlands possessions last Monday by a declaration that Japan would be concerned deeply over any change in the East Indies' status.

Both Japan and the United States based their declarations on apprehension over what might happen to the island empire if European warfare engulfs the Netherlands.

Secretary Hull's statement said, "Intervention in the domestic affairs of the Netherlands Indies or any alteration of their status quo by other than peaceful processes would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace and security not only in the region of the Netherlands Indies but in the entire Pacific area."

Positions Put on Record.

In issuing his statement, Secretary Hull mentioned that made by Mr. Arita, thus putting on record the positions of both Powers. Both depend on the East Indies for vital raw materials such as rubber and tin.

The Netherlands Minister to Tokio, J. C. Pabst, called on Mr. Arita and expressed his nation's gratification that Japan would oppose any change in the islands.

The Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, declared "ours was a spontaneous expression aimed at no specific nation and actuated only by recent developments in Europe. Japan hopes to prevent the spread of European war to the Pacific and the step was taken in accordance with this wish." Mr. Suma said the Hull and Arita statements coincided.

It was asserted that Mr. Arita intended his words to clarify Japan's position in advance of any European development which might come swiftly in modern warfare.

Compares Two Interests.

Without mentioning the Japanese-American statements, Commander T. Kanoe, acting as spokesman for the Japanese Navy, compared Japanese interest in the Indies with the United States's interest in Greenland.

He said, however, that Japan's interest was much more vital and that development of the natural resources of the East Indies must be made by all means, but Japan has no territorial designs there.

The Foreign Office at the same time attacked a bill pending in the Philippine Legislature which would limit Japanese immigration to 500 persons annually.

Saying that the Japanese Government considered it unfair and was paying close attention to the bill, Mr. Suma declared that for the past several years Japanese immigration to the Philippines has averaged 2,800 annually.

"Therefore if the proposed bill were passed," he said, "Japan would receive a great blow. Although the bill aims at equal restriction of immigrants of all nationalities, Japan would be discriminated against unfairly.

"It is well known the Japanese have contributed toward the prosperity of the Philippines in collaboration with the Filipinos for the past score of years, and I feel this fact should be taken into consideration especially. I hope that in enacting the immigration act special measures will be provided to conform to the above-mentioned fact," Suma concluded.

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Allies Prepare for Eventualities.

SHANGHAI, April 18 (A. P.).—British and French forces in the Far East were making ready today for any eventuality—including the chance of a Japanese attempt to seize the Dutch East Indies in event of a German invasion of the Netherlands.

Authorities of the American fleet in Asiatic waters joined the allies in the comment that such action by Japan is a serious possibility.

A neutral naval observer in Shanghai declared that a thrust by Japan into the Dutch East Indies would result in Japan's entering the war on the side of Germany.

"If the Japanese decide that the probabilities favor their success they may occupy the islands, using the same excuse as Adolf Hitler used in Denmark and Norway," this observer said, referring to the German explanation that the Scandinavian countries were invaded for their own "protection."

"If Japan could be certain that Russia would not jump on her back it is highly possible that the Japanese would act," he said.

Naval officials said several factors favor the possibility of a lightning Japanese stroke to parallel any German drive into the Netherlands.

First, they contended, it is Japan's "unconcealed ambition" to gain control of the East Indies' oil, rubber and tin supplies to achieve independence of other sources of supply.

"If the East Indies could be grabbed in a swift, successful stroke, Japan's dream of dominating the western Pacific and the ousting of European colonial powers would be well on the way toward realization overnight," one observer said.

Navy Full of Fight.

The Japanese Navy, in contrast to the Japanese Army, this source went on, has not been weakened directly by the war in China. The navy was pictured as cocky and full of fight and as believing that its easy landings in China could be duplicated in the East Indies.

"The navy likewise apparently is convinced that the East Indies could be subjugated before the British-French forces could swing into action, therefore the present is the most auspicious for a Japanese gamble.

"Proponents of action by Japan also probably believe that if a quick coup is accomplished, and the American public is presented with a fait accompli, the United States will not retaliate."

There were reports that Japanese political agents have been active in shaping up an anti-Dutch campaign among East Indian natives. Thousands of the natives were said to belong to pro-Japanese and Pan-Asiatic societies.

Would Have Chance of Success.

Foreign experts in Shanghai expressed the opinion that Japan would have better than an even chance of success, even considering the possibility of heavy losses.

They said Japan would have to use several squadrons of cruisers, plus destroyers, submarines, aircraft carriers and transports to smash through British and French submarines, cruisers and destroyers now based at Hongkong and in French Indo-China, flanking Japan's 2,000-mile line of communications southward from Formosa.

Moreover, all strategic harbors of the Dutch East Indies are mined and the East Indies defense force could put up a fight with its thirteen submarines, six destroyers, two cruisers and a strong, American trained air force using American built planes. The figures on the Dutch defense are estimates.

No Dutch Comment on Hull.

THE HAGUE, April 18 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government has informed Japan that it neither will ask any foreign government to protect the Netherlands East Indies in case the war should spread to Holland nor accept an offer of protection if it is made, it was announced today.

Meanwhile, the Dutch received with guarded satisfaction the statement by United States Secretary of State Hull that "the interests of many countries" would be affected by any attempt to intervene in the affairs of the Indies.

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There was no official comment on Mr. Hull's statement.

The Secretary's statement was received too late for most of the morning newspapers. The afternoon papers, apparently on inspired advice, gave it no extraordinary prominence.

The official announcement on the diplomatic conversations with Japan said:

"In view of the published reports regarding conversations of Japanese Foreign Minister Arita with the Netherlands Minister at Tokio (Gen. J. C. Pabst) the Netherlands Government has made known to the Japanese Government that she does not intend to ask any foreign country—in case the Netherland in Europe becomes involved in war, which is to be hoped against—for protection of the Netherlands East Indies, nor will she accept such an offer if it is made.

"The observation also was conveyed that the Government of the East Indies in the supposed case (of war) will be able in reality as well as by right to secure the Government in these possessions and to maintain order to the full extent."

Pabst Sees Arita.

Gen. Pabst called on Foreign Minister Arita today.

The official statement was given out here for publication in connection with a Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch from Tokio reporting that Foreign Minister Van Kleffens, on April 16 at The Hague, had given Itaro Ishii, the Japanese Minister, similar assurances that The Netherlands was determined to refuse any protection or intervention in the East Indies.

Secretary Hull's declaration that "The Netherlands Indies are important in the international relations of the whole Pacific Ocean" was noted here particularly in view of Mr. Arita's recent statement that Japan considered the status quo concerned "East Asia."

Speculation abroad on the possibility that the allies or Japan might take a hand in the Indies in case the European Netherlands is attacked has been answered repeatedly by informed persons. Their reply invariably has been that the Dutch Government's undeviating policy is not to ask or accept help in advance of the day on which it may be needed. This policy applies throughout the kingdom, in the East and West Indies as well as in Europe.

"The war of rumors may cause confusion elsewhere," the Amsterdam Algemeen Handelsblad commented. "It cannot dissuade us from our decision to remain our own masters under nobody's guardianship."

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Philippines Expect War.

MANILA, April 18 (A. P.).—Official quarters in the Philippines remained silent today concerning possible Japanese attempts to seize control of the Netherlands East Indies, immediately south of this United States possession.

Newspaper editorials, however, asserted that the war was coming closer to the Philippines.

Some observers said the Japanese were putting up a trial balloon to ascertain just how far that nation could go without intervention by foreign Powers.

Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies would seal the Philippines within a Japanese ring touching all points of the compass—Formosa on the north, China plus occupied islands to the west, mandated islands to the east and the Dutch East Indies to the south.

"It is inconceivable," the Manila Daily Bulletin said in an editorial, "that the United States would consider going to war to protect the rubber and tin supply of the Netherlands East Indies."

The newspaper said America was vitally interested in the peace of this part of the world, but "American guardianship is only for territory over which the American flag flies."

Holland Denies It Seeks Protection Of Indies

The Hague, April 18 (AP)—The Netherlands Government disclosed today it had informed Japan it is neither seeking nor accepting from any nation "protection" for its rich overseas possessions in the East Indies.

The announcement was coincidental with publication in the press of Secretary Hull's warning against foreign intervention in the affairs of the Indies, even if Holland is invaded.

This attitude of the Netherlands was made known to Japan both in The Hague and at Tokyo. It was coupled with a notice that, in case Holland should become involved in the European war, the Government of the East Indies would be able to carry on in defending itself and maintaining order.

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Warn of Nazis

In Batavia, the Javanese metropolis of the Netherlands East Indies, a group of businessmen banded together in "The Fatherland Club" sent a telegram to the Governor General, urging that he take measures to curb "subversive activities" by Nazis in the islands. The club's telegram said there was "serious doubt" about the loyalty to Holland among certain foreign officers of the civil service.

Today's diplomatic conversations were between Foreign Minister Van Kleffens and Japanese Minister Itaro Ishii at The Hague and between Japanese Foreign Minister Arita and Netherlands Minister General J. C. Pabst at Tokyo.

They followed Arita's statement to the Japanese press on Monday that Japan is bound intimately to the East Indies economically, and that she wants the *status quo* maintained in the interest of peace and stability in East Asia.

Parallel Interests

Hull's declaration, in which he contended that maintenance of the *status quo* affected the entire area of the Pacific, was received with apparent gratification in Holland. However, it elicited no official comment.

The Amsterdam *Algemeen Handelblad* commented editorially:

"The desire of the two big Pacific neutral powers — despite whatever other differences they may have—are pointed in the same direction. This is parallel to our own Dutch interests.

"By the American and Japanese statements, and by our determined policy of independence, our position has become clearer and stronger."

Japanese Press Attacks Hull "Hands-Off" Policy

Tokyo, Friday, April 19 (AP)—The Japanese press, declaring that the United States and Japan have different ideas regarding the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies, today sharply attacked what it called "threats" by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in proclaiming a "hands off" policy for the rich Holland possessions.

The newspaper *Hochi* said the four-power and nine-power pacts were aimed at maintaining the status quo in the Pacific, but that "they manifestly are incompatible with the Japanese viewpoint that until the unfair status quo, not only in the Far East but in the whole world, is replaced by a fair and new order, no peace can be expected."

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"No doubt the Hull statement was intended as a political move to restrain Japan's southward expansion, but the United States should know that such an attempt would only inflame the Japanese."

Claim Opposition

Nichi Nichi said Hull "omitted reference to Japan's interests in the Far East."

It contended that the American official's statement and that of Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, concerning the East Indies presented "diametrically opposed interpretations."

Yomiuri commented: "Thorns sticking out of the Hull statement show that the great Pacific is not now necessarily pacific."

The press generally agreed that Hull's statement constituted a "threat" of United States intervention in the East Indies in the event their status should be changed as a result of the Netherlands becoming involved in the European war.

Ministers Meet

Japanese leaders' concern over the fate of the Netherlands East Indies should Holland become involved in the European war, intensified by Secretary of State Hull's declaration on the subject, found expression yesterday in consultations of the Privy Council and Cabinet Ministers.

Several Ministers called on Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai for information after reading Hull's statement urging maintenance of the *status quo* of the Indies. Yonai, a former Minister of the Navy, the service chiefly concerned in the Indies issue, has shown a keen personal interest in the question.

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Previously Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita had been called on to report to the Privy Council, highest advisory body to the Emperor.

Japanese officials, ignoring the interpretation given the Hull statement in many capitals—that it was a warning to Japan—contended it was completely in accord with the Japanese position as first expressed Monday by Mr. Arita.

Japanese Viewpoint.

At that time, after a conference with Gen. J. C. Pabst, Netherlands Minister here, Mr. Arita declared that Japan would be gravely concerned over any alteration in the status of the Indies.

In announcing that the Netherlands Foreign Minister today told the Japanese Minister to The Hague that the Dutch Government neither had sought nor would seek foreign protection or intervention, Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said:

"Japan hopes to prevent the spread of European war to the Pacific and the step [Arita's statement on Japan's concern] was taken in accordance with this wish."

At the same time that Japan was maintaining it had no territorial designs in the Indies Mr. Suma stated that Japan felt it "would be discriminated against unfairly" by passage of a bill now in the Philippine Legislature which would limit Japanese immigration to 500 persons a year.

Positions Put on Record.

In issuing his statement, Secretary Hull mentioned that made by Mr. Arita, thus putting on record the positions of both Powers. Both depend on the East Indies for vital raw materials such as rubber and tin.

Without mentioning the Japanese-American statements, Commander T. Kanoe, acting as spokesman for the Japanese Navy, compared Japanese interest in the Indies with the United States's interest in Greenland.

He said, however, that Japan's interest was much more vital and that development of the natural resources of the East Indies must be made by all means, but Japan has no territorial designs there.

Allies Prepare for Eventualities.

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"If Japan could be certain that Russia would not jump on her back it is highly possible that the Japanese would act," he said.

Warned Against Nazis.

BATAVIA, Java, April 18 (A. P.).—The Fatherland Club, an organization of business men in the Netherlands' East Indies, today sent a telegram to the Governor-General of the Indies warning against local Nazi groups.

It urged that "in view of recent events abroad" suitable measures be taken to curb Nazis' "subversive activities." The club asserted that various officers in the civil service had been entrusted to foreigners about whose loyalty to Holland "serious doubts exist."

TOKYO, FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE X X X

IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

JAPAN IS SATISFIED WITH THE NETHERLANDS' ATTITUDE TOWARD

~~XXXXXXXXX~~ THE QUESTION OF HER FAR EASTERN POSSESSIONS BUT

JAPANESE APPREHENSION PERSISTS BECAUSE "THE SITUATION MIGHT

DEVELOP DIFFERENTLY," THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, YAKICHIRO

SUMA, DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

WARFARE IN SCANDINAVIA, HE SAID, HAS CAUSED GREATER

APPREHENSION THAN IN NOVEMBER WHEN IT WAS "LIKELY" THE JAPANESE

MINISTER FIRST PRESENT JAPAN'S VIEWS TO THE NETHERLANDS

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GOVERNMENT.

THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID THAT DURING NOVEMBER, WHEN

THERE WAS TENSENESS ALONG THE NETHERLANDS-GERMAN FRONTIER,

THE JAPANESE MINISTER TOLD THE HAGUE GOVERNMENT THAT JAPAN

"DESIRES THE WAR NOT TO SPREAD TO THE INDIES."

JAPANESE LEADERS, ETC AS BEFORE TPW61250 WW1235A

BERLIN REPORTS EXTENSIVE GAIN IN OSLO SECTOR

Claims Occupation of All of Southeast Area Up to Swedish Border.

AGAIN DENY LOSS OF NARVIK

BERLIN, April 18 (A. P.).—DNB, German official news agency, announced tonight that German troops have occupied the entire Norwegian area southeast of Oslo up to the Swedish border, including all forts.

Three Norwegian-manned forts were taken by fighting and three others by surprise, the news agency said.

A total of 1,000 Norwegian soldiers and 50 officers were reported taken prisoner in the occupied area. Additional strong detachments were said to have been interned in Sweden after crossing the border.

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Authorized sources said Norwegian King Haakon VII had recognized the provisional government commission set up in German-occupied areas of his kingdom. Although he acknowledged the regime merely as an administrative committee, they said, it is accepted here as the legally constituted government.

This was based on an interpretation of Norway's Constitution, said to have been given by the president of the Norwegian Supreme Court, that the appointment of an administrative committee with full governmental powers is authorized under the existing situation.

Official reports, meanwhile, said German troops above the arctic circle had captured Norwegian prisoners, among them the commander of the Bardufoss airport, northeast of Narvik, in a drive to the Swedish border.

DNB declared emphatically that Germans hold Narvik "and are in possession not only of the harbor, but of the city."

Again Claim Ore Port.

At 5:05 P. M. (10:05 A. M. Eastern standard time) the German official radio broadcast a statement that the Norweigian iron ore port and its vicinity are in German

30.24-1755

30.24-1755

nands.

DNB earlier had said that not even were British naval forces sighted in the waters off Narvik.

The High Command said that a small British force had attempted to land yesterday a few miles north of Narvik, but that the "effort was repulsed by German troops stationed there."

Its communique, indicating German command of the air over Norway, said two British warplanes had been shot down over Stavanger and reported "continued far-flung reconnaissance which brought new and important information concerning the position and movements of enemy sea forces."

DNB said German troops had occupied Norwegian fortifications at Oscarborg and Brobag on Oslo Fjord, and had begun immediately to strengthen them.

[An Exchange Telegraph dispatch to London from Goteborg, Sweden, said today that Norwegian troops still are holding out in the Bolarne forts near the entrance to Oslo Fjord despite German attempts to bomb them into submission. With the exception of the stretch of water commanded by the Bolarne guns, the Germans [illegible] are in complete control of the fjord, the dispatch declared.]

New Denial on Narvik.

A categorical denial that British troops are in Narvik or that the British have been there at any time since the German occupation of Norway was issued today by DNB, the official German news agency.

DNB's statement said:

"On April 16 the London radio broadcast an official announcement that British warships had blockaded the entrance to Rombaksfjord. Then, under the protection of artillery, British troops were reported to have landed in Narvik. German troops were supposed to have retired to the hills, where they found themselves in a pincers between British and Norwegian troops which were closing in on a mountainous region.

"It is established by informed sources that: The British forces merely bombarded Narvik without effect; no effort whatever was made to land at Narvik on April 16; Narvik was not only on April 16 in German hands, but the Germans are there today, April 18, and are in possession not only of the harbor, but of the city.

"Norwegian troops who were supposed to have caught the Germans in a pincers were, through the seizure of the Lofoten railway from Narvik to the Swedish border, forced over the border, leaving behind them dead and captives."

The German High Command reported today that a British attempt to land troops at Herjangsfjord on the Norwegian coast a few miles north of Narvik had been repulsed yesterday by the Nazi expeditionary force.

A communique said:

"In the Narvik region, a small British force attempted on April 17 for the first time to land at Herjangsfjord near Elvegardsmoen. The effort was repulsed by German troops stationed there.

The Engagements at Trondheim.

"In the course of April 17 the British air force made attacks upon Trondheim which were completely without success because of the timely German defense.

"In the Bergen region the day passed quietly. Stavanger was bombarded on the morning of April 17 by a British cruiser from a great distance. Four of our own airplanes were damaged as a result by flying fragments.

"German battle planes thereupon attacked the cruiser and several other naval units standing farther north. One cruiser, as already reported, was struck directly by a bomb of the largest caliber and sank immediately. In addition a total of four direct hits were registered by heavy and largest caliber bombs on light and heavy cruisers. One destroyer was hit by a bomb of heaviest caliber.

"The cruisers involved included ships of the Suffolk and London classes. The stopping of one ship, listing of another, wreckage on board a third and oil on the surface of the water were noted.

"Two British planes were shot down over Stavanger.

"In the Oslo region German troops in all sectors made considerable progress everywhere, reaching the day's goals. Advance of fighting units going north in the region of Kongsvinger continues."

Bremen Sunk, Sailor Says; 15,000 Aboard

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 18—Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, today quoted a Norwegian survivor of the torpedoed British steamer Stancliffe as saying the German liner Bremen had sunk off Norway with 15,000 troops.

The seaman, named Rydningen, was saved after the Stancliffe was torpedoed off the north Scottish coast last Friday.

The agency quoted Rydningen as saying that a telegram announcing safe arrival at a Norwegian port had been found in the Bremen captain's pocket and that it was sent to Germany by Norwegian authorities.

Earlier Reports Denied

(German authorities in Berlin last week denied earlier reports that the Bremen had been sunk early in the occupation of Denmark and Norway. Today authorized German sources said they had no information on the liner, but that the latest reports sounds like "the same old swindle which has been frequently revived by the British.")

Rydningen was one of the sixteen survivors landed today at a northern port by a vessel which rescued them after they spent three days in an open boat. The bodies of six of their companions were in the boat.

The Stancliffe, 4,511-ton steamer, was torpedoed forty miles off Scotland last Friday, with the captain and thirteen others killed or swept overboard. The remaining twenty-four launched a lifeboat; seven died at sea and one soon after the landing.

Robert Evans, the second engineer, said the German submarine which torpedoed the Stancliffe came alongside the lifeboat after she was launched and, covering her with a machine gun, took Rydningen aboard.

Rydningen said the German captain gave the warning that the Germans would "sink every ship at sight and spare nobody after May."

Then, he said, he was handed a bottle of rum, 500 cigarettes, the lifeboat's position and the course to steer before being returned to the lifeboat.

Frostbitten Negroes Landed

Among the survivors landed today were three Negroes suffering from frostbite and with feet so swollen they had to be carried ashore.

William Hockey, the ship's carpenter, in describing the sinking of the Stancliffe, asserted there were "terrific explosions" as two torpedoes, which he said were fired without warning, struck the freighter Friday morning.

The bridge was carried away, as was the saloon below it, he said, sweeping into the ocean or killing immediately fourteen men, including the captain and all but two officers.

The remaining twenty-four launched a lifeboat, he said, and suffered "most acutely" from three days and nights of exposure in wet and cold.

A warship sighted a mile away on Friday night failed to see the survivors' flares, he said.

A Negro died Friday night and was buried at sea. Six others died Sunday, but Hockey said "we didn't have the strength left to put the bodies overboard." Only one white man of the survivors died—and his death came after the landing.

THE DEUTSCHLAND REPORTED AGROUND

Norwegian Says Nazi Ship Is Helpless Off Trondheim.

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STOCKHOLM, April 18 (A. P.).—A Norwegian reaching Sweden from Trondheim today reported the German pocket battleship Deutschland was ashore in Osjenfjord, northeast of Trondheim.

The Deutschland, 10,000-ton sister ship of the scuttled Admiral Graf Spee, was renamed Lutzow last October by the Germans, who said the name Deutschland was to be given another warship.

There was no confirmation of the Norwegian's report she had been grounded.

In London there was a report yesterday that the 26,000-ton German battleship Scharnhorst lay badly damaged near Trondheim with her stern under water. A "trustworthy" traveler reaching Stockholm was given as the authority for this report.

Reporter Finds Allies Holding Towns in Ore Port Area—Nazis Retreat South—Berlin Still Claims Narvik.

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By J. NORMAN LODGE.

(Mr. Lodge, a member of the Associated Press staff, slipped across the closely guarded Swedish border into northern Norway to get a first hand account of the situation in Narvik.)

VANNAS, Sweden, April 18 (A. P.).—British marines and soldiers today are consolidating their foothold in northern Norway, as the Germans, driving Norwegian defense troops before them, retreat to the south.

I was told that the British occupied Narvik, the ore-shipping port, and points north, south and east, after debarking at Harstad, thirty miles up the coast.

I have just returned from a journey afoot through Norwegian frontier areas which took me to the outskirts of Narvik before I was arrested by British troops.

A show of my passport gave me my freedom—but that was short-lived. As I started out in an effort to tour the region to determine the situation I was arrested again and turned over to the Norwegian military authorities back of Narvik.

Because I lacked a visa on my passport I was ordered back to the border.

[DNB, official German news agency, said in a statement that the Germans are in Narvik "today, April 18, and are in possession not only of the harbor but of the city." A further statement said that additional information received from Narvik early this afternoon reported the situation there unchanged.]

I found British marines in possession of Elvegaard, 10 miles south of Narvik. They also have driven east from Norvik some 15 or 16 miles to Bjorksden, only a short distance from the Swedish frontier.

In between these points the British were established at Oyjord and Gratanjen. They also were holding Elvegaardsmoen, five miles north of Narvik, and Harstad, their main point of debarkation 30 miles farther up the coast.

The Germans apparently were careful to stay well west of the Swedish frontier as they moved southward to avoid the danger of inadvertently crossing the border and being interned.

Was Stopped at Kiruna.

I succeeded in making my way into Norway with considerable difficulty.

After a thirty-five-hour journey northward from Stockholm on a crowded, uncomfortable train I reached the Swedish iron mining town of Kiruna, only to be told I could proceed no further.

Kiruna is about seventy miles from the Norwegian frontier by the railroad, which continues on to Narvik, a matter of some eighteen miles more.

I found that all foreigners had been ordered from Swedish border areas, especially foreign journalists with or without passes. Swedish journalists apparently were permitted to cross the frontier into Norway at will, but when I protested that this was not exactly cricket a Swedish captain said, "Neither was the invasion of Scandinavia," and ordered me to return south.

Gets Across Border.

There was nothing to do except board a train for the return trip to Stockholm, but 50 miles south of Kiruna I slipped off at Gellivare, determined to get across the border somehow.

A taxi driver, unable to resist the promise of a bonus, finally agreed to take a chance on driving me the 120 miles to the frontier. By hiding on the floor of the taxi now and then I managed without incident to reach the border a mile north of Vassijaure-Riksgransen, on the Narvik-Kiruna railway, and stepped across in mid-afternoon without benefit of visa.

In a snowstorm, with snow flakes that seemed as big as marshmallows, I tramped 15 miles or more to the outskirts of Narvik, traveling by wooded paths instead of the main road.

As I attempted to enter Narvik I was arrested by British patrols, but was released after displaying my credentials.

My freedom was shortlived, however. As I started out in the hope of visiting surrounding towns, I was arrested again and turned over to Norwegian military authorities, who insisted that I must return to Sweden because my passport bore no visa.

Saw German Patrols.

During the trip back to the frontier, escorted by Norwegian soldiers, I saw several German patrols about five miles from the Swedish line, as well as scattered Norwegian troops.

We arrived unmolested, however, and I was turned over to Swedish authorities. With 250 Norwegian troops who had crossed the frontier and been interned, I was taken back to Kiruna and held there under guard until I could be put aboard a train for the South.

The conductor was directed to see that I did not leave the train this time until it had reached Vannas, 280 miles south of Kiruna.

Fourteen wounded Norwegians, who were being transported to a hospital at Boden, near Sweden's east coast, were with me on the train.

Five Swedish sailors who were in Narvik when the Germans took over the town but succeeded later in making their way to the border gave an eye-witness account of the naval battle which ensued on the arrival of the British.

Saw Two Nazi Ships Sunk.

They said they had seen two German warships sunk by British planes which bombed the harbor district, and had seen several others driven ashore in Rombak fjord.

Many of the inhabitants, forbidden by the Germans to leave the town, took refuge in their cellars during the battle, the Swedes said.

A communique issued last night by the commander in chief of the Norwegian Army said the Norwegians still were holding their positions on both sides of Lake Mjosen, between Oslo and Hamar, which is about sixty miles north of the capital.

The communique acknowledged that Norwegian forces south of Lake Mjosen in the Begna valley, had retreated to new positions, but said the Fossum fortifications in the Mysen area east of Oslo still were in Norwegian hands.

"On all fronts we took prisoners, probably about 150," the communique added. "Several planes were shot down."

How Nazis Seized Stavanger

Dropped 120 Parachute Troops, Armed With Machine Guns, on Vital Airdrome.

OSLO, Norway, April 18 (A. P.).—German troops, dropped with machine guns by parachute to overwhelm an undermanned Norwegian force, were the conquerors of Sola airfield at Stavanger, Norway's most important airdrome, according to a reliable account of the occupation just disclosed here.

The importance of the airfield has been underscored by the British since they have made repeated attacks on it since the German occupation on April 9.

As the fall of the base to the Germans was disclosed here, the Norwegian commander was ordered to defend the airfield against approaching German airplanes with forces at hand so small that machine-gun posts could not be manned fully.

Ten German bombers roared over the field and, as three Norwegian machine-guns opened fire, dropped a number of bombs. The bombs caused only insignificant damage but the bombers escaped the Norwegian bullets and suddenly German soldiers tumbled from the planes to land by parachute.

120 Land From Air.

It was estimated that 120 men in all were dropped, each equipped with a machine-gun.

The Norwegian machine-gunners continued firing until their machine-guns jammed and then took refuge in a dugout where they carried on the battle with rifles and pistols.

As the commander realized the position was hopeless, he ordered the firing to stop and went into the open.

The Germans immediately stopped firing and the commander surrendered the airfield, the Germans disarming the Norwegian soldiers but not the officers.

One Norwegian soldier was wounded—struck in the foot by a German hand grenade. Nothing was said of any German casualties.

BY BJORN BUNKHOLDT

OSLO, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION TODAY DRAGGED IN HEAVY GUNS, SOME OF 11-INCH CALIBER, TO STRENGTHEN ITS SOUTH COAST DEFENSES AND THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL LOOKED MORE AND MORE WARLIKE AS GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS POURED IN.

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TOWNSPEOPLE PILED SANDBAGS ABOUT CELLAR ENTRANCES TO FASHION BOMBPROOFS. HEAVY PLANKS WERE NAILED OVER SHOP WINDOWS.

THE GERMAN HOLD ON THE TERRITORY HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO PORSGRUND, ABOUT 60 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST ON THE COAST OF THE SKAGERRAK AND TO NEARBY SKIEN. THUS A PART OF THE IMPORTANT NITROGEN INDUSTRY OF THE NORSK HYDRO COMPANY IS UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

WHILE THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION DECLARED TODAY THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE WORKERS OF THE CAPITAL CITY WERE BACK AT THEIR JOBS, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 700 PERSONS STILL WERE MISSING AFTER LAST WEEK'S ALARM THAT THE CITY WAS TO BE VACATED IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE OF AN EXPECTED BATTLE WITH THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE SAME RUMOR CAUSED A PANIC IN STAVANGER AND KONGSBERG.

REPORTS FROM STAVANGER SAID THAT A BRITISH BOMBING PLANE SHOT DOWN OVER THE CITY DESTROYED NINE HOUSES AND DAMAGED 20 OTHERS AS IT FELL, KILLING ONE WOMAN AND INJURING FOUR OTHER CIVILIANS SEVERELY.

AT TONSBERG, ON OSLO FJORD ABOUT 45 MILES SOUTH OF HERE, A NORWEGIAN SOLDIER WAS KILLED BY A GERMAN BOMB AT THE STRONG COASTAL FORTRESS OF BOLAERNE WHERE THE NORWEGIAN GARRISON WAS ORDERED TO PUT UP THE WHITE FLAG OF SURRENDER BECAUSE THE GARRISON LACKED AMMUNITION AND FOOD.

A RELIABLE ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPATION OF STAVANGER REACHING HERE TOLD HOW 120 GERMAN TROOPS ARMED WITH ONE MACHINE GUN APIECE WERE DROPPED BY PARACHUTE ON THE STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT SOLA AIRPORT THERE TO OVERWHELM A SMALL NORWEGIAN FORCE. APR 19

THE NORWEGIANS PUT UP A FIGHT BUT THE COMMANDER, REALIZING THE FIGHT WAS HOPELESS, STOPPED THE FIRING AND STEPPED INTO THE OPEN FROM A DUGOUT WHERE THE NORWEGIANS HAD TAKEN REFUGE.

THE GERMANS STOPPED FIRING AND DISARMED THE NORWEGIANS.

SINCE THEN, BRITISH PLANES HAVE BOMBED THE FIELD REPEATEDLY.

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30.24-1757

BALKANS PUSH THEIR HUNTS FOR SABOTEURS

Governments Act Against Ex-Officials In Yugoslavia And Turkey

APR 19 1940

Hungary Demands Strict Accounting From Nazis Within Borders

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, April 18—A police raid on the home of a former Yugoslav Premier and the arrest of a former Turkish Cabinet Minister tonight paced the Balkans' growing campaign to stamp out Nazi "fifth columns."

Hungary, joining the drive with vigor, demanded a strict accounting from thousands of German "tourists" inside its borders.

Milan Stoyadinovich, the former Yugoslav Premier, was known as "Germany's friend" when he was forced to resign his post a year ago. Police seized his private papers and said they linked him anew with the Nazis. Stoyadinovich was not formally arrested. He has, however, been under police surveillance since his fall from power.

Ex-Turkish Official Seized

In Istanbul, the former Minister of National Economy, Sirri Belioglu, was arrested for allegedly lobbying with army, navy and Government officials against Turkey's mutual assistance pact with the Allies. It was understood he had maintained close contact with Berlin.

Behind the continued police raids in Yugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey, aimed at expelling spies, saboteurs and propagandists, the small nations of the southeast intensified their defense preparations.

It became known tonight, moreover, that Rumania's tentative agreement with Soviet Russia to withdraw the troops of each nation six miles behind the common border was reached after several frontier skirmishes.

Search Foreign Offices

In Hungary, police marched into the offices of foreign-owned companies, demanding to see the passports of all foreign employes. Foreigners were questioned as to the source of their incomes and how much money they had on hand. Safes, strongboxes and company records were searched.

It was reported reliably that the police were centering their investigation on German firms accused by political opponents of financing the Hungarian Nazi party.

The Turkish Government, it was learned, prepared a bill for "protection of national safety from within." It empowers military courts to try cases of espionage, spreading of false news and disclosure of defense secrets. There can be no appeal from the heavy penalties prescribed.

Britons Told To Leave

British subjects in Rumania whose stay is not essential were advised semi-officially to make plans to leave the country "before the next crisis." There are about 600 Britons in Rumania, and motor transportation facilities are short.

In Rumania, three of the largest British oil companies were reported to have protested formally against a Government decision to collect royalties in gasoline instead of cash. The companies feared some of these refined products might go to Germany instead of for Rumanian defense needs.

However, official figures showed that Rumania shipped only 60,000 tons of oil to Germany during January and February, only one-sixth of what she had promised.

King Carol liberated the last of the imprisoned Iron Guardists, repentant pro-Nazis, who for several years caused turmoil and bloodshed in Rumania.

Homes Of Two Others Raided

In addition to Stoyadinovic, Belgrade police raided the homes of two Cabinet members who served under him, Dobrivoye Stoshovich, former Minister of Forests and Mines, and Djura Yankovich, former Minister of Public Works.

The raiding authorities said a search o fthe Serb Radical party offices uncovered huge quantities of propaganda and letters indicating that Stoyadinovic and his friends had been plotting against Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek.

Ex-Premier's Home Raided.

BELGRADE, April 18 (A. P.).—Authoritative sources close to the Government said today a police raid on the home of former Premier Milan Stoyadinovic had uncovered documents linking him with Nazi activity in Yugoslavia.

The search, which was said to have taken place last night, was described as part of a nationwide police drive against suspected activity of a Nazi "fifth column."

BELGRADE--FIRST ADD STOYADINOVIC X X X FIFTH COLUMN.*

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OBSERVED STRICT SECRECY CONCERNING THE RAID.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO FORMAL ARREST.

THE FORMER PREMIER HAS BEEN UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE SINCE

HIS FALL FROM POWER EARLY IN 1939. THE GOVERNMENT HAS REFUSED

HIM A PASSPORT FOR TRAVEL ABROAD.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, POLICE HAVE PRESSED A SEARCH OF HOMES

AND CLUBS SUSPECTED OF NAZI OR GERMAN CONNECTIONS. THE ROUND-UP

WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY COINCIDENT WITH REPORTS THAT LARGE

NUMBERS OF GERMAN TROOPS HAD BEEN SEEN NEAR THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER.

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APR 19 1940

WARNING AIMED TO THWART ANY NAZI THRUST

Follows Closely On Call To Put 60,000 More Men Under Arms

APR 19 1940

Proclamation Signed By President Says Nation Will Fight To End

[By the Associated Press]

Berne, April 18—In a proclamation obviously designed to prevent repetition in Switzerland of the hoax-helped invasion of Denmark and Norway, the Swiss Government and high command tonight told the people how the entire nation will be mobilized in event of invasion.

The proclamation followed closely upon a call from the Federal Council that will put an additional 60,000 militiamen under arms in the next three months. This will bring Switzerland's armed forces close to the 500,000 mark.

Warn Of Reports

The Swiss were warned to "beware of all radioed reports or tracts placing doubt on the will of the Government and the army command to resist," for these "will be only lies of enemy propaganda."

"Our nation will fight to the end with all means in its power against any aggressor, whoever it may be," said the proclamation. It was signed by President Marcel Pilay-Golaz and Commanding General Henri Guisan.

Under the plan outlined by the proclamation, the mere announcement that Switzerland has been invaded will mean automatic general mobilization of all citizens and all national resources.

To Broadcast Invasion

The news of invasion will be broadcast on all Swiss radios, sent on all telegraph and telephone lines, carried into rural districts by pre-appointed "Paul Reveres," spread through villages and cities by town criers, and dropped in remote areas in the form of pamphlets by army planes.

The proclamation particularly warned soldiers and civilians to watch for enemy parachute troops or the landing of enemy air infantry.

The proclamation made mobilization upon the announcement of invasion instantaneous for all men with weapons in their homes who are not already in service.

To Watch Pro-Nazis

Up until today's call for 60,000 more men, who must join up between May 6 and July 29, Switzerland had between 375,000 and 425,000 troops in the Winkelried Line between Basel and Lake Constance, and in other frontier fortifications.

In addition to issuing its call for new troops, the Federal Council extended its study of police and security measures. These include keeping a close check on extremist leaders and organizations, especially pro-Nazis, who might try to take a leaf from the book of Major Vidkun Quisling and other pro-Nazi Norwegian army officers who aided the German invasion of their country.

Americans Flee Scandinavia; 1,000 at Genoa Today to Sail

APR 19 1940

[By The Associated Press]

GENOA, Italy, April 18.—About 1,000 Americans fleeing from the war in Scandinavia are expected here tomorrow to sail for home on Saturday on the United States liner Washington.

WOMEN FLEE OSLO FOR BERLIN SAFETY

Three Wives Of American Diplomatic Corps Members Had Gone To Norway

APR 19 1940

But, With Children, They Return To Germany As Nazis Invade Sanctuary

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 18—Three wives of members of the American diplomatic corps in Berlin had returned to the comparatively safe haven of the German capital today after three harrowing days in Oslo during the progress of the German occupation.

The three women, who arrived here last night, are Mrs. Joel C. Hudson and Mrs. James W. Riddleberger, whose husbands are second secretaries in the embassy here, and Mrs. Cyrus B. Follmer, wife of a vice-consul.

6 Children In Party

Mrs. Follmer was accompanied by her two small children, Mrs. Riddleberger by her three children and Mrs. Hudson by one child.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Hudson is from Ravenden, Ark.; Riddleberger from Washington, D. C., and Follmer from Milton, Pa.]

The small American party went to Norway at the start of the war last September, but the three women and their six children fled, with thousands of others, into the forested hillsides about Oslo as the German troops arrived there on April 9, Mrs. Follmer pushing a perambulator loaded with blankets.

Boarded Last Train

Their nerves were strained further by the subsequent series of air-raid alarms, until order was restored under the German occupation. During the night of April 8 to 9 there was a series of alarms, which continued during the

lowing days as planes repeatedly flew over the city. Meanwhile many rumors, which had the British supposedly blasting their way into the harbor, were circulated.

On the night of April 12 the women, with their children, managed to board the last train going to Stockholm by a roundabout route. The train was packed with foreign refugees, largely from the various diplomatic corps.

The train cleared the bridge at Fredrikstad, near the Swedish border, shortly before it was reported blown up.

The women described Stockholm as flooded with foreigners, all nervously trying to attain safe passage into Germany or Italy.

Russian View On War Spread

Moscow, April 18 (AP)—*Pravda*, official newspaper of the Communist party, stated today that the neutrality of Belgium and Holland now is under threat and hinted that this threat is due to the intentions of the Allies.

The article quoted a Dutch diplomat as asserting that the Netherlands East Indies were in danger. *Pravda* continued:

"Neutrality can be safeguarded only if it is supported by real strength, as has been proved by events in Scandinavia. Small states threatened by Norway's fate must learn this lesson because, according to the British-French press, the Allies intend to create several additional fronts on the territories of others."

Soviet Economic Council Completely Reorganized

Chairmen Are Named for Boards of Various Industries

MOSCOW, April 18 (AP).—Soviet Russia has thoroughly reorganized her Economic Council, providing for establishment of new economic boards under the Council of People's Commissars (Cabinet).

Chairmen were named for boards of metallurgical and chemical industries, machine building, defense industry, fuel and electricity, and general consumption.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT THROUGH TASS, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE REORGANIZATION WAS TO "IMPROVE THE GUIDANCE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSARIATS BY THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLES COMMISSARS AND THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL, TO ENABLE THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL TO INSURE PROPER COORDINATION OF THE VARIOUS ECONOMIC BRANCHES AND TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC PLANNING AND REALIZATION OF THE ESTABLISHED PLAN.

APR 19 1940

Dutch Castle Searched For Illegal Firearms

Many Nazis Reported Being Rounded Up In Holland For Questioning

Amsterdam, April 18 (AP)—Police made an exhaustive search today for illegal firearms at the castle in Limburg province of Count Max of Marchant et D'Ansembourg, Nazi member of the Dutch lower house of Parliament.

The search, carried out as part of the nation-wide campaign to insure internal security, was reported to have netted only a few hunting weapons. Many other private houses were reported searched and it was said many Dutch Nazis were being rounded up for questioning.

As a further precaution, the Minister of Public Works asked Parliament for power to prevent ships from leaving port when war dangers are great. At present the Government only can advise ship owners not to sail.

SPECIAL NAVAL AID NAMED BY BRITISH

Admiral Evans to Be Attache in Norway and Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, April 18 (A. P.).—The Norwegian news agency, Norsk Telegrambyra, said today the Norwegian Government had been advised of the appointment of Admiral Sir Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans as an extraordinary British naval attache in Norway and Sweden.

The news agency said the appointment had been received with great satisfaction in Norway.

Sir Edward saw extensive active service during the world war. As commander of H. M. S. Mohawk he bombarded the German right wing in Belgium in 1914, winning mention in dispatches. He was mentioned again in 1917 as the commander of one of two British war vessels which engaged and routed six German destroyers.

Sir Edgard served as second in command of the 1909 British antarctic expedition. He commanded the Royal Australian Navy from 1929-31, and was Commander-in-Chief of the Africa station from 1933-35. In 1916 he married Miss Elsa Andvord, a native of Oslo.

EXPLOSION ON FERRY

Copenhagen Reports Second Blast in Week.

COPENHAGEN, April 18 (A. P.).—The ferry boat Odin, which operates across Store Belt (the great belt) from Nyborg to Korsoer, was damaged by an explosion yesterday for the second time within a week, it was announced today.

No one was injured and the ferry was towed to Korsoer while traffic across the belt was suspended. No explanation for the explosion was given.

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French Diver Identifies Wreck as Lost U-Boat

Result of Attack on Craft Had Been Uncertain

PARIS, April 18 (AP).—The French high command announced today identification of the wreck of a German submarine which was attacked several weeks ago, but destruction of which had seemed uncertain at the time.

Tonight's communique said: "A quiet day on the whole.

"A diver has found at considerable depth and identified the wreck of a German submarine which had been attacked by one of our sloops a few weeks ago, the destruction of which then appeared uncertain and was not officially announced by the French Admiralty."

APR 19 1940

WESTERN FRONT CALM

French Report Failure of One German Attack.

PARIS, April 18 (A. P.).—The French today reported calm on the western front except for an unsuccessful attempt by a small German force to filter through advance posts.

Aviation generally was grounded because of bad weather. The morning communique said: "Nothing to report."

APR 19

Argentina Holds Norse Cash

Acts to Prevent Funds Falling Into German Hands

BUENOS AIRES, April 18 (AP).—Argentina took action tonight to prevent Norwegian and Danish funds held in this country from falling into the hands of Germany. President Roberto M. Ortiz decreed suspension of any money transfers from Argentina to persons or firms residing in Denmark and Norway.

At the same time he announced the government would decide tomorrow what treatment would be accorded Norwegian and Danish ships in Argentine ports.

(On April 10 President Roosevelt issued an executive order freezing Danish and Norwegian wealth in the United States.)

APR 19 1940

Rush British Submarine Fighters.

CANBERRA, Australia, April 18 (A. P.).—Premier Robert G. Menzies announced today that orders for building anti-submarine vessels "to the maximum capacity of Australian shipyards" had been placed at the request of the British Admiralty. The ships will be of the trawler type, also suitable for minesweeping.

Nazi Says Norwegian Ships Should Return

Consul At Cristobal Say Owners At Oslo Have Requested Step

Cristobal, Canal Zone, April 18 (AP)—German Consul Walter Schmidt, on orders from Berlin, today advised eight steamship agents in Cristobal—all British—that the association of Norwegian steamship owners in Oslo had instructed Norwegian ships to proceed to neutral ports or, if convenient, to Norway.

The message was delivered through the Cristobal port captain and immediately brought a reiteration of orders of Norwegians against the German occupation of their country to disregard shipping instructions from German-occupied Oslo.

These orders were repeated for the Norwegians by Alan Dodd, honorary Norwegian consul and a Briton.

APR 19 1940

REYNAUD TALKS AGAIN

Completes His Report to the Secret Senate Session.

PARIS, April 18 (A. P.).—Premier Paul Reynaud, concluding his report on national defense, addressed the secret session of the Senate for more than an hour today.

The session, which had begun on Tuesday, then ended without a vote, since neither the Government nor the Senators had introduced a resolution of confidence.

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The International Red Cross, which negotiated the exchange through the United States Embassy in Berlin and the Swedish Legation in Paris, enlisted the aid of Swiss Federal authorities to cloak the transfer in secrecy.

The women and children traveled in special cars guarded by Swiss soldiers.

The original Red Cross plan to exchange about 120 interned persons, including non-combatant males, was not carried out because it was reported the Germans refused to permit male prisoners to travel along German railways where they might observe troop movements.

APR 19 1940

Belgium Sentences Nazi Spy.

BRUSSELS, April 18 (A. P.).—Werner Miethe, a German, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment today for espionage. A military court at Ghent found him guilty of hiring two youths to watch the ship movements at Calais and Antwerp.

New Dutch Precautions

[*By the Associated Press*]

Amsterdam, April 18—Minister of Public Works Johan Albarda today asked the lower House of Parliament to amend navigation laws to empower the Government to prevent ships from leaving port when war dangers are considered too great. At present the Government can only advise ship owners not to sail.

The state police have started an investigation of illegal possession of firearms in the campaign to make the Netherlands secure internally. Many private houses were reported to have been searched and there were rumors that many National Socialists (Dutch Nazis) had been rounded up for questioning.

The newspaper *De Telegraf* today quoted the skipper of a Netherlands fishing trawler as reporting that British flyers dropped six bombs near his vessel off Norway last Friday. He was unable to say whether the airmen mistook the nationality of his boat or were attacking a nearby submarine.

— Exchange Of Nationals —

[*By the Associated Press*]

Geneva, April 18—Great Britain, France and Germany today completed the first exchange of their nationals since the present war started.

Two groups of women and children passed through Geneva secretly last night and early this morning. There were no military prisoners among them.

Twelve French women and children entered Switzerland from Kronstanz and departed for Lyon. Twenty-four German women and eighteen children from France passed through for Germany.

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Families Separated

Many were red-eyed with weeping for most of their husbands and fathers were left behind as interned civilian prisoners. Men over fighting age may be exchanged in the next few weeks, but most families will be separated for the duration of the war.

30.24-1759

30.24-1759

$250,000 Bond Releases Freighter in Soviet Suit

Wildwood Free to Load Lumber at Pacific Port

TACOMA, April 18 (AP).—The American freighter Wildwood, against which a $350,000 libel suit was filed by the Amtorg Trading Company of Russia, was ordered released today after the American Foreign Steamship Company of New York posted $250,000 bond.

The Wildwood returned here after turning about in mid-Pacific with a $5,400,000 cargo consigned to Vladivostok. Capt. Walter Arntz said the freighter steamed back to the United States after warnings from foreign embassies to "proceed no farther."

United States Marshal A. J. Chitty said the Wildwood, which unloaded its Russian cargo for storage here, could continue loading lumber for East Coast ports.

HULL'S WARNING FULLY BACKED BY ROOSEVELT

President Voices Hope That Status Quo Will Prevail in Pacific Area.

ANY INTERVENTION OPPOSED

Reporters at White House Told That Secretary of State Has Covered Question.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt expressed a hope today that the status quo in the whole Pacific area could be maintained in the interests of peace. He stated his view to a press conference when asked for comment on Secretary Hull's statement yesterday that disturbance of the status quo would prejudice the cause of "stability, peace and security not only in the region of the Netherlands Indies but in the entire Pacific area."

Secretary Hull's statement, in effect, was a notice to other nations to keep hands off the Dutch East Indies. Mr. Roosevelt told reporters that Secretary Hull's declaration had covered the situation thoroughly.

Concern Is Voiced.

Taking cognizance of Japan's expressed concern for the future of the islands should the European war engulf the Netherlands, Secretary of State Hull said in a statement last night:

"Intervention in the domestic affairs of the Netherlands Indies or any alteration of their status quo by other than peaceful processes would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace and security not only in the region of the Netherlands Indies but in the entire Pacific area."

As he issued his pronouncement, British, French and American fleet authorities said in Shanghai that a Japanese attempt to seize the Dutch East Indies in the event of a German invasion of the Netherlands was a serious possibility.

Mentions No Nation.

Secretary Hull mentioned no nation specifically, but he prefixed his statement with a reference to one made by Japanese Foreign Minister Arita on Monday expressing the deep concern of the Japanest Government for the maintenance of the islands' status quo.

Secretary Hull's statement was cabled to the United States Embassy at Tokio for presentation to the Japanese Foreign Office today as a matter of courtesy and information.

The Netherlands has been the ruling political power in the East Indies virtually since the first Dutch explorer visited the islands in 1596.

From the Indian Ocean eastward into the Pacific, the islands stretched along the Equator for some 3,200 miles. They have an area of 733,642 square miles and support a population of 60,731,025, mostly native. The possessions have for many years enjoyed virtually a dominion status.

Rich in natural resources, many of which Japan lacks, the islands produce a considerable proportion of the world's supply of rubber, tin, quinine, copra and petroleum.

The United States depends on them for some of its most essential raw materials. American imports were valued at $93,156,000 in 1939, and exports to the islands totaled $35,898,000.

Lying between the Asiatic mainland and Australia, the islands—sometimes called the Malay Archipelago—are in a position to control important trade routes. The sea lane distance between Batavia, Java, capital of the possessions, and Yokohama is 3,678 miles.

The nearest major port to Batavia is Singapore, 606 miles away, where Great Britain has been building a large naval base.

Other water route distances are: Manila, 1,795 miles; Hongkong, 2,052; Guam, 2,600, and Honolulu, 4,910.

Concern has been growing in the East Indies over the progress of the Japanese "new order" program for Asia, and the Dutch possessions have spent over $16,000,000 in the United States for military aircraft and other war materials in the last three years.

Mr. Hull's "hands off the East Indies" declaration was interpreted in diplomatic circles as revealing administrative fears that something might happen to the Netherlands. Some officials are apprehensive that Hitler, if defeated in Norway, might turn on that country both to recoup prestige and to gain a base for attack on Britain.

The Commerce Department estimated that Americans have $70,000,000 invested in the Dutch East Indies and $19,000,000 in the Netherlands. The estimates, including only long-term investments such as property ownings and bondholdings, do not include any short-term funds held by Americans.

The Commerce Department reports also indicate that Americans owned no governmental securities of either the Netherlands or the East Indies.

TREACHERY DENIED

Norway's Legation in U. S. Assails Treason Stories.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (A. P.).—German tricks and not Norwegian treachery were said by the Norwegian legation here today to have been responsible for Germany's initial success in invading Norway.

The legation issued a statement based on a cable from the Norwegian legation in Stockholm, Sweden. This declared that "sensational rumors of treason and sabotage must be received with the greatest reservation" and cited a series of cases in which, it said, Norwegian surrender or defeat was caused by German subterfuges rather than Norwegian treachery.

NORWAY DENIES DEFEAT WAS DUE TO TREACHERY

Legation In Washington Issues Statement Blaming German Tricks

False Orders To Troops And Use Of Fishing Boats As Screen Are Alleged

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 18—German tricks and not Norwegian treachery were said by the Norwegian Legation here today to have been responsible for Germany's initial success in invading Norway.

The legation issued a statement based on a cable from the Norwegian Legation in Stockholm. This declared that "sensational rumors of treason and sabotage must be received with the greatest reservation," and cited a series of cases in which, it said, Norwegian surrender or defeat was caused by German subterfuges rather than Norwegian treachery.

Gen. Erichsen Deceived

The cable released here said:

"In military quarters confusion was created by reports which were issued in the name of the Government not only from Oslo but also from other telegraph stations until it became clear to the individual commanders that false reports had been sent. Thus repeated reports were sent to General Erichsen's troops (southeast of Oslo) stating that the Government had ordered them to surrender.

"Great damage also was caused by a false order instructing the Norwegian troops not to shoot in order to prevent provocations but wait until the Germans attacked. Certain detachments were thereby placed in a position where they could not defend themselves before it was too late."

A legation spokesman said that these supposed orders were put out by German agents.

Fishing Boats As Screen

"When the German warships passed Agdenes (a fortified post) on their way to Trondheim," the cable continued, "this was made possible by the fact that they had taken along a large number of Norwegian fishing boats and small steamers so the fort could not shoot without massacring Norwegian vessels. During the uncertainty which arose in this manner in the dark night the Germans got in.

"When the fort at Hegra (east of Trondheim toward the Swedish border) fired at a Norwegian train, it was because a German agent in Trondheim had express-telegraphed to the commander stating that German troops were on the train.

"Many such instances might be mentioned. The German propaganda utilizes all sorts of rumors to create distrust in the Norwegian fighting spirit. The sudden attack which occurred simultaneously all over the country placed the Norwegian defense forces in an extremely difficult situation, but the people's will to defend itself is strong and asserts itself in a bitterly waged resistance wherever defense can be organized. The Norwegian high command is bending all its strength towards a tough and tenacious fight."

Gen. Erichsen Quoted

The legation here also made public a cable which it said came from Major General Carl Johan Erichsen through the legation at Stockholm. He reported on Norwegian troops which operated under him in Askim and Mysen, southeast of Oslo.

"It is stated, among other things," he cabled, "that they (the troops) were led by treacherous officers, that they had not been given sufficient arms, that the soldiers hadn't had anything to eat since Tuesday last week, and that the soldiers had never had an opportunity to fight for their country, etc.

"I wish to state that this information does not contain a single word of truth. In these days, when we Norwegians are living through such terrible happenings, it is to be deeply regretted that our burden should be increased by rumors which are entirely without foundation in fact. These rumors must be regarded as a part of the strong propaganda which is being conducted by the enemy in order to destroy us by such means as well."

SOVIET RECOGNITION OPPOSED BY HOOVER

Termed 'Gigantic Political And Moral Mistake' By Former President

Buying Gold From Russia Helps Destroy Smaller Nations, He Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 18—Herbert Hoover today labeled the United States' recognition of Soviet Russia "a gigantic political and moral mistake," and suggested "the moral equities would be at least reasserted if we withdrew our Ambassador and left the technical representation of a chargé d'affaires."

"Would it not establish self-respect, would it not contribute to reestablish moral standards in a sorry world, if we took some action?" the former President said in an article called "Russian Misadventure" in the current issue of *Collier's* weekly.

Hoover conceded that "errors in foreign policies often cannot be fully corrected."

Urges Reassertion Of Position

"But," he wrote, "because errors are made is no sign that nothing can be done about it. When we see that the consequences result in continued disintegration of decent standards in the world and at home, we should at least reassert our position on these standards."

On November 16, 1933, when President Roosevelt recognized Soviet Russia, Hoover said, "the same conditions still prevailed as when President Wilson denied recognition, and they had been confirmed by fourteen years of bloody terror and the constant effort of Moscow to destroy democratic government everywhere."

American business was "brought to support recognition by huge promises of new business," he declared, asserting that in the six years from recognition to Russia's invasion of Poland "we sold a total of about $200,000,000 worth of goods to 160,000,000 people in Russia."

Says Exiles Produce Reds' Gold

"That is less than seven per cent. of what we sold 10,000,000 people in Canada in the same period," Hoover wrote. "It is a curious commentary that in the six years prior to the recognition we sold Russia almost $500,000,000, or more than twice as much."

Since recognition, too, he added, we have bought bore than $300,000,000 in gold from Russia at $35 an ounce, ignoring the fact that "a large part of have bought more than $300,000,000 in fingers" of Siberian exiles, and that "it helps the Soviet Government finance the destruction of small nations."

Since the Polish invasion, he continued, American sales of goods to Russia have increased 300 per cent.

"That represents a large addition of gasoline, copper, alloys, etc., to aid in the subjugation of the liberties of the Finns and the Poles or other people," he said.

He accused the Soviet Government of interfering in American domestic life, said it had failed to keep its promise to refrain from activities here, had failed also to cooperate to maintain world peace, and had fostered 'hunger marches" and sit-down strikes.

Communists, the former President declared, organized the disastrous bonus march on Washington in 1932.

"Why are we more tender of tyranny in Communist Russia than in Nazi Germany? We criticize some of our youth because we say they are Red. We criticize certain labor unions because we say they are dominated by Communists. We arrest certain Americans because they serve Soviet Russia in this country illegally.

"Yet we do not stop to think that it was our own Government that set the mark of respectability on Soviet Russia and the things these people advocate."

Bi-Partisan Aid Is Given to Hull On Dutch Indies

Most Comments at Capitol Are Favorable, but Some Ask for Amplification

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—The Roosevelt administration's call for all nations to keep hands off the Dutch East Indies received bi-partisan applause at the Capitol today, mingled with some demands for amplification. Senator Homer T. Bone, Democrat, of Washington, said he did not know whether it implied that the United States would go to war "if Japan should seize the islands," but that if it did it should be made plain.

"I raise that question," he said, "because if we are going to war over the island possessions of another country we ought to know about it."

In the House Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, asked, "Does it mean that we intend to extend the Monroe Doctrine to the East Indies? Suppose Japan seizes these islands, does that mean we have to go to war?"

For the most part, however, Senators and Representatives freely indorsed Secretary of State Hull's statement last night that any intervention in the domestic affairs of

the Netherlands Indies would "directly affect" the interests of many countries and would prejudice the "cause of stability, peace and security . . . in the entire Pacific area."

Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, the assistant Republican leader, expressed approval, saying:

"We can't remain positively and entirely silent in view of swiftly changing scenes."

"I'm for it," remarked Senator Josh Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, "because we still have an interest in the Philippine Islands and we must maintain our life line. I feel that Japanese intervention in the East Indies would threaten that line."

No Reaction From Japan

Secretary Hull said at his press conference that he had not yet received any reaction from Japan. A copy of his statement was cabled to the American Embassy at Tokio for presentation to the Japanese Foreign Office as a matter of courtesy and information. Mr. Hull had prefaced his statement with a reference to that of Japanese Foreign Minister Arita on Monday expressing concern for the maintenance of the islands' status quo.

Other developments bearing on foreign affairs included:

Representative Fish introduced a resolution authorizing the President to negotiate for purchase of Greenland from Denmark. He told the House that the United States should acquire by purchase all possessions of European nations, excepting Canada, within 1,500 miles of the coast.

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said the Export-Import Bank would await developments before advancing any money to Scandinavian countries. Iceland, sister kingdom of Denmark, could get the $1,000,000 loan recently authorized, he said, but the bank was holding up commitments of $20,000,000 to Finland, $15,000,000 to Sweden, $10,000,000 to Norway and $10,000,000 to Denmark.

From Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, came a statement that Secretary Hull's declaration "is warranted and timely."

"In combination with other factors it may solve the Pacific situation," he added.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, said Mr. Hull's stand "keeps the record straight," and Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, declared:

"It is in the interest of peace and stability in our relations with the Orient."

ALLIES CONTRACT FOR 1,500 PLANES

Tentative $120,000,000 Order for Fighters and Bombers Is Said to Set Record

MANY ARE PURSUIT CRAFT

First of Projected Purchases of Our Latest Type Lockheed, Douglas, Curtiss, Bell Craft

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 18—Great Britain and France contracted tentatively today to purchase more than 1,500 speedy American warplanes expected to cost at least $120,000,000.

Reports of large-scale buying were confirmed by Arthur B. Purvis, head of the Anglo-French purchasing mission, who said "huge quantities" were involved. Although he mentioned no figures, aviation experts in close touch with the negotiations said at least 1,500 planes were covered by the tentative contracts.

Described as probably the largest such purchases on record, they are the first of a series of projected orders for some 4,600 aircraft of the latest type developed for the United States Army and Navy.

The first contracts were for Curtiss fighting planes and for Douglas attack bombers, which Congress has been told were superior to any that have seen action thus far in the European war.

Mr. Purvis also said the Allies were about to sign contracts in New York for an unidentified third type.

The Allied chairman indicated after a conference at the Treasury with Secretary Morgenthau that the large orders for at least two other models were imminent. Aside from the Curtiss and Douglas, which he said were signed in New York, he mentioned a Lockheed P-38 two-motor pursuit plane, a Bell single motor P-39 pursuit craft and a Lockheed-Hudson light bomber as figuring in current negotiations.

The first contracts conformed to a revised policy by which the War and Navy Departments agreed to release their most advanced models for export sale and delay some of their own deliveries in return for various concessions by the foreign buyers.

Airmen estimated that deliveries of the first of the planes ordered could not be expected before Fall. They thought it significant that hundreds of pursuit planes were ordered at the outset, since these are designed to cope with bombing raids.

Two of the five models released last week were the Curtiss P-40 and the Douglas attack bomber.

Mr. Purvis predicted that all of the five types released last week would be involved in additional contracts to be signed "in the very near future."

Saying that the Allies had expected some kind of active campaigning this Spring, Mr. Purvis added that the Norwegian invasion had not made necessary any important revisions in the purchasing mission's plans.

Lockheed Gets Big Orders

BURBANK, Calif., April 18 (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation announced today new orders totaling $5,700,000.

In the largest commercial deal of recent months, South African Airways placed a $2,100,000 order for thirteen "Lodestar" fourteen-passenger transports and two of the new four-engined "Excalibur" models, delivery to begin in October.

The other order was from the Australian Government for forty-nine reconnaissance bombers with spare parts and engines, involving more than $3,600,000. It was the third Australian order for military craft, Lockheed already having delivered eighty-six bombers out of 100 listed in a $10,000,000 order.

African Airways placed a $2,000,000 order for sixteen planes with the company last February.

American Legion Head Opposes Indies Stand

Raymond T. Kelly Says We Have No Business In European Or Asiatic Squabbles

Montrose, Col., April 18 (AP)—The United States "has no business serving as an international police force," Raymond T. Kelly, national commander of the American Legion said today when asked about Secretary Hull's statement opposing changes in the status of the Dutch East Indies.

"If ever America is involved in another war it will be our own war," he said in reply to questions about the Secretary of State's declaration.

"We have no business pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the other fellow. Those who engage in war must be prepared for the consequences. We have no business in European or Asiatic squabbles."

Otto in Farewell to U. S. Says Hitler Must Fall

Hapsburg Crown Claimant Flies for Paris Today

Archduke Otto of Austria, claimant to the Austro-Hungarian throne, who is scheduled to leave for Europe today on the Atlantic Clipper, said yesterday in a statement that "Hitler must fall and will fall." The Archduke, who will leave the Clipper at Lisbon, Portugal, and go to Paris "to be near the focal point of today's ever-changing history," said:

"Some may call the present conflict the war of democracy against dictatorship. Actually, it is the last fight for the preservation of the social order of our age. If the unbelievable should happen and Hitler should win the upper hand in Europe at the end of the present struggle, anarchy will follow, a more dangerous chaos than the one that followed the occupation of Austria or Poland and the invasion of peaceful neutral countries. Such an anarchy would undoubtedly affect the political and econmic stability of all nations, including the Western Hemisphere."

Archduke Otto, who has been in the United States since March 5, said he regretted he could not stay longer in the United States.

"What touched me most was the cordiality of the Americans," he said. "Without doubt America has become not only the economic but the cultural leader of the world."

APR 19 1940

BERN, APRIL 18—(AP)—THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AND HIGH COMMAND TOLD THE NATION IN A PROCLAMATION TONIGHT EXACTLY WHAT TO DO IN EVENT OF INVASION, OUTLINING A PLAN IN WHICH SWISS "PAUL REVERES" WOULD HAVE A ROLE IN ANNOUNCING THE APPROACH OF ANY ENEMY, NATIONWIDE MOBILIZATION TO PREVENT THE ENEMY FROM SECURING ANY RESOURCES.

THE NOTICE WAS ISSUED AFTER THE FEDERAL COUNCIL CALLED OUT AN ADDITIONAL 60,000 MILITIA TROOPS, WHO MUST JOIN THE ARMED FORCES BETWEEN MAY 5 AND JULY 25, AND STUDIED POLICE AND SECURITY MEASURES, INCLUDING A CLOSER WATCH ON PRO-NAZIS.

THE PROCLAMATION PROVIDED THAT SUCH AN INVASION WOULD BE BROADCAST ON ALL SWISS RADIO STATIONS, SENT OVER ALL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES, CARRIED BY AUTOMATIC GENERAL MOBILIZATION OF ALL CITIZENS AND ALL THE NATION'S REVERES," SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BY PRE-APPOINTED MEN IN REMOTE DISTRICTS IN PAMPHLETS BY ARMY PLANES.

30.24-1761

UNLIKE THE USUAL SWISS COMMUNIQUES CONCERNING DEFENSE SINCE THE EUROPEAN WAR BEGAN, THE PROCLAMATION CARRIED NO CALMING PARAGRAPH TELLING THE PUBLIC THAT NO IMMEDIATE DANGER THREATENS.

THERE ARE BETWEEN 375,000 AND 425,000 SWISS TROOPS MANNING THE WINKELRIED LINE BETWEEN BASEL AND LAKE CONSTANCE AND OTHER FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS.

THE CALLING UP OF 60,000 MILITIA TROOPS IN A PERIOD OF NEARLY THREE MONTHS IS DESIGNED TO BRING SWITZERLAND'S FORCES CLOSE TO THE HALF-MILLION MARK BY MIDSUMMER. THE FIRST GROUP AFFECTED,

TOTAL

LING 23,000, WILL BE MOBILIZED WITHIN A WEEK AFTER MAY 6.

THE COUNCIL CONTINUED X X X 3RD GRAPH FIRST LEAD.

APR 19 1940

NF215PES

THE COUNCIL CONTINUED ITS STUDY OF POLICE AND SECURITY MEASURES DESIGNED TO GUARANTEE THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY BY A CLOSE WATCH ON ALL EXTREMIST LEADERS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY ON PRO-NAZIS WHO MIGHT TRY TO BECOME "SWISS QUISLINGS."

MAJOR VIDKUN X X X SECOND GRAPH PREV.

NF1020AES

MAJOR VIDKUN QUISLING, THE NORWEGIAN NAZI WHO PROCLAIMED HIMSELF PREMIER AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION, AND OTHER PRO-NAZI NORWEGIAN ARMY OFFICERS HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MUCH PRESS COMMENT IN SWITZERLAND. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID ALL PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO WATCH "POTENTIAL SWISS QUISLINGS."

ARMED SWISS SOLDIERS IN RECENT DAYS HAVE BEEN POSTED AT ALL STRATEGICALLY SITUATED ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS, AIRDROMES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES, AND RAILWAY BRIDGES. THE GENERAL STAFF HAS TAKEN ACTION TO SPEED RECALL OF SWISS TROOPS.

NF904AES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 19-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-PLANES IDENTIFIED AS GERMAN PASSED OVER THE SWEDISH TOWN OF KARLSTAD LAST NIGHT, SENDING THE INHABITANTS TO AIR RAID SHELTERS FOR 43 MINUTES--THE LONGEST AIR RAID ALARM THUS FAR IN SWEDEN.

KARLSTAD IS 60 MILES FROM THE NORWEGIAN BORDER.

SWEDISH GUARDS FIRED ON THE PLANES, IT WAS REPORTED.

APR 19 1940

FH134AES

LONDON, APRIL 18 (AP).-THE WAR OFFICE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF THREE GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS WHO ARE BEING HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

APR 19 1940

LONDON, APRIL 18 -(AP) - REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM ISTANBUL TODAY THAT SIRRI BELIOGLU, FORMER TURKISH MINISTER OF ECONOMY, HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF WRITING ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CRITICIZING TURKISH POLICY, PARTICULARLY THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE. IT SAID HE WOULD BE TRIED BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

APR 19 1940

01555

BBR21A

LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE 38-MAN CREW OF THE BRITISH FREIGHTER SWAINBY, CARRYING IRON ORE FROM NORWAY TO ENGLAND BEFORE THE GERMAN INVASION, REACHED A SCOTTISH PORT TONIGHT TO REPORT THEIR 4,935-TON SHIP TORPEDOED LAST NIGHT OFF NORTH SCOTLAND.

WY629PES

APR 19 1940

LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-AN AIR RAID WARNING WAS SOUNDED IN THE SHETLAND ISLANDS TODAY WHEN A GERMAN HEINKEL PLANE APPEARED, ONLY TO BE CHASED AWAY BY BRITISH FIGHTERS BEFORE IT COULD DROP BOMBS.

N459PES

APR 19 1940

LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION CARRIED A REPORT TODAY THAT GERMANY WOULD LAUNCH UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE "AFTER MAY."

A SURVIVOR OF THE TORPEDOED BRITISH STEAMER STANCLIFFE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE COMMANDER OF THE ATTACKING GERMAN SUBMARINE HAD TOLD THOSE ABOARD THE STANCLIFFE THAT THE GERMANS WOULD "SINK EVERY SHIP AT SIGHT AND SPARE NOBODY AFTER MAY."

APR 19 1940

FH659AES

LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN IS COMMUNICATING WITH "SEVERAL NEUTRAL COUNTRIES" REGARDING "LIMITATION OF THEIR IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES," A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

THE NECESSITY FOR A POLICY OF LIMITING NEUTRALS' IMPORTS WAS DEMONSTRATED, HE SAID, BY THE GERMAN ATTACK ON DENMARK.

APR 19 1940

WF103AES

LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE ROYAL ASCOT MEETING, MOST FASHIONABLE OF ENGLISH RACE MEETS, WILL BE HELD AT NEWMARKET THIS YEAR JUNE 21-22. THE SHIFT WAS MADE BECAUSE THE ASCOT COURSE WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE.

WF110CAES

LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT WARTIME RESTRICTIONS ON RACING AND FOOTBALL WOULD BE LIGHTENED IMMEDIATELY, BRINGING CHEER TO MILLIONS OF THE NATION'S SPORTS FANS.

COMPETITION FOR THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE'S NEW "WAR CUP" WILL BEGIN SATURDAY, THOUGH THE SIZE OF THE CROWDS THAT WILL BE PERMITTED TO WITNESS THE GAMES WILL BE RESTRICTED TO BETWEEN 8,000 AND 15,000, DEPENDING UPON THE CAPACITY OF THE STADIUM.

NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL RACING FIXTURES ALSO WERE AUTHORIZED FOR THE SUMMER, AT LEAST SIX TRACKS THAT HAVE BEEN CLOSED SINCE THE START OF WAR BEING ALLOTTED DATES.

APR 19

WD134PES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 18-(AP)-A NORWEGIAN REACHING SWEDEN FROM TRONDHEIM TODAY REPORTED THE GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND WAS ASHORE IN OSJENFJORD NORTHEAST OF TRONDHEIM.

THE DEUTSCHLAND, 10,000-TON SISTERSHIP OF THE SCUTTLED ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE, WAS RENAMED LUTZOW LAST OCTOBER BY THE GERMANS WHO SAID THE NAME DEUTSCHLAND WAS TO BE GIVEN ANOTHER WARSHIP.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE NORWEGIAN'S REPORT SHE HAD BEEN GROUNDED.

APR 19

THE NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET REPORTED A CONTINGENT OF ABOUT 400 GERMANS, TRANSPORTED IN TRI-MOTORED BOMBERS, HAD LANDED ON THE ICE SIX MILES FROM NAMSOS, 125 MILES NORTH OF TRONDHEIM AND TERMINUS OF THE

30.24— 1763

RAILWAY FROM THE SOUTH.

THE NEWSPAPER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT DECLARED ALLIED LANDING FORCES MUST COME QUICKLY IF THEIR TASK IS NOT TO BE MADE MUCH MORE DIFFICULT BY INTENSIVE DIGGING-IN OPERATIONS.

FH552AES

BERLIN, APRIL 18-(AP)-GERMAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, BATTLING THEIR WAY FROM NARVIK TO THE SWEDISH BORDER, WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TODAY TO HAVE CAPTURED A NUMBER OF NORWEGIAN PRISONERS, AMONG THEM THE COMMANDER OF THE AIRPORT AT BARDUFOSS, NORTHEAST OF NARVIK.

OFFICIAL SOURCES, WHICH SAID THEY WERE IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH NARVIK, INSISTED THE TOWN WAS STILL IN POSSESSION OF GERMAN TROOPS.

FH620AES

APR 19 1940

OSLO, APRIL 18-(AP)-STRONG GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS OF ALL KINDS CONTINUED TO POUR INTO OSLO TODAY, AND IT WAS LEARNED THAT COAST DEFENSES IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED AREAS HAD BEEN STRENGTHENED BY THE ADDITION OF GUNS RANGING UP TO 11-INCHES IN CALIBRE.

THIS CITY TOOK ON AN INCREASINGLY WARLIKE APPEARANCE AS SANDBAGS WERE PILED ABOUT CELLAR ENTRANCES AND HEAVY PLANKS WERE NAILED OVER THE WINDOWS OF MANY SHOPS.

DESPITE THESE STEPS, THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION ASSERTED THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE CAPITAL'S WORKERS, MANY OF WHOM FLED WHEN THE GERMANS ENTERED LAST WEEK, WERE BACK AT THEIR JOBS. APR 19 1940

FH548AES

30.24-1763

BRUSSELS, APRIL 18 (AP)---TWO BELGIAN ARMY FLIERS WERE KILLED TODAY ~~MONDAY~~ WHEN THEIR PLANES CRASHED DURING MANEUVERS.

APR 19

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 18 (AP).-THE BODIES OF THREE BRITISH FLIERS WHO WERE KILLED APRIL 14 WHEN THEIR ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY GERMANS IN A FIGHT NEAR THE NETHERLANDS-GERMAN FRONTIER WERE ~~ACCORDED~~ BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS ~~IN A FUNERAL~~ TODAY AT ARNHEM.

APR 19 1940

THE PLANE CRASHED ON DUTCH SOIL.

ROME, APRIL 18 (AP).-FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO TODAY WAS REPORTED RECOVERING AT HIS HOME FROM AN ATTACK OF GRIPPE WHICH HAS KEPT HIM FROM HIS OFFICE FOR THE PAST SIX DAYS. APR 19 1940

ROME, APRIL 18-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER POPOLO D'ITALIA TODAY DREW A DISTINCTION BETWEEN "NEWS" AND THE RIGHT OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND PRESS TO "MAINTAIN AND DEFEND, IN THE FACE OF THE DEVELOPMENTS OF A SITUATION, ITS OWN INFLEXIBLE ATTITUDE, WHICH IS THAT DICTATED BY ITS OWN UNDENIABLE INTERESTS." APR 19 1940

WHILE THE FASCIST PRESS CONTINUED TO MINIMIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF

FRENCH AND BRITISH ACTION IN NORWAY AND TO EMPHASIZE GERMAN SUCCESSES, IT LASHED BACK AT BRITISH CRITICISM OF ITALIAN PRESS "PARTIALITY."

POPOLO D'ITALIA SAID THE ITALIAN PEOPLE "NEVER HAVE BEEN DENIED THE PRIVILEGE OF LEARNING ABOUT FRENCH-BRITISH SUCCESS FOR THE VERY SIMPLE REASON THAT THE FRENCH AND BRITISH HAVE NOT YET GAINED TRUE SUCCESS.

"LET US BEGIN BY SAYING THAT THE FIRST JUDGE OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE ITALIAN PRESS IS THE ITALIAN PEOPLE."

THE PAPER SAID "WE HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN" CERTAIN "INFAMIES" WHICH APPEARED IN THE BRITISH PRESS AT THE TIME OF THE ETHIOPIAN INVASION.

WE1116PES

BUCHAREST, APRIL 18 (AP).--SEMI-OFFICIAL BRITISH EVACUATION COMMITTEE TODAY ADVISED ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS WHOSE STAY IN RUMANIA IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO MAKE PLANS TO LEAVE "BEFORE THE NEXT CRISIS."

APR 19 1940

THE COMMITTEE EXPLAINED THAT THERE WERE NOT ENOUGH AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE FOR SIMULTANEOUS EVACUATION OF THE ESTIMATED 600 BRITONS NOW IN RUMANIA.

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

APR 19 1940

BUDAPEST, APRIL 18-(AP)-HUNGARY IS CONTEMPLATING TALKS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA TO WARD OFF A POSSIBLE GERMAN INVASION OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, AUTHORITATIVE PERSONS SAID TODAY.

JUST AS RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA APPEARED TO BE TURNING TOWARD MOSCOW FOR SUPPORT OF THEIR NEUTRALITY, HUNGARY, LONG REGARDED AS THE MOST ANTI-SOVIET NATION IN EUROPE, WAS BELIEVED PLANNING TO FOLLOW A SIMILAR COURSE.

THE HOPE FOR RUSSIAN SUPPORT WAS BASED PRINCIPALLY ON THE BELIEF THAT THE RUSSIANS, DESPITE THEIR NONAGGRESSION AND TRADE ALLIANCE WITH THE REICH, ARE AGAINST ANY GERMAN ADVANCE INTO THE BALKANS AND MAY BE ABLE TO BRING ENOUGH PRESSURE ON GERMANY TO HOLD HER OFF.

THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT A DELEGATION WOULD LEAVE FOR MOSCOW TO SIGN A TREATY FOR A RESUMPTION OF TRADE RELATIONS SEVERED SINCE THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THIS MOVE WAS DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN YUGOSLAVIA'S DIFFICULT POSITION AND POSSIBLY TO LEAD TO ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

RUMANIA, WHICH IN RECENT DAYS HAS BEEN BESET BY AN INCREASED FEAR OF A RUSSIAN ATTACK ON BESSARABIA--RUMANIAN TERRITORY WHICH HAS HAD A PERIOD UNDER RUSSIAN RULE--WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED A TENTATIVE AGREEMENT WITH MOSCOW FOR A RETIREMENT OF THE ARMIES OF BOTH COUNTRIES SIX MILES BEHIND THEIR RESPECTIVE FRONTIERS.

IMPORTANCE WAS ATTACHED TO REPORTS OF THIS AGREEMENT, WHICH WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT THROUGH ADRIEN THIERRY, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO RUMANIA.

APR 19 1940

THERE IS MUCH LESS FAITH NOW--IN HUNGARY'S CASE ESPECIALLY--IN ITALY'S INFLUENCE TO KEEP GERMANY OUT OF THE BALKANS. IN SOME QUARTERS THERE IS A GROWING SUSPICION THAT IF GERMANY WERE TO DRIVE INTO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, ITALY, RATHER THAN OPPOSE IT, WOULD MOVE INTO

30.24-1765

30.24-1765

DALMATIA AND POSSIBLY CROATIA, SECTIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA, TO "PROTECT HER INTERESTS" THERE.

MEANWHILE RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ADOPTED MEASURES FOR EXPULSION OF THOUSANDS OF RECENTLY-ARRIVED GERMANS WIDELY SUSPECTED OF BEING FORE-RUNNERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY. HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS WERE REPORTED TO BE INVESTIGATING THE ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANS, 300 OF WHOM WERE SAID TO BE AGENTS OF THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE WHO OPERATED IN VIENNA AND PRAGUE BEFORE THE GERMAN ARMY ENTERED AUSTRIA AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

IN ADDITION TO ROUNDING UP THESE "VISITORS," THE BALKAN NATIONS LOOKED TO THEIR DEFENSES, AND RUMANIA WAS SAID IN SOME QUARTERS TO BE CONSIDERING SERIOUSLY THE COURSE OF ALIGNING HERSELF WITH THE NEAR EAST DEFENSE SYSTEM FORMED BY THE ALLIES AND TURKEY. USUALLY INFORMED SOURCES SAID THAT RUMANIAN STAFF OFFICERS HAD ESTABLISHED CONTACT AT ANKARA WITH TURKISH MILITARY EXPERTS.

BUDAPEST--FIRST ADD BALKAN X X X OF BATUM.

AMBASSADOR THIERRY LEFT BUCHAREST TODAY FOR PARIS, WHERE IT WAS EXPECTED FURTHER NEWS OF HIS MEDIATION BETWEEN RUMANIA AND RUSSIA WOULD BE FORTHCOMING.

APR 19 1940

THE RUMANIAN AIR MINISTRY PROHIBITED CIVIL AND FOREIGN PLANES FROM FLYING OVER THE PLOSTI AIR FIELD AND CERTAIN BORDER REGIONS.

A FRENCH MILITARY MISSION RETURNED TO ANKARA, CAPITAL OF TURKEY, FROM SYRIA AND RENEWED DISCUSSIONS WITH THE TURKISH GENERAL STAFF.

HF807AES

BUCHAREST, APRIL 18-(AP)-THREE OF THE LARGEST BRITISH OIL COMPANIES IN RUMANIA WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ENTERED FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST THE NATIONAL OIL COMMISSIONER'S ORDER THAT ROYALTIES BE PAID THE GOVERNMENT IN REFINED PETROLEUM INSTEAD OF IN CASH.

THE COMPANIES, WHICH FEARED RUMANIA WOULD TURN OVER THE OIL ROYALTIES TO GERMANY, WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE PLACED THE CASE IN THE HANDS OF THEIR ATTORNEYS AND TO HAVE ASKED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR ADVICE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH OIL PRODUCERS HERE HAVE REFUSED SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR TO SELL ANY OIL TO GERMANY. THE OIL ROYALTY WAS ANNOUNCED TUESDAY AND WAS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE SUPPLIES FOR RUMANIA'S ARMY AND RAILROADS WITH A SURPLUS--APPARENTLY FROM RUMANIAN-OWNED REFINERIES--AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT TO GERMANY.

OFFICIAL EXPORT FIGURES RELEASED TODAY SHOWED THAT ONLY 60,000 TONS OF RUMANIAN OIL WAS SHIPPED TO GERMANY DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY WHILE 230,000 TONS WENT TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN THE SAME PERIOD.

APR 19 1940

RUMANIA HAD PROMISED GERMANY 360,000 TONS DURING THESE TWO MONTHS.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL BRITISH RESIDENTS' COMMITTEE ADVISED ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS WHOSE STAY IN RUMANIA IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO PLAN TO LEAVE "BEFORE THE NEXT CRISIS." IT SAID THERE WERE NOT ENOUGH AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE TO GET ALL 600 BRITONS HERE TO A BORDER AT ONCE.

THE LONG STRUGGLE BETWEEN KING CAROL AND THE PRO-NAZI IRON GUARD, WHICH WROTE A BLOODY CHAPTER INTO RUMANIAN HISTORY, WAS BROUGHT TO AN OFFICIAL CLOSE TODAY WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR THAT THE LAST OF THE IMPRISONED GUARDISTS HAD BEEN LIBERATED.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT 75 GUARDISTS HAD RECEIVED PARDONS

AND THAT THE THREE CONCENTRATION CAMPS ONCE JAMMED WITH HUNDREDS OF THEIR COMRADES HAD BEEN ABANDONED.

KING CAROL RECEIVED SEVEN FORMER LEADERS OF THE IRON GUARD IN A LONG AUDIENCE TODAY.

WD125PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18-(AP)-JAMES T.NICHOLSON, AMERICAN RED CROSS OFFICIAL, ESTIMATED TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE THAT MORE THAN 1,000,000 PERSONS WERE DESTITUTE IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED POLAND AND THAT RELIEF AGENCIES HAD BEEN ABLE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THAT NUMBER.

"REGARDLESS OF AID WE CAN GIVE, GREAT SUFFERING WILL CONTINUE UNTIL NEW CROPS COME IN AND INDUSTRIES RESUME OPERATION," HE TOLD REPORTERS.

"MONEY IS SCARCE EVERYWHERE AND TRADE IS CARRIED ON LARGELY BY BARTER," HE SAID. "IT IS NOT UNCOMMON TO SEE A TRADE OF A WATCH FOR FOOD.

APR 19 1940

"JEWS WALK THE STREETS, WEARING ARMBANDS BEARING THE STAR OF DAVID. I SAW NO EVIDENCE OF FORCIBLE CONCENTRATION OF JEWS."

GERMAN AUTHORITIES WERE COOPERATING WITH RELIEF EFFORTS, HE ADDED.

IN INTERVIEWS WITH GERMAN AND POLISH OFFICIALS, NICHOLSON WAS TOLD THAT PLANS WERE BEING MADE BY GERMAN AND RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES TO MOVE BETWEEN 2,000,000 AND 3,000,000 MEMBERS OF THE MINORITY GROUPS OF GERMAN AND RUSSIAN-ANNEXED POLAND INTO THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL AREA. THESE PLANS, HE SAID, WERE PART OF A GERMAN EFFORT TO SOLVE THE MINORITY PROBLEM.

RK1030PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE 43,450-TON ILE DE FRANCE, THE "FLOATING GALLERY" OF OCEAN GREYHOUNDS, WAS BEING READIED TODAY TO JOIN THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCES--POSSIBLY WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

BUCKETS OF CAMOUFLAGE GRAY PAINT AND SUPPLIES BEGAN ARRIVING AT HER STATEN ISLAND DOCK FOLLOWING AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY THAT SHE "WOULD SOON FOLLOW THE QUEEN MARY INTO SERVICE."

WORKMEN BEGAN PAINTING HER DECKS BUT A SLIGHT RAIN FORCED THEM TO STOP.

FRENCH AND BRITISH OFFICIALS REFUSED COMMENT BUT CREW MEMBERS, IRKED BY THE SHIP'S TIE-UP HERE SINCE SEPT.8, SAID THEY BELIEVED SHE WOULD BE SENT TO AUSTRALIA TO TRANSPORT TROOPS TO THE NEAR EAST.

ANOTHER REPORT SAID SHE WOULD BE USED AS A HOSPITAL SHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IF ITALY GOES INTO THE WAR.

AN OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID SHE WAS EXPECTED TO SAIL IN 10 DAYS OR TWO WEEKS. THIS DELAY WAS DUE TO THE NEED FOR MORE SAILORS TO MAN THE MIGHTY CRAFT.

A SKELETON CREW OF 105 OFFICERS AND MEN WERE ABOARD WHEN SHE TIED UP AT STATEN ISLAND AND SHE NEEDS 300 TO 400 MORE BEFORE SAILING.

APR 19 1940

THE QUEEN MARY X X X PICKING UP IN THIRD GRAF OF PREVIOUS.

WY1220PES

THE QUEEN MARY SAILED FROM NEW YORK MARCH 21, ONE DAY AFTER THE MAURETANIA LEFT THE PORT WHERE BOTH SHIPS HAD BEEN TIED UP SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR. THE VESSELS WERE BELIEVED DESTINED FOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

THE MAURETANIA PASSED THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL AND REFUELED AT HONO-

30.24-1769

30.24-1767

LULU, APPARENTLY BOUND FOR AUSTRALIA. THE QUEEN MARY HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED SINCE SAILING.

THE ILE DE FRANCE IS TIED UP AT STATEN ISLAND.

FH308AES

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., CENTRAL STANDARD TIME, FRIDAY, APRIL 19.)

(ADVANCE)--ST.LOUIS,APRIL 19-(AP)-LORD LOTHIAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, CALLED UPON AMERICANS TONIGHT TO TAKE A "LENIENT VIEW" TOWARD HIS COUNTRY'S EXAMINATION OF AMERICAN MAILS ON SHIPS, ASSERTING IT IS "A VITAL PART OF OUR ECONOMIC WARFARE."

IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE ST.LOUIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE AMBASSADOR SAID THE BRITISH REALIZED IT CAUSED "IRRITATION," BUT ADDED "THIS IMPORTANT CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY" CAN NOT BE GIVEN UP "WITHOUT SERIOUS PREJUDICE TO OUR PROSECUTION OF THE WAR."

"THE EXAMINATION OF MAILS IS NOT AND WILL NOT BE USED," HE SAID, "TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT ORDINARY COMMERCIAL COMPETITION AND YOUR PRIVATE AFFAIRS."

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THE SPEAKER DECLARED "GERMAN TRADE CONTINUES AND GERMAN AGENTS ARE AT WORK TRYING TO DEFEAT THE BLOCKADE" AND SAID IT WAS OF "ESSENTIAL IMPORTANCE EVERYWHERE, INCLUDING THIS COUNTRY, THAT WE SHOULD WATCH THE MAILS."

THROUGHOUT HIS ADDRESS LORD LOTHIAN CHARGED NAZI GERMANY WITH "UTTERLY RUTHLESS USE OF VIOLENCE AND ESPOTISM FOR THE PURPOSE OF TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND DOMINATION."

PEACE CAN ONLY COME, HE SAID, FROM "SUPERIOR POWER BEHIND LAW."

"THE DICTATORS SAW THEIR OPPORTUNITY, CREATED POWER FOR THEMSELVES AND BEGAN TO REMAKE THE WORLD IN THEIR OWN IMAGE," THE AMBASSADOR ASSERTED.

"WHAT MATTERS MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE IS THAT AT THE END OF THIS WAR THE SUPERIORITY OF POWER SHOULD REST UMISTAKABLY IN THE HANDS NOT OF THE DICTATORSHIPS BUT OF THE FREE PEOPLES SO THAT IT WILL BE THEY AND NOT THE TOTALITARIANS WHO WILL DETERMINE THE FUTURE."

LORD LOTHIAN ASSERTED THE ALLIES WERE CONVINCED THAT "IN THE END WE ARE GOING TO WIN, THOUGH NOT PERHAPS BEFORE THE WORLD HAS BECOME A DIFFERENT PLACE FROM WHAT IT IS TODAY."

"WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM CAN BE PERMANENTLY EXTINGUISHED OR NATIONAL FREEDOM PERMANENTLY DESTROYED," HE SAID. "THE WORLD IS GOING TO REMAIN A FREE WORLD, THOUGH BEFORE THAT OBJECTIVE IS MADE SECURE AND UNEMPLOYMENT ABOLISHED FOR GOOD, THE NATIONS WHICH BELIEVE IN FREEDOM MAY WELL HAVE TO TAKE MORE FAR REACHING STEPS THAN ANY OF US YET REALIZE.

"FOR THE REAL REMEDY FOR THE PRESENT TRAGEDY IS NOT MERE VICTORY IN THE WAR BUT WISER THINKING AND BETTER ORGANIZATION, BOTH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC, AMONG OURSELVES. IN THE LONG RUN EXAMPLE IS MORE POWERFUL THAN THE SWORD."

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(EDS: IN FIFTH GRAF, PLEASE MAKE READ X X X USE OF VIOLENCE AND DESPOTISM, ETC.)

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., CENTRAL STANDARD TIME, FRIDAY, APRIL 19.)

VK1230ACS NM

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL'S WARNING (OBVIOUSLY DIRECTED TO JAPAN) THAT THE STATUS QUO OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES MUST BE RESPECTED, IS A SHARP REMINDER OF THE DELICACY OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

BLUNT EXPLANATION OF THE ANXIETY FOR THE SAFETY OF THE INDIES COMES IN THE COMMENT BY AUTHORITIES OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN ASIATIC WATERS THAT THERE IS "SERIOUS POSSIBILITY" JAPAN MAY ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE EAST INDIES IF GERMANY OCCUPIES THEIR MOTHER COUNTRY, HOLLAND.

THIS SITUATION, WHICH IS PART AND PARCEL OF THE JAPANESE CONQUEST OF CHINA, ISN'T NEW BUT IT HAS BEEN RENDERED MORE ACUTE BY THE TREND OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

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MR.HULL'S STATEMENT PRESUMABLY WAS INSPIRED BY JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARITA'S DECLARATION MONDAY THAT JAPAN WOULD BE DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER ANY CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF THE EAST INDIES.

MR.ARITA'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS INNOCUOUS ENOUGH ON THE FACE OF IT, BUT OBSERVERS IMMEDIATELY THOUGHT THEY READ BETWEEN THE LINES A TENDENCY TO TAKE A PAGE FROM THE NAZI BOOK OF WISDOM AS APPLIED TO THE OCCUPATIONS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK.

YOU WILL RECALL THAT BERLIN FIRST REMARKED WITH INDIGNATION THAT IT LOOKED MIGHTY LIKE BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE GETTING READY TO INVADE THESE HELPLESS COUNTRIES. IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER THE GERMANS THEMSELVES INVADED BOTH THESE NEUTRALS, REMARKING IN EFFECT:

"SORRY TO HAVE TO DO THIS, BOYS, BUT WE ARE GOING TO PROTECT YOU FROM THOSE ALLIED BANDITS."

NOW THE BASIS OF THE SUSPICION THAT JAPAN MIGHT TRY TO OCCUPY THE INDIES "FOR THEIR OWN GOOD" HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY HIGHLY PLACED THOUGH UNOFFICIAL JAPANESE THEMSELVES. THEY HAVE MADE NO BONES OF THEIR DESIRE TO POSSESS THE INDIES.

THE FUNDAMENTAL REASON FOR JAPAN'S DESIRE TO POSSESS THESE RICH ISLANDS IS THE NEED OF THEIR OIL AND OTHER PRODUCTS TO HELP JAPAN IN HER DRIVE TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

FOR THE NIPPONESE ARE STRIVING TO ATTAIN THE SAME THING THAT GERMANY IS--A POSITION OF ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD FOR SUPPLIES, ESPECIALLY THOSE NECESSARY FOR WAR PURPOSES.

THAT, TOO, IS ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE CONQUEST OF CHINA. ALSO COUPLED WITH THIS, OF COURSE, IS THE AMBITION TO EXTEND JAPAN'S DOMAINS AND DOMINATE THE FAR EAST.

NOW THE COROLLARY TO THIS PROGRAM IS THAT THE WESTERN POWERS SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF THE VAST INFLUENCE, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL, WHICH THEY LONG HAVE WIELDED IN CHINA. THE UNWRITTEN POLICY OF THE JAPANESE IN THEIR INVASION OF CHINA HAS BEEN THAT THE WESTERNERS MUST GO.

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IT WAS THIS IN MIND THAT IN 1934, JUST AFTER THE VIRTUAL ANNEXATION OF MANCHURIA, THE JAPANESE PROCLAIMED WHAT AMOUNTED TO A MONROE DOCTRINE FOR THE FAR EAST. JAPAN ASSUMED PROTECTION OF THAT PART OF THE WORLD AND INVITED OUTSIDE POWERS TO KEEP HANDS OFF.

IT IS UNDER THIS MONROE DOCTRINE WHICH ARITA HAS ACTED IN INSISTING ON THE STATUS QUO OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

IN NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES THE EAST INDIES PERHAPS WOULDN'T FALL SUFFICIENTLY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE DOCTRINE TO GIVE TROUBLE. BUT THE AMERICAN ACTION IN CANCELLING THE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN,

30.24-1769

AND THE EVER-PRESENT FEAR OF TOKYO THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT DECLARE AN EMBARGO ON EXPORTS TO JAPAN, HAS PLACED THE NIPPONESE IN A SERIOUS POSITION.

JAPAN IS DEPENDENT TO A VERY GREAT EXTENT ON SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES, ESPECIALLY OIL, FOR THE CONDUCT OF HER WAR WITH CHINA, OR OF ANY OTHER WAR, FOR THAT MATTER. THE QUESTION OF OIL IS PARAMOUNT, AS IT IS WITH GERMANY.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES POSSESS THE PETROLEUM WHICH JAPAN NEEDS. THAT EXPLAINS WHY JAPANESE EYES ARE TURNED TOWARD THESE ISLANDS OF UNTOLD WEALTH--THAT AND THE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH HEGEMONY OVER THE FAR EAST.

THE PRESENT POSITION IS THAT TOKYO HAS EXPRESSED HEARTY AGREEMENT WITH MR. HULL'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE INTIMATION IS THAT TOKYO HAS NO INTENTION OF VIOLATING THE INTEGRITY OF THE INDIES. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THAT VIEWPOINT WOULD COME UNDER A HEAVY STRAIN IN EVENT GERMANY INVADED HOLLAND.

IF THE JAPANESE DO INTEND TO STRIKE IN THAT DIRECTION, THE APPOINTED HOUR WOULD SEEM TO BE WHEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY WAS BEING OVERRUN AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES WERE UP TO THEIR NECKS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

WRIGHT

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30.24-1769

BRITISH WIN IN CLASH NEAR TRONDHEIM; ALLIES REPORTED LANDING 3 DIVISIONS; BERLIN EXPELS NORWEGIAN MINISTER

New British Troops Arrive Hourly In Norway's Waistline

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 19 — Fragmentary reports from Norway said tonight that British reinforcements were arriving every hour in the Norwegian waistline, north of German-held Trondheim, and reiterated that a decisive battle seemed to be shaping up between German troops and Norwegian defenders joined by the British expeditionary forces.

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Some Swedish correspondents, reporting through Storlein, railway village just inside Sweden, said the British reinforcements were arriving along a fifteen-mile line from Steinkjer, at the head of tortuous Trondheim fjord, north of Namsos.

The newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* of Stockholm said one French and two British divisions had landed at Namsos, Laerdal and Molde. The latter two points are south of Trondheim.

All circumstances, said these reports, showed that a decisive encounter seemed unavoidable in the vicinity of Steinkjer.

Norwegian authorities said the fight might well start at Stiklestad, south of Steinkjer, a place famous in Norwegian history. At Stiklestad the King, St. Olaf Haraldsson, was killed in a war against peasants in 1030.

Britons Flown Inland

Reports that British officers had reached the vicinity of Hamar, sixty miles north of Oslo and far southeast of the Trondheim area, seemed to indicate they had been flown inland from points on the coast where the British had secured a foothold. Hamar itself was reported now in German hands, however.

Telephone reports to the Swedish news agency said that town, which the Norwegian Government made its first headquarters after fleeing Oslo, was taken by advancing Germans tonight.

Hamar May Be Abandoned

This information bore out previous reports that Hamar itself would be abandoned and that defense lines would be established a short distance north, in the direction of Elverum, which lies about eighteen miles to the [illegible] and east.

Later reports reaching Stockholm said that Elverum already was in German hands, and silencing of the Norwegian Government radio at Hamar tended to confirm German occupation of that city.

Drivers of a Norwegian ambulance reported that in retreating they passed both Hamar and Elverum, but that the Germans let them through.

It was reported that the Hamar police put up posters and placards asking the populace to vacate the town and keep cool. These notices, it was reported, were pasted over posters put up only a few days ago saying Norwegian forces were protecting the town and would do their utmost to hold it.

Elverum Expected To Fall

These Swedish reports said the Norwegians had concentrated stronger forces near Elverum, but it was expected Elverum, too, would fall into German hands before long, because the Germans are moving up a large amount of mechanized equipment.

The correspondent for the official Swedish news agency, meantime, telegraphed that Narvik still was in German hands and that the Germans are preparing to meet English attacks from the sea as well as from land from the general direction of Tromso, to the north.

This Swedish correspondent stressed that the Germans had gone ahead with great thoroughness to consolidate their hold on Narvik.

Confiscate Small Boats

They were reported to have confiscated small power boats and sent them out to patrol the coast and fjords to signal the presence of British or Norwegian troops.

The correspondent of the Stockholm *Tidningen*, in Oslo at present, made this report about life in the Norwegian capital:

"Outside of the presence of German soldiers in the streets, Oslo has the aspect of normal life. Practically all schools have been reopened. Theaters and places of amusement are resuming normal activity. Dance halls and cafes are doing their usual business."

Major Engagement For Key Port of Trondheim Looms

Norwegians Are Taking Determined Stand North of Oslo

HAWKINS

STOCKHOLM, April 19 (A.P.) — Norway, with allied aid, stiffened her resistance to the German invasion today as fighting the length of her tortuous western coast foreshadowed a major engagement in the Trondheim area and a determined stand inland north of Oslo.

A war picture, still obscured by shattered communications lines and disruption caused by the invasion, was pieced together from scanty accounts by Norwegian Government sources and Swedish newspaper dispatches.

These indicated the Germans still were increasing the extent of their hold on Norway, but that the allies and Norway had established contact and were preparing active collaboration against the Nazi legions.

Tonsberg, at the mouth of Oslo fjord, surrendered to the Germans without opposition yesterday.

British officers were reported to have reached Hamar, sixty miles north of Oslo, where the Norwegian Government made its first headquarters after fleeing the capital. This was the first outward sign of active allied-Norwegian co-operation and probably meant the officers had been flown inland from coastal points where the British have made landings.

Hamar Held by Norwegians.

Hamar remained in Norwegian hands, but the arrival of German troops, moving northward in buses behind motorcycle patrols, was expected momentarily. Small tanks were observed in the South moving toward Hamar.

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Signs pointed to the abandonment of the town itself and the establishment of defense lines a short distance north. Log barricades ten feet high were erected across the highways to delay the German advance.

Dispatches said the Norwegians believed they could hold out for some time near Hamar and Elverum, which also has been a temporary seat of the Government.

The Norwegian legation said the first joint military conference of Norwegian and allied leaders had been held at Norwegian military headquarters after contact had been established in the Trondheim area near the middle of Norway's fjord-cut Atlantic coastline.

There were reports that a British landing would be attempted at Andalsnes, 100 miles southwest of Trondheim at the head of Romsdals fjord. Such a move probably would be aimed at encircling Trondheim and gaining control of the railway which runs southeast to the region where Norwegian forces are putting up resistance north of Oslo.

Nazi Attack Thwarted.

A German aerial attempt to take Namsos, 100 miles north of Trondheim, was thwarted by an allied landing party in that region, the Norwegian legation said in an oral summary of the military situation.

The summary pictured Norway's civil and military authorities a confident of being able to make a stand in defense of their present positions with Norwegians military mobilization completed now.

Otherwise the summary offered little encouraging news to the embattled Norwegians as the Germans expanded their Oslo region territory and accomplished fanning out operations in other areas where they have established central bases.

In the far north the Germans insisted they still controlled Narvik. Some advices were that German troops also were pushing northward toward the Swedish-Finnish frontier junction using skis to traverse the snow-clad terrain.

Although it was known that allied expeditionary forces were in the Narvik region, the exact status of the town was obscure here today.

Suffering Among Refugees.

Many civilians fled the northern ore port and severe suffering was reported among refugees whose skis were commandeered. The invaders brought along white uniform coverings for use in northern operations. Food and other supplies of Narvik shops were taken over by the Germans.

From the Stavanger and Bergen the Germans were fanning out as they already have from Trondheim. One Norwegian garrison in the Hegra fortress, twenty-five miles east of Trondheim, was continuing to resist despite pounding from German artillery and aerial bombs.

The fortress, manned by about 100 men, is on the German-held railway line running eastward to the Swedish frontier.

Three other Norwegian fortifications also were holding off German siege forces—the Trogstad and Hoetrop fortresses north of Oslo and Fosseim fortress fifty miles southeast of the captured capital—all with well-stocked commisaries.

The Norwegians have established something resembling a battle line behind the Trogstad and Hoetrop fortresses along the southern edge of Three Finger Lakes, Mjosa, Randsfjord and Spirillen, which point toward Oslo.

Swedish newspaper correspondents trying to locate the Norwegian King, Haakon VII, said his headquarters remained a complete secret and that even the French and British Ministers had been unable to locate him in recent days.

A week ago the King was at Elverum. One newspaper man reported visiting town after town in Norway only to find the King already had left after a council meeting.

From Sweden's west coast came reports that a 10,000-ton German hospital ship had been sighted steaming northward toward Oslo.

War To End 'Nazi Pollution' Pledged Norse By Churchill

First Lord Declares Allies Will Fight To "Cleanse Soil Of Vikings" From German Invaders

APR 20 1940

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

London, April 19—Winston Churchill today pledged the Allied armies to an offensive which will "cleanse the soil of the Vikings . . . from the filthy pollution of Nazi tyranny" in a rousing, confident speech to seamen from the destroyers Hardy and Eclipse.

While British troops, side by side with their Norwegian allies, struck southward toward Trondheim and Germany's most vital Norwegian base, London shook itself out of a day of doubt to give a thunderous welcome to the returning sailors.

"Country Is Well Content"

Churchill assured them: "Your countrymen are well content with the manner in which you have discharged your duty."

The First Lord of the Admiralty characteristically saved the day's choice piece of Admiralty news for his own speech. In his address he revealed that the seamen included not only those from the Hardy, which was run aground and abandoned in the first British attack on German warships at Narvik April 10, but also men from the Eclipse, which was damaged by Nazi bombs but was able to return to her base.

The men from the Hardy, who were landed at a port in northwest Scotland last night, were welcomed at the station by a crowd of relatives and friends.

Gives Account Of Experiences

Outfitted in everything from Norwegian ski suits to lumber jackets, they gave vivid accounts of their experiences. They told how the Hardy and four othe. destroyers engaged six German destroyers in the first battle for Narvik; how the Hunter was sunk, probably with the loss of all hands; how the Hardy, badly hit, was beached and abandoned; how the one hundred-odd survivors swam ashore through a quarter-mile of icy water, and how these survivors maintained themselves in territory occupied by Germans for days until finally they were picked up by a British ship.

"The hard service of the destroyer flotillas has been given freely," Churchill told the sailors and a crowd that filled the Horseguards' parade to welcome them. "It has played a notable, indeed an indispensable part in securing the safety of our country during the opening months of this hard and obstinate war."

But although Churchill spoke with assurance, there was less comfort for Britons in word brought from the Northern front by a Norwegian official.

Germany, he declared, is pouring 2,000 men a day into Norway by plane—and neutral military attaches, who as early as last Sunday placed Nazi dispositions in that country at 60,000, now believe the German forces to be nearing 85,000.

Stress Need For Speed

They stressed the ease with which the Reich can ferry troops to Norway by seaplane from its new bases in Denmark, and thus emphasized the need for speed in the combined British-Norwegian advance on Trondheim.

Victory in the battle for that port, they said, would be one of the richest prizes of the war. By gaining possession of Trondheim, the Allies could turn the tables with a base of operations against the Nazis in Denmark, as well as against Germany's hitherto inviolate Baltic ports.

Trondheim is such an important position, they pointed out, that the Germans may even be content to dig in along a line extending eastward from Trondheim to the Swedish border without attempting to push further northward.

Must Lack Heavy Guns

In the face of these discouraging reports, newspaper military experts sought to hearten themselves and their readers by pointing out that the German expeditionary force must lack heavy artillery and large supplies of ammunition, since it would be impossible to transport these by air.

There was none of this feeling apparent, however, at the welcome for the home-coming sailormen.

Churchill paid tribute to the Hardy's captain, Warburton Lee, who, he said, took the responsibility of ordering his determined attack upon the enemy and sealed his great decision with his life." He then added:

"But you, although your vessel was sunk, did not hesitate, with rifles in your hands, to carry on the war on another element and thus prove again the amphibious character of Britons and our navy."

ADD LONDON—"LIKE NAVY"

B.J.REES, THE HARDY'S RADIO OPERATOR WHO DESCRIBED HOW THE MEN SWAM TO SHORE, SAID:

"IF WE'D BEEN HIT BY SNOWBALLS AS WE STAGGERED UP THE BEACH, WE WOULD HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OVER."

THE LAST MESSAGE HE HAD SENT, HE SAID, WAS "WE'RE GOING IN."

SEAMAN JOHN WALTERS' ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN DESTROYERS WAS SIMPLY:

"WE KEPT ON FIRING. WE DIDN'T GIVE A DAMN FOR THEM. THEY HIT US AND WE KNEW IT BUT WE DIDN'T GIVE A DAMN. WE JUST KEPT SHOOTING."

GEORGE COCK, 336-POUND PETTY OFFICER, POINTED AT HIS STOMACH AND SAID:

"GETTING ASHORE WAS EASY. I JUST SLUNG MYSELF OVERBOARD AND SORT OF FLOATED IN."

30.24-1771

30.24-1771

MEANWHILE BRITONS, CONFRONTED WITH THE PECULIAR SITUATION WHICH HAS FORCED THE WIVES AND SWEETHEARTS OF FIGHTING MEN TO READ NEWS RELAYED FROM STOCKHOLM AND SOMETIMES EVEN FROM NEW YORK, CONTINUED TO DEMAND MORE NEWS.

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THE WAR OFFICE'S UNVARYING ANSWER WAS:

"NEWS MIGHT GIVE VALUABLE INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY."

LONDON--FIRST ADD BRITISH DESTROYERS. X X X NORTHUMBERLAND.

EN ROUTE TO LONDON BY TRAIN, A SEAMAN SURVIVOR OF THE HARDY SAID HIS CAPTAIN'S LAST WORDS WERE:

APR 20 1940

"YOU CAN SWIM FOR IT NOW, BOYS!"

THE HARDY WAS FORCED AGROUND ABOUT 100 YARDS FROM SHORE.

THIRTY-EIGHT SURVIVORS OF THE BRITISH STEAMER SWAINBY, ARRIVING AT A NORTHERN PORT, SAID THEIR SHIP SANK WITHIN EIGHT MINUTES AFTER BEING TORPEDOED.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT IT WAS THE BRITISH SUBMARINE SEA LION WHICH SANK THE 32,583-TON GERMAN SHIP AUGUST LEONHARDT ON APRIL 11 AND THE POLISH SUBMARINE ORZEL WHICH SANK THE 5,261-TON GERMAN TRANSPORT RIO DE JANEIRO ON APRIL 5.

BOTH SINKINGS WERE IN WATERS NEAR NORWAY.

played "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

The Admiralty issued the following communique:

"As a result of a near miss during an enemy bombing attack some days ago, H. M. S. Eclipse was damaged, but she is now at her base."

A British naval source said today it was believed that there were no survivors of the destroyer Hunter, sunk during the first attack on German warships in the port of Narvik on April 10. The Hunter carried a normal complement of 145 men.

First Narvik Fjord Battle Described By Crew Member

Petty Officer On Hardy Tells Of Fight With Destroyers And Escape When Ship Grounded

APR 20 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 19—Petty Officer Edward Baggley, of the British destroyer Hardy, gave a blow-by-blow description today of the first battle of Narvik, on April 10, in which the destroyer Hunter was sunk and the Hardy run aground.

In a blinding snowstorm, Baggley said, the Hardy led four other destroyers up Narvik fjord just after midnight.

Then, after nearly running aground, they went into action.

"We sighted our targets and out came our torpedoes, Baggley related. "There were so many ships there, both warships and cargo ships, that it was impossible to miss them.

"The gunnery officer spotted a German destroyer and we opened fire.

"The signalman said the first salvo went straight through her bows. Torpedoes started exploding, with a million sparks going high into the air.

"The German ship opened fire with her pom-poms, thinking she was being attacked from the air. Either our gunfire or our torpedoes set fire to the jetty.

"Then we went around a bend, the other destroyers following and firing their torpedoes. The gunners then had a dim outline at which to fire and thousands of shells were bursting all over the place.

"We altered our course and came around for another run and blazed away with our guns at a German destroyer.

British Ship As Shield

"A large English merchant ship lay in a position partly protecting her... with our second salvo we put out of action a fort near the harbor. We blazed away again and when we altered our course we found three German destroyers and concentrated the fire of all our destroyers on those three.

"The enemy replied. We altered our course again and the other ships wheeled around and then we sighted two more German ships on the other side of the fjord on our port bow.

"Two German destroyers tried to head us off from the exit and a salvo fell on us.

"I heard a terrific bang and there was a great smash.

Drifted Ashore With Gun Firing

"From this time on the other ships carried on independently.

"We lost all headway and gradually drifted toward the beach. One of our guns still was firing as we went aground. We let off our final torpedo.

"Then the order, 'abandon ship,' was given and with just rubber lifebelts on we swam a hundred yards to shore."

Churchill Hails Narvik Heroes

Tells Hardy's Survivors They Were First in Fight to 'Cleanse Vikings' Soil'

APR 20 1940

LONDON, April 19 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill told the survivors of the destroyer Hardy tonight that they were "the vanguard of the armies which we and our French allies will use during this summer to purge and cleanse the soil of the Vikings, the soil of Norway, from the filthy pollution of the Nazi tyrant."

The First Lord of the Admiralty spoke at a welcome to about 100 men of the Hardy, back from Narvik, where their ship was grounded in the first battle of that far northern Norwegian port on April 10. A crowd which filled the Horse Guards' parade cheered him and the sailors.

The Hardy's crew, which landed near Narvik when the rest of the British flotilla withdrew after that combat and maintained themselves ashore despite German occupation of the port, later were rescued by other British warships and returned to England.

Mr. Churchill's praise also was extended to men of the 1,400-ton destroyer Eclipse, which was forced to put into her base after being damaged in a German bombing attack. A communique issued while the First Lord was speaking gave the country first news of the Eclipse's hurt.

Cheered by Londoners.

"Your countrymen are well content with the manner in which you have discharged your duty," the First Lord said.

The sailors rode from Euston Station in buses past cheering Londoners to the Horse Guard's parade, where the Royal Marine Band

"SEVEN OF US WERE MANNING THE GUN AND THREE OF MY CHUMS WERE KILLED," HE RECOUNTED. "WE MADE OUR WAY TO SHORE THROUGH ICY WATER AND WERE WELCOMED AT A HOUSE BY A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER. SHE KNEW ENGLISH AND HAD HEARD THE SOUND OF THE BATTLE. THEY MADE US AT HOME RIGHT AWAY."

THEN, HE SAID, THE SURVIVORS WALKED TO A VILLAGE WHERE THEY WERE WELCOMED AND MADE AT HOME IN THE LOCAL SCHOOLROOM. ON SATURDAY, APRIL 13, THEY SAW BRITISH WARSHIPS PASS UP THE FJORD.

"THEY DISAPPEARED AROUND THE BEND AND WE HEARD HEAVY FIRING," HE CONTINUED. "JUDGING FROM THE NOISE IT MUST HAVE BEEN SOME BATTLE."

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THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT ON APRIL 13 THE BATTLESHIP WARSPITE LED A BRITISH NAVAL FORCE UP NARVIK FJORD AND SANK SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS, CLEANING OUT THE GERMAN NAVAL FORCE THERE.

A STOKER ON THE HARDY, ARTHUR BAKER, SAID THAT ON SATURDAY ONE OF THE HARDY'S OFFICERS COMMANDEERED A MOTORBOAT AND SIGNALLED A BRITISH WARSHIP. THE SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP.

A 20-YEAR-OLD SEAMAN OF THE HARDY, WILLIAM WILKINSON, TOLD HOW "ONE SHELL BURST NEAR ME, SHRAPNEL FLYING ALL AROUND US LIKE A CLOUD."

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GERMAN INVADERS REPORTED BEATEN

Hitler's Forces Clash With Enemy South of Narvik and Fierce Struggle for Trondheim Is Expected.

London, April, 19-(AP)-Reuters reported from Stockholm that the first encounter between British and German troops in Norway occurred at Namsos, on the Atlantic coast, 100 miles north of the key city of Trondheim.

Major Phase Of Norwegian Struggle Near

Germans Hasten North to Check Allies Driving Toward Trondheim

APR 20 1940

London, April 19 (AP). — Allied maneuvers, including the first reported engagement of British and German land forces in Norway, pointed today toward a head-on clash of Europe's belligerents on the Scandinavian battleground.

A British news agency, Reuters, reported from Stockholm that the first encounter occurred at Namsos, on the Atlantic coast, 100 miles north of the key city of Trondheim.

Dispatches reaching the Swedish capital said that the German forces had been repulsed. Swedish frontier reports said that Namsos was the point picked by the British for their latest troop landings while Norwegian forces concentrated at Steinkjer, 30 miles nearer Trondheim.

Apparently the Germans had been rushed north from the German-controlled, strategic Trondheim region to meet the British landing parties. Perhaps they sidestepped or trapped the Norwegian concentration at Steinkjer.

The British war office's second laconic communique since the spread of the war to Norway, April 9, told yesterday of continuing debarkation of British troops on Norway's shores and of their contact with Norwegian forces and added that "operations are continuing."

A Norwegian communique, about the same time, said that contact had been made with Allied forces "by both sea and land" and that the first Allied liaison officers had reached Norwegian army headquarters.

The communique, relayed from the Norwegian government somewhere in the north, said in part:

"The government has received

?

'Suicide Squad' Fought Nazis at Norse Fortress

Defended Kongsvinger With an 1894 Cannon

LONDON, April 19 (AP).—A Stockholm dispatch by Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, told tonight of a "suicide squad" of Norwegians, Swedes and Finns, all veterans of the Finnish war, who defended Norway's Kongsvinger fortress with an 1894 cannon until the Germans overwhelmed them.

The report said the volunteers remained in the fort on Tuesday after regular Norwegian troops withdrew. When all their guns were put out of action they trundled out the old cannon. At every shot it recoiled eighteen feet and had to be hauled back into position.

After six hours 100 of the volunteers were dead and the remaining thirty-five withdrew.

2,000 Nazi Troops Flown in Daily, Says Norwegian Official

Total Force Is Put at 60,000; Seven Air Raids Aimed at King, He Adds

APR 20 1940

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 19.—Germany is flying about 2,000 troops a day to Norway, it was estimated today by a Norwegian government official newly arrived in London.

Scandinavian observers placed the number of German soldiers now in Norway at 60,000.

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German bombers have pursued King Haakon VII and his government in their flight from Oslo through the aid of "German espionage," the Norwegian charged.

The official, who reviewed the Norwegian situation in an interview under the sponsorship of the British Foreign Office, said that seven bombing raids against the King and his fleeing government were carried out by the Germans.

On one occasion, he said, "I lay face down in a wood not 50 meters from King Haakon while the Germans bombed and machine-gunned the village of Neubergsund where we had hidden for an hour and three-quarters."

Government Re-established.

"We have lost Oslo, Trondheim and Bergen," he said, "but we do not feel it to be a decisive blow.

"The government has been re-established and has reassumed its full powers after the terrible first three days. (I.E.)

"As a practical measure we now have a committee in Oslo headed by [illegible] Christensen which is charged with maintaining order in the city and other occupied territory."

Christensen and his committee, he said, should "in no way be considered as placing themselves at the disposal of the Germans."

The Norwegian asserted that reports of betrayal of Norway to the Germans by Norwegian officers must be taken "with the greatest reservations," but acknowledged that Narvik, far northern port, was one point where "Norway was betrayed by agreement and not by accident."

Fjord Forced by a Ruse.

The fjord at Trondheim was forced by the German fleet through a ruse, he said.

Namsos is the northern terminus of a rail line to Trondheim.

Aerial Thrust Repulsed.

A frontier correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter was quoted as reporting German troops had been transported northward to Namsos from the Trondheim region. They were met by British forces who were said to have forced them to retreat.

Norwegian Government sources last night also reported a German aerial thrust against Namsos had been repulsed.

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Dispatches reaching the Swedish capital said that the German forces had been repulsed. Swedish frontier reports said that Namsos was the point picked by the British for their latest troop landings while Norwegian forces massed at Steinkjer thirty miles nearer Trondheim.

Nazis Land by Parachute.

Apparently the Germans had been rushed north from the German-controlled, strategic Trondheim region to meet the British landing parties. How they got by the Norwegians concentrated at Steinkjer was not revealed.

A Reuters dispatch from Ostersund in Sweden, quoted a reliable Norwegian source at Nordli, sixteen miles west of the Swedish frontier, as saying that Norwegian forces had established a line from Namsos eastward to the frontier to stem the advance of German soldiers.

[Norwegian forces are advancing eastward from Namsos along the road to Grong, according to a Swedish broadcast from Paris intercepted here by the National Broadcasting Company's short wave listening post station.]

30.24-1773

30.24-1773

The Germans were believed to have been landed by parachute.

The same source reported that both Namsos and Bodo were in Norwegian hands, and said that Norwegian and British troops were cooperating actively from Narvik, southward to Trondheim.

reports from the command of the Norwegian army in the north and north of Trondheim indicating that mobilization has been completed and that the commanders of the Norwegian troops are of the opinion they can stand up to the German forces."

Meanwhile German forces were reported feverishly fortifying their positions for an Allied offensive against Trondheim, the military key to central and southern Norway.

These reports, together with advices that Norwegian ski patrols are deploying to harass the thin line the Germans have thrown across Norway to the Swedish border on the Trondheim-Storlien Railway, give the blueprint for battle.

The struggle for control of the Norwegian skies is continuing but still undecided between Nazi airmen and those of the British Royal Air Force and the air arm of the fleet.

The British press, however, expressed confidence that powerful naval forces flanking Norway could turn a victory for the Allied land forces.

The newspapers held that the Germans had been cut off from effective help from the German fleet, which was described as crippled in the first week of the Norwegian campaign. Aerial transport of German troops was minimized.

Nevertheless, the London News-Chronicle demanded quicker action in Norway and hinted that the fighting forces were not being given free rein by some important members of the government."

"We cannot afford to take it easy," the newspaper argued. "Norway must not be another Dardanelles."

(This referred to the ill-fated Allied campaign against the Turkish-defended gateway to the Black Sea, in the World War, to achieve a supply contact with the Russian imperial forces fighting Germany.)

Authoritative diplomatic quarters declared that the British government was not treating the Norwegian front as a "sideshow" and that the Germans would encounter the full might of the Allied forces.

Arthur Salter, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Shipping, declared in a speech last night that the British merchant marine is as strong as ever, despite Germany's torpedo, magnetic mine and bombing attacks.

Allies kept a close watch on the tense Balkans and, despite unabated hostility toward the Allies in the Italian press, the tendency of Allied diplomacy appeared to be a striving for improvement of relations with Italy.

In the last seven months, he said, "the enemy has destroyed less than three per cent of our ships." Nearly all this loss, he added, has been replaced by new building, seizures and purchases.

The latest loss to British shipping was the torpedoing of the iron ore steamer Swainby, 4,935 tons, Wednesday night off North Scotland, after it had escaped capture in the German occupation of Narvik, Norway's far northern ore port, April 9.

The sinking was disclosed when the 38-man crew was landed at a Scottish port.

An air raid warning was sounded yesterday in the Shetland Islands when a German Heinkel plane appeared. It was chased away by British fighters before it could drop bombs.

On the diplomatic front the

Government had ordered them to surrender confused Norwegian forces and delayed resistance.

Two men named Ministers of the regime proclaimed in Oslo by Major Vidkun Quisling, he said, were out of Oslo when appointed and "both immediately offered their services to the King when they learned the true nature of the situation." Another Quisling Minister, he said, was captured by Norwegian troops. (Quisling's regime passed out of existence with the formation of the Christensen committee in Oslo.)

Nazi Trickery Charged.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Legation said today that one of the tricks Germany used in invading Norway was to shield its warships from coastal artillery by moving in behind an enforced screen of small Norwegian boats.

"The fort (Agdenes) could not shoot without massacring Norwegian vessels," the legation quoted a cable forwarded via Stockholm. "During the uncertainty which arose in this manner in the dark night the Germans got in."

All in all, the Norwegian summary said, it was German trickery and not Norwegian treachery which led to Norway's surrender or defeat.

Other points in the account:

Repeatedly, false reports were sent to Norwegian troops southeast of Oslo stating that their Government had ordered them to surrender.

A false order instructing Norwegian troops not to shoot until Germans actually attacked put the defenders in an indefensible position.

A Norwegian fort fired on a Norwegian train because of a German-sent false report that German troops were on the train.

Also, the legation made public another cable categorically denying that Norwegian troops were led by treacherous officers, that the soldiers were ill equipped and worse fed and that the men never had an opportunity to fight.

"German men-o'-war herded Norwegian passenger ships and fishing smacks before them as they approached Fortress Agdenes at the mouth of the Fjord and the Norwegians could not fire without massacring their own countrymen."

Elsewhere, he said, frequent radio announcements that the Norwegian

GermansCombingIndustry To Help Meet War's Cost

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, April 19—Germany is paying her way, in part, for her wide-flung war activities on the Siegfried Line, in Poland, Denmark and Norway, but is pulling her belt tight and drawing ruthlessly on her reserves, Walther Funk disclosed today.

Funk, Minister of Economics and president of the Reichsbank, gave an insight into the country's economic picture on a day when the nation marked among other chief developments in the war:

Latest German advices from Scandinavia said German troops pushing up the Glommen river twenty miles inside Norway from the Swedish border drove today to the vicinity of Elverum and that one-time refuge of King Haakon and his Government was expected to fall at any moment.

2. German bombers tonight attacked British transports off the west coast of Norway, the official news agency said, scoring directs hits on two transports and a cruiser with heavy bombs. Whether the ships sank was not reported.

3. The German High Command reviewing yesterday's operations, said German flyers sank a submarine and hit other vessels in a surprise raid as the British began landing troops in the far north; three other submarines were reported sunk in the Skagerrak and Kattegat as well as a Norwegian torpedo boat on the west coast of Norway.

On German orders to be out of the country by midnight, Arne Scheel, Norwegian Minister to Berlin, and other members of the Norwegian diplomatic staff and their families left by special train in an effort to reach Norway by way of Denmark.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, in a radio address on the eve of Adolf Hitler's fifty-first birthday, said the Führer "has the complete love and the complete obedience of his people" and British efforts "to sow the seeds of disunity among us" were doomed to failure.

Reserve Stocks Sought

So determined is the Nazi regime to make good Hitler's New Year's promise to force the war to a decision during 1940 that business and industry are being combed systematically for machinery and reserve stocks not needed now.

Funk, addressing the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Reichsbank, therefore stressed not only the "rationing of essential needs" but also the restriction of production of consumers' goods, progressive reduction of stocks and refraining from investing in replacements.

Economic bin scraping, in other words, is one of Germany's most effective methods of financing the war.

In business circles it is heard more and more that the Economics Ministry is about to decree the scrapping of all machinery lying idle against the time when peacetime productions of consumers' goods can be resumed, the machinery to be made available for munitions.

Observers suggested that if this rumor were well founded it would seem that Funk took the occasion diplomatically to prepare the public mind for it.

Funk further left no doubt that all available liquid cash somehow must flow into Germany's war chest.

It is not desirable psychologically to tax increased earnings away, he said, but he warned that these liquid assets nevertheless "must be made available to the Reich via savings banks and the credit market."

No State Of War Yet

While the Wilhelmstrasse took the step of ordering the Norwegian Minister and his staff out of the country, authorized sources asserted no state of war between Norway and Germany existed.

"King Haakon's statements and proclamations were of such a nature that it was no longer possible to tolerate the presence of his representative in Berlin," it was explained.

The general picture gained from the high command's communique and other German reports was that Germany's forces systematically are mopping up Norwegian forces and at the same time extending themselves into Norway as rapidly as possible.

As in previous days the high command said the flow of troops to Norway was continuing on schedule.

Subdued Celebration

Hitler's birthday will be celebrated throughout the nation and on into the German-occupied portions of Scandinavia, but in subdued fashion because of the war.

"We are not asking for parades and fanfare," Goebbels said.

Tonight Schirach, speaking from the West Wall, broadcast a speech in which he said no youth in the world "is braver than German youth."

"In our youth lies our victory, he said.

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Rudolf Hess, deputy leader of the Nazi Party, will speak tomorrow and Baldur von Schirach, head of the Hitler Youth Organization, now a Corporal in the army, will broadcast best wishes to the Fuehrer from the western front tomorrow night.

The natinn's birthday gift to Hitler is a collection of metal which has been growing steadily for weeks.

Berlin Ousts Norse Minister; Legation Departs in Haste

Reich Completes Break With Haakon—Swedes Take Over Interests—Nazis Report 4 Allied Submarines Sunk.

BERLIN, April 19 (A. P.).—Germany ordered the Norwegian Minister to Germany, Arne Scheel, and his staff to leave Berlin today—an action tantamount to breaking off diplomatic relations with the Norwegian Government of King Haakon VII and Premier Johan Nygaardsvold.

Therefore, the diplomats and their families departed at 5 P. M. by special train and were given until midnight to get out of Germany. A member of the German Foreign Office Protocol Staff accompanied them.

The Norwegians left so hurriedly that the problem of liquidating their households was left to the Swedish Legation. They planned to travel by way of Hamburg, Flensburg and Frederica to Copenhagen where they hoped to catch a ferry for Norway.

Nazis Still Claim Narvik.

Despite the German invasion of Norway, the German Government had continued to receive Mr. Scheel as the envoy of a friendly power and had urged him to get his Government to co-operate with the Germans.

On instructions from the King and Premier, Mr. Scheel yesterday had asked Germany for permission to remain at his post. The answer given today was that he and his staff must leave at once.

It was explained officially that Germany took this abrupt action "in view of the hostile attitude of King Haakon."

The Swedish Minister, Arvid Richert, took over the affairs of the Norwegian legation.

A raid by German bombing planes on British transports just off the Norwegian coast tonight in which one British ship was hit by a "bomb of the heaviest caliber" was reported officially. The announcement did not disclose the location of the attack, nor did it say whether the transport was sunk.

Reports Submarine Sunk.

The German High Command announced earlier that allied naval forces and transport ships preparing to make landings north of Narvik had been attacked by fighting planes.

DNB described the German air attack above Narvik as a surprise action which caught British naval ships and transports of guard near Harstad, thirty-seven miles north of Narvik, which apparently had been the principal allied landing point in that war zone.

Several "severe hits" were scored, the agency said. The Germans did not say whether the landing was prevented.

DNB declared that several bombs fell into the water so close to a transport ship that she lifted up and then rolled on her side without being able to right herself while British soldiers plunged into the water or sprang into life boats.

Another bomb, it said, landed near a battleship protecting the landing and caused such a rolling movement that the British were forced to halt their defense fire.

Three heavy bombs dropped from a great altitude, the agency continued, hit a pier and broke off great chunks from thirty to sixty feet long which slid into the water.

"Re-enforcements for the troops in Norway continued to arrive on schedule.

"In the west the day passed quietly."

Meanwhile Nazi spokesmen continued to insist that German forces still held Narvik, northern Norwegian ore port. The Germans are consolidating their positions at Narvik, authorized sources reported today, and are tightening their hold on the ore railway from there to the Swedish border.

Tunnels Are Undamaged.

The Germans said that the railway was in good condition with none of the twenty-three tunnels in the twenty-five-mile stretch damaged.

DNB, the official German news agency, reported that German land forces had occupied the Island of Flato at the entrance to the Vestfjord, at the head of which lies Narvik. In this operation the Germans destroyed four Norwegian planes, DNB said.

Reports Submarine Sunk.

The German High Command announced today that allied naval forces and transport ships preparing to make landings north of Narvik had been attacked by fighting planes.

The sinking of four allied submarines in recent operations off Scandinavia's coast was reported today in official German announcements.

The High Command communique said that "one enemy U-boat was sunk instantly after being struck by a bomb" when German warplanes attacked the allied naval forces and transports north of Narvik.

DNB, the official news agency, declared that "returning anti-U-boat pursuit units" had confirmed the destruction of three allied submarines in the Skagerrak and Kattegat. The High Command communique previously had reported these sinkings probable.

gian ports and shutting off the Skagerrak continued.

"Shifting ammunition found in Norwegian ports, a large quantity of English war material, mines among it, was confiscated.

"Speed boats on patrol in Hardanger fjord destroyed one Norwegian torpedo boat.

One Submarine's Exploit.

"Augmenting the earlier reported torpedoing of a cruiser of the Glasgow class north of the Shetlands, the commander of a U-boat which returned from a long-distance cruise reported that the cruiser, heavily protected by enemy destroyers, was destroyed by an internal explosion immediately after she had been struck by a torpedo.

"Tonnage sunk by this submarine under Commander-Capt. Hartmann amounts to roughly 107,000 tons after his recent long-distance cruise.

DNB said that villages along the right and left banks of the Glommen had been surrendered by the Norwegians, with the Germans pushing forward especially rapidly along the eastern side.

Hamar Reports Conflict.

DNB said that Hamar, just west of Elverum, had been in German hands since last night, as well as the communities of Roverud and Grinder.

[A Stockholm dispatch said British officers were reported to have reached Hamar.]

The Germans said their occupation of Norway was continuing swiftly, troop re-enforcements had reached Norway "on schedule" and quantities of war materials had been taken from the Norwegians.

The Communique.

The communique follows:

"Enemy naval forces and transport ships preparing a landing north of Narvik were attacked by fighting planes and severely hit. One enemy U-boat was sunk instantly after being struck by a bomb. Additional arriving units re-enforced the German troops around Trondheim. There was no fighting.

"Regions occupied around Bergen and Stavanger were expanded in all directions. The day passed quietly in Kristiansand. In the Oslo region German troops quietly advanced northeast and northwest. The region southeast of Oslo was quiet and occupied as far as the Swedish border.

"In this region (Oslo) alone, among the numerous and sundry booty, eighty-three guns, eighty machine guns, 20,000 rounds of artillery ammunition and 1,000,000 rounds of infantry ammunition were taken from Norwegian troops.

"The navy continued its U-boat hunt in the Skagerrak and Kattegat. Destruction of three enemy submarines was likely. Mine operations for protection of Norwe-

Fall of Elverum Expected.

DNB, the official German news agency, in a report from the Swedish-Norwegian border, said that the fall of Elverum, one-time refuge of the Royal Norwegian Government seventy miles north of Oslo, was expected within a few hours.

It said that German troops had advanced forty miles north of Kongsvinger, which would place them within striking distance of Elverum, with the Norwegian defenders "having little chance for success against the German automatic weapons."

Kongsvinger is on the Glommen River, which parallels the Norwegian-Swedish border twenty miles to the east.

Swedes Say British Ships Could Have Taken Narvik

Stockholm, April 19 (AP)—The British squadron that blasted German warships to the bottom of Narvik harbor last Saturday could have taken the city easily but sailed away and let battered German land forces reoccupy that Arctic ore port, three refugee Swedish sailors reported tonight.

Interviewed by the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, the sailors said their ship was sunk in the crossfire of British and German forces and they were permitted by the German commander to hike along the ore railway to the Swedish border.

The sailors told the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter their ship was sunk in the crossfire of British and German forces and they were permitted by the German commander to hike along the ore railway to the Swedish border.

They said three German destroyers were sunk in the first British raid of April 10, and that a Norwegian submarine also was operating in the harbor at that time. They told the following story:

Two German destroyers escaped the first battle by hiding in nearby fjords, and on the night of April 10 were joined by six more German destroyers already heavily damaged from an apparent fight with the British at sea.

Says Nazis Were Silenced.

Then, last Saturday, the British launched their second naval raid, led by the battleship Warspite. Five German destroyers were sunk in the harbor and two were driven aground in Rombak fjord and battered to pieces by the British cruisers and destroyers. Another German destroyer was damaged.

The battleship Warspite used her big guns to crush German batteries and machine gun nests around the harbor, until at last only a volley or two of rifle fire and an occasional machine-gun burst answered the British.

The Germans moved out that night and the residents expected the British to land. Instead, they steamed away, and the Germans returned on Sunday to reorganize their demoralized defenses.

Later British warships returned and sank the remaining damaged German destroyer.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Goteborg, Sweden, April 19—Indications of new naval action in the Skagerrak came from offshore today when six heavy detonations, possibly caused by torpedoes, were heard here.

Buildings on the Swedish west coast rocked as if in an earthquake.

The first of the explosions was heard at 5 A. M. and they continued until 10 A. M., when cannonading still was in progress. The successive explosions moved in a southerly direction.

Nazi-Occupied Norway Seeks Return to Normal

Civil Council at Oslo Trying to Revive Flow of Industry

OSLO, April 19 (AP).—Ingolf Christensen, chief of the administrative council which has taken over civil government functions in German-occupied territory in Norway, said today that the duty of his council was re?establishment of normal life behind the German lines. The council was appointed by the Norwegian Supreme Court.

Demobilized soldiers and unemployed persons are to be sent home to work, Christensen asserted, saying his task was "limited to restarting production within occupied territory, relieving the population and creating livable conditions."

"German authorities have promised to keep us abreast of the occupation limit," he said. "Our chief duty is to create a connection between producers and consumers and between farming districts and small towns on one side and Oslo on the other."

Christensen said also his council would work for co-operation between German and Norwegian doctors in caring for wounded on both sides.

OSLO SEEN SHORT OF FOOD

Rationing Reported — Sabotage Against Germans Hinted

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 19 (AP)—A young Norwegian, arriving in Stockholm after fleeing Oslo and slipping though the German lines on skis, said tonight that bread and milk were being rationed in the city and that meat was virtually unobtainable.

More Germans were arriving steadily, he said, and the newcomers were less polite than at first. Farmers, he asserted, were "furious" at German requisition orders.

30-24-1775

30-24-1775

Mrs. Harriman to Lead A Rescue Expedition

Going Back to Norway for Wives of Staff Members

STOCKHOLM, April 19 (AP).—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, seventy-three-year-old American Minister to Norway, is at the Swedish border town of Saerna, arranging an expedition to go to the aid of wives of Oslo legation officials now at Lillehammer, Norway, a correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" reported from the frontier tonight.

Mrs. Harriman told the correspondent the legation wives were removed to the inland town from Oslo, after the German occupation of the Norwegian capital, because it was a "more peaceful place." Lillehammer is about eighty miles from the border and twenty miles north of Hamar, the town to which the Norwegian government first fled and which was captured today by the Germans, according to reports received here.

"According to my information, the American wives are in no danger," he quoted Mrs. Harriman as saying. "I expect to return to bring them out within the next few hours."

Also at Saerna are members of the American-Finnish Ambulance Corps which went to Finland and is now awaiting to go to Norway. The thirty-one member corps, headed by Swedish Baron Bror von Blixen-Finecke, includes six doctors, fifteen nurses and a kitchen staff.

The "Dagens Nyheter" correspondent found members of the corps enjoying a snowball battle. Baron Blixen-Finecke said they would go to Norway to aid the Norwegian troops as soon as medical stores arrived from Stockholm.

Mrs. Harriman, who appeared in vigorous health despite her 70 years, said she emphatically wanted to deny that she had been ill.

"The best proof of one's vigor is that she can make the journey I have just completed over hopelessly bad roads where 20 miles constituted a good speed, she commented.

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OSLO, Norway (at present occupied by the Germans), April 19 (AP)—The United States Legation here is working at top speed to make possible the departure of all United States citizens in Norway who want to return home.

The legation staff has registered approximately 900 Americans, most of whom wish to remain. Two hundred have said they want to leave, half of these at the earliest opportunity.

German authorities here have promised a joint visa immediately to those who wish to go in a party through Sweden and Germany to Italian ports. The legation has announced it will help those who need funds for travel.

AMERICANS DELAYED

Reich Slow to Grant Transit From Scandinavia.

GENOA, April 19 (A. P.).—United States consular officials were informed today that delay in receiving authorization to travel through Germany would prevent about 1,000 American refugees from Scandinavia from reaching Genoa in time to sail aboard the United States liner Washington tomorrow.

It was expected that the group expected permission to cross Germany within a week, enabling the Americans to embark on the liner Manhattan two weeks hence.

Reinforced Troops Advance in Norway, Germany Reports

Four Allied Submarines Declared Sunk; Norse Minister Expelled

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 19.—Steady advances in Norway by constantly reinforced German troops and new blows against the British Navy were reported to the nation today on the eve of its celebration of Adolf Hitler's 51st birthday.

Officially reported successes included:

At sea—Three allied submarines were destroyed in the Skaggerrak and Kattegat and a submarine was sunk and British warships and transports hit in a sudden German air attack north of German-occupied Narvik in far Northern Norway. A Norwegian torpedo boat was destroyed in Hardanger Fjord.

On land—Positions are being consolidated in far-flung sectors in Norway, ranging from the region near Oslo to the ore-shipping port of Narvik. A DNB report said German "fighting groups" in the Oslo region were "advancing slowly but steadily" and had reached a point 30 miles north of Kongsvinger and Horn, or about 75 miles northeast of Oslo.

Norse Envoy Ordered Out.

In the diplomatic field—Germany ordered Arne Scheel, Norweigian Minister to Berlin, to leave the German capital today, an action tantamount to breaking off diplomatic relations with the royal Norwegian government.

The high command in its regular communique said "reinforcements for the troops in Norway continued to arrive on schedule."

In the Narvik sector, north of which British have landed forces, the Germans reported their own land forces had occupied the island of Flato and were tightening their hold on the ore railway between Narvik and the Swedish border. Flato is at the entrance to Vest Fjord, at the head of which lies Narvik.

Crusier Reported Sunk.

The high command enlarged upon an earlier report that a British crusier of the Glasgow class (9,100 tons) had been torpedoed north of the Shetlands.

It said the commander of the submarine involved had returned to port and reported the cruiser was destroyed by an internal explosion immediately after a torpedo hit her.

Members of the Norwegian diplomatic staff and their families left Berlin at 5 p.m. by special train and were given until midnight to get out of Germany. A member of the German foreign office protocol staff accompanied them.

The Norwegians left so hurriedly that the problem of liquidating their households was left to the Swedish Legation. They planned to travel by way of Hamburg, Flensburg and Frederica to Copenhagen, where they hoped to catch a ferry for Norway.

Hitler Grants Amnesty.

Publication of a decree by Adolf Hitler of amnesty for physicians, dentists and pharmacists convicted of offenses against their professional rules committed before last September 1 coincides with preparations for celebration tomorrow of the Fuehrer's 51st birthday.

The amnesty actually was decreed April 1, but not published until yesterday in the official Law Gazette. The September 1 limit for the amnesty coincides with the date that Germany went to war with Poland—the actual start of the European conflict.

As is the custom, Hitler's anniversary tomorrow will be celebrated on a nationwide scale, but the celebration will be subdued because of the war.

Key Nazis, however, prepared to pour out their floweriest phrases of praise for the Fuehrer. Speeches broadcast throughout the country in Hitler's honor will be a major portion of the observance of the anniversary of his birth at Braunau, Austria, near the German border.

Goebbels and Hess to Speak.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels makes his customary nationwide birthday eve radio speech tonight at 7 o'clock. Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy party leader and second in line of succession to him, addresses the nation's youth at 8 A. M. tomorrow. And Baldur von Schirach, head of the Hitler Youth Organization, who now is a corporal in the army, will extend the organization's best wishes to Hitler from the west front by radio tomorrow night.

Buildings have been ordered decorated with the Swastika flag.

At the direction of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Germans for weeks have been contributing objects of bronze, copper, nickel, lead, brass and zinc to the war-time metal collection as the nation's birthday gift to Hitler.

Many Germans lined up at collection offices for the second time in a generation to yield house treasures for war purposes. During recent weeks trucks were seen hauling off all sorts of metal objects, from busts of Hitler and other Nazi leaders to chandeliers.

Even the German equivalent of the barber pole, a brass plate which used to hang over the door of the barber shop, has been sacrificed in the metal salvaging. Veterans' organizations have contributed the metal points from their flagstaffs.

Das Schwarze Korps, mouthpiece of Hitler's Elite Blackshirt Guards, extols the Fuehrer as "a man of singular greatness for which for long no standard of comparison has been available," and as one whose place in history "perhaps only a divinely favored poet" could describe.

The publication urged all Germans to demonstrate through their debts that they "are worthy of" Hitler. This should be their birthday gift to the Fuehrer, it said.

"Fate," said Das Schwarze Korps, "did not permit that we render him our thanks only in words. We knew: That we still would have to show him that we were worthy of him. This proof should be our birthday gift. As it was furnished in the (Polish) campaign of eighteen days. As it was furnished in the matchless northern action. As it will be furnished in the decision which is approaching with gigantic steps. And in the conduct of the people at home in its work, its confidence, its blind trust in a man who holds victory in his hands."

REICH IS UNITED SAYS GOEBBELS

Nazi Propaganda Minister Denies Any Split.

RATES HITLER AS IDOL

Calls British Effort to Stir Up Dissension Stupid.

BERLIN, April 19 (A. P.).—British efforts to bring about a split between Adolf Hitler and the German people is "the most stupid phase" of British war politics, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels said tonight in a radio address on the eve of Der Fuehrer's fifty-first birthday.

Dr. Goebbels asserted that in the unity that exists between Hitler and the people lies the Reich's greatest strength.

"The German people laugh at such efforts," he said.

He added that the British contention that Hitlerism is the main issue of the war is completely discounted by the German people, who realize that the existence of the Reich is at stake and that defeat now would mean a disastrous peace.

Goebbels's voice shook with emotion as he uttered a tribute to Hitler.

Asserts None Complain.

"All work, none complain, all eagerly await his word of command," he said. "Figuratively, the whole nation will parade past him tomorrow. In the procession will be the soldiers in Norway, the men in our U-boats, farmers, laborers, the home and the battle fronts.

"The prayer in every heart and the world on all lips will be 'Long live our Hitler.'"

Goebbels emphasized repeatedly the current favorite theme of Nazi orators—"The unshakable solidarity of Hitler and all Germans."

Arrangements had been made for the broadcast to go to all parts of the world. The talk was a curtain-raiser to nationwide observance of the anniversary. But it was explained that, because the energies of the nation are devoted to waging war, there will be no elaborate festivities.

Rudolf Hess, deputy leader of the Nazi party, will speak tomorrow.

In Prague today school children observed the occasion with class room programs.

NAZI CURRENCY DEFINED BY FUNK

Labor and Not Gold Backs It, He Asserts.

BERLIN, April 19 (A. P.).—Walther Funk, president of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics, declared today that "German reichsmark currency is backed by German labor and German achievement, but not by some commodity (meaning gold) whose value and nature are determined by forces outside Germany."

Funk made this assertion in his address at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Reichsbank.

Finance, like everything else in Germany, recognizes the supremacy of war needs, he said.

"Lowering the (Reichsbank's) discount rate constitutes the first step toward a systematic lowering of the interest rate, whereby financing of the war is to be made easier, especially for the Reich but also for business," Funk continued. "The Reich today pays on the average only 3 per cent interest on its obligations."

[The Reichbank's statement of April 10 showed that on April 6 its discount rate had been lowered from 4 to 3½ per cent.]

Germany's war economy, Funk said, "in increasing degree liberates money by rationing essential needs, restricting production of consumers' goods, progressively reducing stocks on hand in this sector of economic life, refraining from investing in replacements and by a general lack of materials."

On the other hand, he said, more work is done in wartime and many lower-bracket wages move into higher brackets.

Therefore "the volume of money increases while the volume of consumers' goods declines."

After pointing out that it was not desirable to "reward" harder work by taxing away additional incomes earned thereby, Funk nevertheless insisted that "liquid assets which cannot be seized by taxation must be made available to the Reich via savings banks and the credit market."

Thousands Reported Interned By Belgium As Security Measure

London, April 19 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Brussels tonight said Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium, in a speech outlining security measures, asserted that "already thousands of foreigners have been interned."

"We are constructing a new camp at Ruysselede," Reuters quoted Pierlot, "and in recent months we have increased the detective police force and principal centers of communication are being guarded."

He said other security measures included "prevention of clandestine entry into the country and classification of foreigners into categories, some to be allowed complete liberty, others to be expelled or interned."

This action was taken to permit more drastic measures against persons within the nation who imperil Netherlands neutrality or would endanger its safety if Holland were invaded.

Advices from Brussels said Belgian Premier Pierlot in a speech outlining security measures announced that "already thousands of foreigners have been interned" in Belgium.

Other Belgian measures announced by Pierlot included a strengthened police force, guards at principal communication centers, tighter restrictions against illegal entry into the country and classification of foreigners, "some to be allowed complete liberty, others to be expelled or interned."

The Netherlands action was invoked after Premier De Geer, in a broadcast to home and empire on two sides of the world, declared Holland will resist by arms any attempt by a foreign power to extend "protective" help.

Even before Queen Wilhelmina signed today's decree, Holland was dotted with hundreds of "Islands" of martial law at points important to the country's elaborate and secret system of land, sea and water-line defenses.

Meetings Banned

Authoritative Netherlanders said law-abiding citizens will not be inconvenienced by the extension of the State of siege to the entire country; that there will be little interference with normal civil administration.

But spies, active belligerent-sympathizers and foreigners conspiring against the government will be dealt with sternly. Under the decree, the military may take any action from imposing censorship to calling up civilians for either military service or labor.

Already, several announced meetings of National Socialists (Dutch Nazis) have been prevented and police have conducted searches for firearms and ammunition. Yesterday a search was made at the Limburg Castle of Count Max of Marchant et D'Ansembourg, Nazi member of Parliament.

ALL HOLLAND UNDER MARTIAL LAW, TELLS NATIONS 'HANDS OFF'

By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN.

THE HAGUE, April 19 (AP).—All Holland was placed under martial law tonight in a royal decree more far-reaching than any since the constitution guaranteed civil rights to Netherlanders 92 years ago.

De Geer Asks for Faith.

Premier de Geer himself disclosed the martial law decision in his speech. He asked for calm, confidence and faith in God, and said:

"Above all, in these times, it must be our first duty to safeguard our neutrality."

"We have received assurances from both belligerents that they would safeguard this neutrality of ours," he continued. "We trust that this assurance can be relied upon.

"But in any case we wish to make it perfectly clear that we ourselves are perfectly able as well as determined to protect our neutrality.

"I wish to take this occasion to point out that Holland, at any rate, does not ask for, and is unwilling, to accept the aid or assistance of any third Power to maintain its neutrality."

He concluded with "trusting in God, the Government and nation will remain strong and defend their liberty.

The Prime Minister said the Netherlands stood outside the European conflict and again offered the services of his Government toward bringing about peace when the belligerents are willing to accept its good offices.

"We will maintain our neutrality toward all sides . . . and no threats or allurements can make us deviate from this," the Prime Minister said.

"Any preventive help which it might be thought of giving us shall be resisted by force of arms."

Dutch Will Fight Any 'Protection,' Premier Warns

By the Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, April 19.—Martial law was proclaimed throughout the Netherlands by royal decree today.

The decree, effective immediately, was issued after Premier Derek Jan de Geer had announced in a broadcast to the homeland and overseas colonies that such a step was being taken to "anchor more solidly" the government's position in the face of external and internal dangers.

De Geer in his broadcast declared the Netherlands would resist with arms any attempt by a foreign power to extend protective help to her.

Applies to Possessions.

Refusal to accept protection of outside powers, he said, applied also to the overseas possessions. Such protection was rejected, he added, whether "forced on us or laid down in a promise."

Japan has shown concern over the status of the Netherlands Indies in case the mother country should be invaded by either the allies or Germany.

Authoritative sources said that there would be as little interference as possible with the civil administration and that the extension to the entire country of martial law, which already prevailed in many areas, was largely a precautionary measure.

The government's purpose, these informants explained, was to give the military power beforehand to deal promptly with any emergencies that might arise.

Cannot Discuss Possibilities.

De Geer declared it was "out of the question for the Netherlands to discuss with either of the belligerents the supposed possibility of attack by the other party."

No Arrangements Needed.

"We don't need arrangements," he said. "We shy from them as they would weaken our neutrality."

De Geer's speech also was broadcast to Holland's possessions in the West Indies and in the East Indies, where Japan has shown concern over the status of these colonies in case the Netherlands should be invaded either by the allies or Germany.

As a result of the strengthening of Netherlands defenses, the Prime Minister said, "no belligerent needs to fear being attacked by surprise through our territory.

"Whoever enters our country to attack from here, an enemy lying behind will find his way obstructed in the most drastic maner. This secures each of the fighting parties. And this gives us the right to trust even more in the word given from both sides that our neutrality will be respected."

The extension of martial law, he explained, "was to anchor more solidly the Government position."

Cities Heretofore Excluded.

Martial law—or a state of siege—gives the military power to supersede civil authorities, prevent espionage, ban meetings, impose censorship and make arrests, but in practice thus far it has interfered little with the civil administration.

Strategic areas of land and sea were placed under martial law last November 1 and an extension decreed April 13 included areas of all provinces. The largest cities—Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam—heretofore have been excluded.

Martial law for the entire country will strengthen the Government's hand in dealing with subversive elements and for exercising closer control over thousands of foreigners in the land.

Searches already have been carried out by police for illegal firearms. One of the places searched was a castle of a National Socialist member of the Second Chamber of Parliament.

De Geer appealed to the Dutch nation to keep calm and to maintain confidence despite anxieties lest the European war spread to the low countries.

Cites His Assurances.

The Prime Minister said that "above all else, in these times, it must be our first duty to safeguard our neutrality."

"We have received assurances from both belligerents that they would safeguard this neutrality of ours," he continued. "We trust that this assurance can be relied upon.

"But in any case we wish to make it perfectly clear that we ourselves are perfectly able as well as determined to protect our neutrality.

"I wish to take this occasion to point out that Holland, at any rate, does not ask for, and is unwilling, to accept the aid or assistance of any third Power to maintain its neutrality."

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"Any preventive help which it might be thought of giving us shall be resisted by force of arms."

The Decree of November 1.

In Holland's first major crisis of this war, last November 1, a royal decree established martial law in key defense communities which included 500 of the country's 1,200 smaller towns and villages. That decree affected portions of seven provinces—North and South Holland, Zeeland, Limburg, North Brabant, Gelderland and Friesland.

On January 14, simultaneously with a Belgian order for almost complete mobilization, the Netherlands Government canceled

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army leaves "in view of certain less favorable symptoms in the international situation." This brought the total Dutch armed force to 400,000 men.

On March 8 Defense Minister Lieut.-Col. A. Q. H. Dij Hoorn announced that another decree extending martial law to the "greater part of the Netherlands" was in preparation, and on April 9, with rumors again in the air as to possible foreign invasion of the Netherlands, the Government once more canceled almost all army, navy and air force leaves and ordered guards placed at important public buildings.

YUGOSLAVIA BARES NAZI REVOLT PLOT

Raids Reveal German 'Trojan Horse' Plan—Ex-Premier Said to Be Involved

By The Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 19—Yugoslav authorities announced tonight they had discovered a plot to overthrow the government and turn the country over to the Nazis. They promptly interned former Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch, "friend of Germany," in a lonely and inaccessible mountain hamlet.

Police raids on the homes of hundreds of Germans were disclosed, in connection with the alleged "fifth column" plot.

M. Stoyadinovitch was taken into custody and moved from Belgrade under heavy guard to internment on a mountain eighty miles south of the capital to isolate him from foreign agents and his own Yugoslav colleagues, who fell from power with him a year ago.

"We want no Quislings, no Henleins, no Hachas, no Seyss-Inquarts in Yugoslavia," said one official referring to Germany's "front men" in the invaded countries of Norway, the Sudetenland, Czecho-Slovakia proper and Austria.

Linked to Nazi Plot

A police raid Tuesday midnight on M. Stoyadinovitch's home produced documents which, authorities said, linked the former Premier with Nazi "Trojan horse" activity in Yugoslavia. It was considered possible some of his followers also would be interned. They are under police watch.

The village where M. Stoyadinovitch was taken is cut off almost completely from the outside. Police said cryptically: "Even an airplane cannot land there."

Raids were made on the homes of many Germans living near the German frontier, and arms and documents were taken. The latter, police said, showed the plot for an uprising of the German minority to be timed with the entry into Yugoslavia of the German Army.

The raids in this region, which has 40,000 Germans, were facilitated by discovery of a membership list of the Swabian-German Cultural Bund, which the police say is pro-Nazi.

Reports from the Italian frontier described, moreover, unusual activity among Italian troops, who now are to be seen in steel helmets. There have been other reports of German troop concentrations near the Yugoslav border.

Both Yugoslavia and Rumania began to examine the crews of German barges on the Danube. Many Germans arriving in the two countries within the last few weeks are believed to have been smuggled in aboard the barges.

BELGRADE, April 19.—Discovery of a plot to overthrow the government of Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich was reported today in quarters close to the government following an announcement that former Premier Milan Stoyadinovich would be interned in a mountain fastness under heavy guard.

These sources indicated success of the plot had hinged on entry of German troops into Yugoslavia.

Stoyadinovich was taken into custody after a police raid on his home disclosed documents linking him with Nazi "Fifth Column" activity in Yugoslavia.

The announcement said that the former Premier, known as "Germany's friend," was to be taken by police this afternoon to the village of Rudnik, south of Belgrade, where he will be forced to reside.

Police said Rudnik was located in the mountains, completely cut off from the outside world. They stressed the fact that it was impossible "for airplanes to land at the village," but did not explain the significance of this reference.

Stoyadinovich was premier from 1936 to 1939. This spring he organized the Serbian Radical party and openly has advocated friendship with Berlin and Rome.

The Yugoslav govefnment's action in investigating his political activities was seen as another step in the Balkan states' efforts to eliminate foreign political agents and troublemakers who might cause the Southeastern European states to become involved in the war.

A cabinet communique drafted for publication in Yugoslav's newspapers tomorrow, said Stoyadinovich was ordered interned because "his activity was dangerous to the peace and order of Yugoslavia."

The details of the plot, it was asserted, were discovered when police examined private papers seized in a midnight raid on the former Premier's home on Tuesday.

Two of Stoyadinovich's followers who were members of his cabinet, Dobrivoye Stosovich and Djura Yankovich, are under close police watch on suspicion of participation in the plot. Quantities of documents found in their homes were examined by the police, who also occupied the premises of the Serbian Radical party which Stoyadinovich formed recently.

Guarded on Trip.

Stoyadinovich was ordered taken to Rudnik in a police car, accompanied by detectives and gendarmes armed with repeating rifles. Police cars bearing other armed men were ordered to lead the way and bring up the rear in order to forestall any possible attempt by his followers to free the ex-premier.

Police raids continued on the homes of other Stoyadinovich followers. Action begun several days ago to investigate German established in frontier regions and suspected of being potential members of a Nazi "fifth column" also was intensified by police and gendarmes.

Sources close to the government recalled the recent arrest of 50 Germans in northern Yugoslavia near the German frontier. They were charged with measuring and mapping bridges, railroads, strategic highways and other military objectives.

Police at the time revealed that the Germans had entered the country by presenting documents signed by Stoyadinovich when he was Premier (from 1936 to 1939) giving them the privilege of "prospecting for oil."

In Turkey, sixty Germans were expelled today and the government denied foreigners the right to enter Turkish schools without special authorization from the Ministry of Education.

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Conspiracy for Nazi Invasion Is Crushed, Yugoslavs Claim

Ex-Premier, Friend Of Germans, Seized; Will Be Interned

By the Associated Press.

Balkans Act To Oust Nazi Advance Men

Thousands of Germans Believed Sent to Prepare Way for Invasion

Balkans Fear Trojan Horses.

BUDAPEST, April 19 (A. P.).—Germany was suspected in many quarters of the Balkans today of having rolled "Trojan Horses" into the little southeastern countries.

The Reich, according to these circles, has embarked on a policy of sending thousands of Germans into southeastern Europe and making deals with disgruntled nationals so that internal crises might be provoked and putsches be attempted whenever such events might serve Germany's ends.

Whatever Germany's aims, it is a fact that southeastern European countries are waging a relentless campaign to exterminate pro-Nazi elements suspected of preparing the way for an eventual German invasion. They began acting after the German invasion of Norway.

Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania met the asserted threat by clamping a tighter control on all foreigners, and the last two countries went forward with plans to expel numerous Germans.

All three governments, and Turkey as well, were on the alert for nationals of pro-Nazi leanings.

Hungary Watching Imredi.

At Istanbul, a former Minister of National Economy, Sirri Belioglu, was under arrest, charged with lobbying among army, navy and Government officials against Turkey's mutual assistance pacts with Great Britain and France.

In Hungary, police kept a close watch on former Premier Bela Imredi, who has been accused of "playing the German game." Usually reliable sources said that 3,000 German agents, thirty of them said to be operatives of the Gestapo—the German secret police—are operating in Hungary.

The Budapest chief of police warned the population that "gossip mongering" would be punished by internment. It was reported that numerous persons had been arrested in cafes and other places for endangering Hungary's interests by spreading false news.

In Rumania King Carol continued his efforts to rally opposition leaders behind him. His appointment of Victor Antonescu, former Ambassador to France, as a member of the Crown Council, was regarded as an effort to win over Antonescu's close friend, the former Liberal Premier George Bratianu.

Foreigners Warned.

Posters appeared in Bucharest warning foreigners that they must deposit firearms, "war material" and photographic apparatus with the police within three days. Foreigners must present themselves to the police and give a reason why they should be allowed to remain in the country, and may not leave the municipality in which they are domiciled without a police permit.

Britons in Rumania, whose presence is not essential, were advised semi-officially to leave the country "before th next crisis."

Three of the largest British oil companies in Rumania were reported to have protested formally against a Government decision to collect royalties in gasoline instead of cash. The British feared that some of the gasoline might go to Germany, but official figures showed that Rumania shipped only 60,000 tons of oil to Germany during January and February—only one-sixth of what she had promised.

FRENCH, BRITISH FLEE BUDAPEST

Members Of Colonies Leave On Rumors Hungary May Be Invaded

Report Discounted But Government Appears To Be Taking Precautions

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, *Saturday*, April 20—Numerous members of the British and French colonies moved out of Budapest last night and early today because of rumors in Allied quarters that Hungary was in danger of German invasion.

Although Hungarians discounted such rumors as alarmist, the Government appeared to be taking special precautions.

Searchlights swept the sky over Budapest throughout the night and air-raid protection squads patrolled the streets.

Writers Shift To Belgrade

Among the departing Britons were newspaper correspondents, who moved their headquarters to Belgrade. There also was a report that some documents of the French legation had been taken to Belgrade. A speedy truck stood in the courtyard of the British legation, ready for the rapid transfer of documents, should this seem necessary.

While there is also considerable concern over the safety of Yugoslavia, Belgrade is regarded as less cut off than Budapest in case of a sudden thurst.

The British and French sources which gave credence to the rumors said that Hungary is attractive to Germany as a key position in the Balkans.

REICH TO RECEIVE RUMANIAN WHEAT

Negotiation of Trade Payment Treaty Concluded—Accord Will Be Signed Today

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 19 (AP)—Negotiation of a new German-Rumanian trade payment treaty was concluded tonight and an agreement is scheduled to be signed tomorrow, it was learned.

Germany is to receive greater customs facilities and her wheat purchases are to continue on the scale in effect prior to the recent Rumanian embargo on wheat exports to the Reich.

The agreement is to be signed by Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert, who heads the mission which has been negotiating here, and Rumanian officials.

The treaty is to operate for the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia as well as Germany proper, but will not concern the German-held section of Poland.

Further details were not immediately available.

Anglo-Russian Pact on Trade Predicted Soon

Soviet Circles in London Indicate Relations With Britain Are Improving

LONDON, April 19 (AP).—Soviet circles in London, representing Russia as maintaining a hands-off attitude in the spread of the European war to Scandinavia predicted today that a British-Russian trade agreement would be concluded shortly.

Friction between London and Moscow became intense during the Russian-Finnish war, but a Soviet source said it now had eased somewhat. He pictured Russia as more interested in domestic affairs and in cleaning up the Finnish situation than in the tumult in western Europe.

The Russian informants expressed the belief that, barring unforeseen developments, differences with Great Britain over the British blockade of Germany also could be composed, and relations between the two powers improved generally.

These differences have revolved about the detention of two Russian metal-carrying steamers, the Selenga and the Mayakovsky, by Allied naval forces in the Far East. Soviet officials in London have contended all along, however, that they do not take a serious view of this action. The ships were detained on the ground that their cargoes might reach Germany.

See No Serious Obstacles

Russians believed there would be no serious argument between Britain and Russia over Russia's re-exporting goods to Germany, because Russia's state monopoly on business permits definite assurances in this regard. They insisted that the increased imports of copper, rubber, tin and similar goods from the United States by way of Vladivostok was principally to meet Russia's expanding needs, which they said had been increased by the Finnish campaign.

A Russian source said Russia's attitude toward the war simply was one of wanting to be let alone, without helping one side or the other, but he added that the Soviet Union naturally would act promptly "if attacked."

Russia's prompt withdrawal of her troops in compliance with the peace treaty with Finland, despite the uncertainties in Scandinavia, is cited by Russians here as proof that Moscow has no ambitions in the direction of Sweden or toward gaining a port on the Atlantic.

Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador at London, is reported to have presented to Britain a new proposal for a trade pact shortly after Easter. This move, the first toward resumption of trade discussions since they were abruptly halted when Britain gave support to Finland, is now expected by Russians in London to produce results.

SOVIET PREDICTS BRITISH TREATY

Expects Trade Agreement to Be Signed Soon.

LONDON, April 19 (A. P.).—Russian spokesmen in London predicted today that Great Britain and Russia soon would conclude their long-discussed trade agreement, sidetracked by the Russo-Finnish war.

They said it was believed that Russia's differences with Great Britain over the blockade—which have centered on the detention of two Russian steamships by allied naval forces in the Far East—could be composed and general relations improved, barring some unforeseen development.

Russians believed that there would be no serious argument between Great Britain and Russia over the Soviet Union re-exporting goods to Germany, because Russia's State monopoly on business permits definite assurances in this regard. They insisted that the increased imports of copper, rubber, tin and similar goods from the United States, by way of Vladivostok was principally to meet Russia's expanding needs, increased by the Finnish campaign.

The Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, was said to have made a new proposal to the British for a trade pact just after Easter.

In line with what may be a trend toward better British-Russian relations was a reported decision by the British Government to forgo publication of a projected White Paper on the negotiations among Great Britain, France and Russia for a mutual aid pact.

SCIENTIFIC BARBARISM

Czecho-Slovak Blue Book Accuses Germany.

PARIS, April 19 (A. P.).—The Czecho-Slovak National Committee in France today published a blue book accusing Germany of "scientific barbarism" in universities and colleges of occupied Bohemia and Moravia.

The document said universities and large schools had been closed, students imprisoned, tortured and assassinated, and teachers exposed to persecution and jail sentences.

NAZIS STIFLING NATIONAL LIFE, CZECHS ASSERT

Blue Book Charges Universities And Schools Have Been Closed

Adds "All Contact With Intellectual World Has Been Prohibited"

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 19 — The British Broadcasting Company tonight gave the following resume of the new Czecho-Slovakian Blue Book.

"The charge that the Germans are stifling all national life and culture in Bohemia and Moravia is made in a Blue Book, published by the National Czecho-Slovak Committee in Paris.

"Universities and important schools have been closed, students imprisoned, tortured and assassinated, and professors imprisoned. Scientific collections have been destroyed or carried off and artistic treasures stolen.

Libraries Closed

"Monuments have been demolished and libraries closed. Works of great poets have been forbidden by the censorship. All contact with the intellectual world has been prohibited. "This is the picture of Czech civilization since the entry of the Germans into Prague, barely a year ago, the book states. In bringing this information to the ears of the civilized world, the National Czecho-Slovak Committee solemnly protests against the evils of barbarism and asks the representatives of learning throughout the world to help it in its struggle to safeguard the spiritual heritage of the nation."

Chamber Votes O.K. On Reynaud 100 Pct.

By JOHN H. MARTIN.

Paris, April 19 (AP).—Premier Paul Reynaud, whose action-pledged Government had the shrewdest of parliamentary approval before Germany invaded Scandinavia, emerged tonight from a secret Chamber of Deputies debate with a unanimous vote of confidence, 515 to 0.

Seventeen Deputies, including Louis Marin, leader of the rightest Republican Federation, did not vote. Thirteen others were on vacation.

The vote came after the deputies had quizzed him for five hours on the Allied conduct of the war and had raised such ticklish questions as what attitude France intends to pursue toward Italy and Russia.

Unanimous Vote a Surprise.

The unanimity of the vote surprised some observers because of the apparently unyielding hostility of many Rightists who object to his Government because there are Socialists in it. When he first came to power last month, Reynaud could get a clear majority of only one from the Chamber.

Many of the disgruntled Rightists, however, also had urged the Government to "find a battlefield and fight." Soon thereafter the war spread to Norway, boiling out of its Western Front stalemate, and fresh fears swept all neutral countries.

France's desire to present a solid internal front at this critical stage, then, perhaps was the main reason Reynaud got a clean, inclusive vote of confidence. This feeling prevailed despite the vigorous qualities of leadership which Reynaud's own critics admit he possesses.

Yesterday, at the conclusion of another secret debate, Reynaud won applause from the Senate.

The chamber motion which ended today's debate said:

"The chamber addresses grateful salutations to the armies of land, sea and air and to the heroic Norwegian people, approves decisions of the Government and expresses confidence in it to carry on to final victory the war policies which have obtained the approval of Parliament."

On the Western Front, French pursuit planes forced two German scouts down while patrol and artillery action was resumed by the German side.

The French collided with Nazi patrols near the Luxemburg frontier and further east, near the Blies River.

Reynaud and Albert Sarol, his Minister of Justice, sat on the government bench in an almost empty Chamber during the five minute public session held to disclose the vote. The section showing confidence in the government was voted by ballot to make it a matter of record.

German artillery action was confined to the Blies district.

Tonight Reynaud, who had insisted that the secret debate end tonight because he had "international obligations" fulfilled those obligations by seeing the British Ambassador Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell.

DEPUTIES UPHOLD PREMIER REYNAUD BY 540-TO-0 VOTE

Action Follows War Debate —He Talks of Important 'Obligations' Tonight.

PARIS, April 19 (A. P.).—The Chamber of Deputies gave the Reynaud government tonight a unanimous vote of confidence.

The vote, 504 to 0, came in a public session immediately after a secret debate on general governmental policies and the conduct of the war.

It was the second vote of confidence for Premier Reynaud's Cabinet which took office on March 21. It contrasted sharply with the first vote, on March 22, when there was only a one-vote majority, though that later was increased to seventeen votes by changes of stand by a number of Deputies.

The Chamber also adopted unanimously a motion of homage to the French armies and the Norwegian people.

Senate Strengthens Hand.

M. Reynaud entered the Chamber's one-day secret debate with his hand strengthened by an enthusiastic reception accorded his war policies by the Senate yesterday.

Seven legislators who had given notice of questions that they would ask on the conduct of the war against Germany spoke during the first meeting of the Chamber this morning.

In requesting the secret session Reynaud asked that "debate be organized so as to end tonight" since he had "nternational obligations this evening." He offered no further explanation of his obligations.

The high command, meanwhile, reported the western front was completely calm as bad weather grounded most aircraft and patrols continued their operations without incident.

Sharp Patrol Encounters At Front Listed by Paris

2 Nazi Planes Brought Down Without French Loss

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—Sharp encounters between French and German patrols on the western front and the downing of at least one German plane were reported in tonight's French communique.

It said: "Local encounters between French and German reconnaissance parties east of the Moselle (River) and in the neighborhood of the Blies (River). Artillery action in the latter district. Our fighters engaged enemy reconnaissance aircraft and brought one down in our lines and forced another down out of control behind the enemy lines. All our airplanes returned to their bases."

Taylor May Confer With Pope Tomorrow

VATICAN CITY, April 19 (A. P.).—A Vatican source said today that it was believed that Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special eenvoy to the Vatican, would have an audience with Pope Pius tomorrow, presumably to discuss the war situation.

Mr. Taylor came to Rome today from his residence in Florence. A member of his staff said that the envoy planned to return to Florence tomorrow.

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Eighty Conservative members of Parliament attended a dinner last night for Italian Ambassador Giuseppe Bastianini. Among members of the British government attending were Lord Privy Seal Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Shipping Robert S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture Major Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, and Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Richard A. Butler.

The diners drank three toasts—to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, King George VI of England and the Italian envoy. There was no open mention of Premier Mussolini or the Balkan tension.

ITALIAN PRESS SOFTENS ITS PRO NAZI DRIFT

Rome, April 19 (AP).—Apprehension over Italy's position in the European conflict subsided today as the Italian press modified somewhat the belligerent tone of its pro-German treatment of war news.

Italian circles generally tended to minimize the tension which developed earlier this week with speculation as to Italy's readiness to enter the war immediately on Germany 's side.

The authoritative editor Virginio Gayda asked in Il Giornale d'Italia what had developed in Italy's attitude that was not already known.

"Where is the Italian menace?" he queried.

Warns British on 'Unwise Moves'.

He advised the British against "unwise maneuvers" and warned other nations to mind their own affairs and leave Italy in peace.

"Italy has nothing to learn from anyone about its rules of conduct," he asserted, "and would not accept a warning from anyone."

This latter statement referred to the speech made on Wednesday by Ronald H. Cross, in which the British Minister of Economic Warfare warned Italy to behave like a neutral if she wished to be treated as one.

Elsewhere in Il Giornale d'Italia the assertion was made that 90 per cent. of the alarming signs of "Italy's so-called attitude" had been invented or exaggerated.

Irked at Allied Blockade.

The Italian press, however, continued to voice Italy's desire for a stronger position in the Mediterranean and to express annoyance at the British and French blockade.

Il Giornale d'Italia published on its front page a map showing Italy's sea routes barred by gates at Gibraltar, Suez and the Dardanelles.

GAYDA REJECTS BRITISH ADVICE TO ACT NEUTRAL

Italian Editor Gives Back Sharp Retort to Warning of Ronald Cross.

CALLS WORDS ILL-CONSIDERED

Asserts Mussolini Could Select Day and Manner of Nation's Intervention in War.

ROME, April 19 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, rejected today the warning by Ronald H. Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare, that Italy should behave like a neutral, if she wishes to be treated as one.

Signor Gayda, in Il Giornale d'Italia, said that Italy "has nothing to learn from any one about its rules of conduct and would not accept a warning from any one."

His retort was the first notice taken by the Fascist press of the two-day-old speech of the British Minister. Signor Gayda called Mr. Cross's words "ill-considered and severe" and described the headlines with which the British newspapers reported the speech as "grotesque, intolerable and provocative."

At the same time Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, answered Mr. Cross's desire to know where Italy stood by giving another indication of Italy's intention to take an active part in the war, but without clarifying the form such action might take.

Mussolini Can Choose.

Il Popolo D'Italia said that Mussolini could choose the day and the manner of Italy's intervention in the war, but that he could not satisfy the Italian people with neutrality while accepting "the role of a big "little Power."

Not only did Italy's grandeur need space, thee newspaper said, but "a great people such as ours cannot permanently agree to be watched over and checked up on at home."

It explained that Italian ships could not go from Adowa, in East Africa, to Trieste—both Italian ports—without "undergoing the vexations of a blockade which stops and searches, gives notice to halt and orders quarantines, violates the pride of independence and interferes with the shipment of perishable goods."

Signor Gayda repudiated British criticism of "partiality" toward Germany in treatment of war news by the Fascist press.

"It is not Italy's fault," he said, "if upon until today the French and English, after having declared war, have not succeeded in breaking German resistance and have been beaten irreparably in conquest of Norwegian positions."

(UNDER THE TREATY OF 1936, EGYPT IS OBLIGATED TO FURNISH BRITAIN ALL POSSIBLE FACILITIES AND ASSISTANCE ON EGYPTIAN SOIL IN THE EVENT OF WAR.)

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British Press Replies

LONDON, Saturday, April 20 (AP)—The Times of London, replying to Italian press criticism of the Allies, declared today that the Allied fleets were ready "to proceed anywhere the interests of the Allies are endangered or where a threat to the independence of a small country calls them."

It denied Italian press statements that the British fleet had suffered serious damage in battles off Norway.

The Allies' "instant reply to the attack upon Norway has made it impossible to suppose that they would remain inactive in the face of an assault upon the integrity or independence of any of the Balkan nations," The Times declared.

ADD Rome - April 19 ttx Dardanelles

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AZIONE COLONIALE REPROVED EGYPT FOR WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS TOO HASTILY BREAKING OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND PERMITTING THE COUNTRY TO BE USED AS A CONCENTRATION POINT FOR GREAT BRITAIN'S NEAR EASTERN ARMY.

IT DESCRIBED THIS ARMY AS "AMBIGUOUS IN PURPOSE" AND NOTED THAT IT WAS "LARGELY CONCENTRATED IN A COUNTRY WHICH BORDERS ON OUR LIBYA." IT ASKED:

"WHAT IF WAR SHOULD SPREAD SO AS TO EMBRACE THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN? WHAT IF GERMANY WINS?

"THE ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS, WHICH MUST ALSO HAVE OCCURRED SOMETIMES TO THE EGYPTIANS THEMSELVES, IS LACKING FOR THE PRESENT. ONLY THE FUTURE WILL TELL WHAT WILL BE EGYPT'S FATE."

HULL'S STATEMENT ASSAILED IN JAPAN

Some Newspapers Detect Intervention Threat.

TOKIO, April 19 (A. P.).—The Japanese Foreign Office today declared removal of the "hypothetical basis"—the possibility of the Netherlands being invaded—was the only means for alleviating Japan's apprehension about maintaining the status quo in the Netherlands East Indies.

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Yakichiro Suma, the Foreign Office spokesman, declared superfluous any further discussion of Secretary Hull's statement that the United States would be disturbed by any change in the Netherlands East Indies' status.

The Netherlands minister to Tokio, Suma said, fully appreciated a similar statement made by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita which Suma described as a fundamental plank of Japanese policy.

The Foreign Office said the Hull and Arita statements coincided but some Japanese newspapers took a different view, attacking Mr. Hull's statement as a threat of United States intervention if the status of the Netherlands East Indies is changed.

"No doubt the Hull statement was intended as a political move to restrain Japan's southward expansion but the United States should know that such an attempt would only inflame Japan," said the newspaper Hochi.

Nichi Nichi said Mr. Hull "omitted reference to Japan's interest in the Far East."

Europeans Cache Billion in U.S. So Governments Can't Seize It

APR 20 1940

By Irving Dexlaeter

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 19.—European citizens afraid that invaders or their own governments may seize their wealth have cached more than $1,000,000,000 in the United States under the names of other persons.

Both the Federal Reserve Board and the Commerce Department attested tonight to this hoarding, which rivals even the unprecedented gold stores that foreign governments have sent here for safekeeping, currently totaling $1,200,000,000.

A simple problem in arithmetic brought the disclosure. Officials noticed that in the year before the war $3,400,000,000 worth of gold had been shipped and sold to the United States. But when they came to figure where the proceeds went they could account only for about $2,400,000,000.

When they dug farther they found that the other billion dollars had gone mostly to Americans, who were holding it for European friends, investing the money or depositing it in banks under their own names so that it could not be traced.

Much of it has gone to buy real estate, some for securities, some for shares in business, some in banks, and a part probably has been buried in back yards and flower pots.

The nationality of the real owners has been difficult to trace because the money has crossed many boundaries before coming to rest in the United States. But officials guess that a large part of it came from Germans and citizens of countries bordering Germany, particularly the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. Some came from Great Britain and France.

The Federal Reserve Board gave two reasons for the hoarding. It described the international transfers as "transactions constituting capital transfers hidden for the purpose of evading exchange restrictions abroad and particularly the compulsory relinquishment of foreign assets to the governments."

Nearly every country in Europe now maintains an almost airtight control of financial transactions involving other countries. Germany and Italy initiated theirs long before the war.

Another early step of the Nazi government was to force its citizens to turn over all their foreign assets to their own government. Britain has started along a similar road by ordering the sale to the British government of all British holdings of about 150 leading American stocks and bonds.

International assets, whether gold, cash or securities, are important to modern warfare because of the outside materials they will buy. That is why governments are likely to take them away from citizens.

When the governments do take these assets over they usually pay for them in their own currency. But war or other catastrophe may destroy the value of that native money, and that is the reason for the large-scale hoarding in America.

Secretary Morgenthau said two requests were turned down only because they coveerd proposed payments twice a month for an indefinite period, and the Treasury, at present, is willing only to license specific transactions.

Up to this morning, only seventy-four applications had been received, but not been acted on, chiefly because the applications omitted some details about which the Treasury wanted more information.

—Ruling On Norse Bonds—

APR 20 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 19 — Secretary Henry Morgenthau today ordered financial institutions to abstain from transferring stocks or bonds on behalf of Norwegians or Danes without getting licenses from the Treasury.

The Treasury head disclosed that New York circles generally were doubting whether the President's order last week "freezing" Danish and Norwegian funds in the United States applied to securities as well, and the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, had asked for a ruling.

Applies To Gold And Silver

In a telegram to George L. Harrison, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Morgenthau asked Harrison to advise banks and others that the Treasury took the position that the President's order applied to securities, as well as cash, gold, silver, mortgages and other movable forms of wealth.

However, because some private lawyers have doubted the President's authority to freeze securities, Morganthau has asked Democratic leaders of Congress, Senator Alben W. Barkley and Representative Sam Rayburn, to rush through an emergency act confirming the Treasury's interpretation.

Most Petitions Granted

The Treasury has granted 1,132 and rejected only two applications to use Danish and Norwegian funds "frozen" in the United States by President Roosevelt's order.

—Norse Gold Problem—

APR 20 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 19—Scandinavian wealth sent to the United States for safekeeping, including gold reserves, may raise knotty questions of ownership as a result of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, informed banking circles said.

President Roosevelt's order restricting withdrawals by Danish and Norwegian citizens, apparently designed to stop Germany from seizing the gold and short-term balances, brought to the front a problem which bankers had been worrying about earlier in the day.

Hundreds Of Millions Here

Counting big gold shipments Sweden has been sending here since Russia attacked Finland, it was estimated several hundred millions of dollars in readily transferable assets were held for accounts of the Scandinavian countries.

Most of the wealth was believed to consist of "ear-marked" gold and short-term balances for Scandinavian central banks at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Holland, Switzerland and other small countries started shipping liquid assets, mostly gold, here for safekeeping after the Munich crisis in 1938. The movement from Scandinavian countries increased in recent months, with nearly $66,000,000 in gold arriving from Sweden alone in March.

See Swedish Difficulties

While Sweden was still listed as a "neutral," bankers recognized that country probably would be forced into Germany's economic realm if Nazi forces complete their hold on Norway and Denmark. Hence they considered the possibility that Swedish assets eventually may fall under a cloud of contention also.

A substantial part of the wealth sent here, it was pointed out, may have been intended partly for purchases of aircraft and other armament.

But many in the financial district regarded the shift of wealth, including Central Bank reserves, as mainly reflection of fear German aggression would spread, now realized in Denmark and Norway.

European business organizations and wealthy individuals, it was said, in recent years have sent billions of dollars to this country in anticipation of the struggle now being waged between Germany and the Allies.

Czech Problem Easy

Short of gold and foreign exchange, Germany has found liquid wealth one of the most valuable spoils of conquest on her drive for "living space."

A banker in a position to know said the question of ownership of assets here was relatively simple in the break-up of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. Czech balances here, he said, had been reduced to small amounts when Nazi troops took possession of Prague and Poland still had a nominal government in exile to lay claim to government assets abroad.

The comparatively rich Scandinavian holdings, he explained, raised the biggest problem of ownership since Germany took over Austria.

In German hands, he observed, the gold and short term balances presumably could be used to buy oil, metals and other materials badly needed by the Nazi fighting machine, assuming they could get through the Allied blockade.

LOTHIAN ASKS LENIENT VIEW OF MAIL CHECK

Tells St. Louis Group Censorship Is Vital To Economic War

Denies Use To Get Information On Commercial Competition

APR 21 1940

[By the Associated Press]

St. Louis, April 19—Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, called upon Americans tonight to take a "lenient view" toward his country's examination of American mails on ships, asserting it is "a vital part of our economic warfare."

In an address before the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Ambassador said the British realized it caused "irritation," but added "this important channel of communication with Germany" cannot be given up "without serious prejudice to our prosecution of the war."

"The examination of mails is not and will not be used," he said, "to obtain information about ordinary commercial competition and your private affairs."

Charges Nazi Ruthlessness

The speaker declared "German trade continues and German agents are at work trying to defeat the blockade" and said it was of "essential importance everywhere, including this country, that we should watch the mails."

Throughout his address Lord Lothian charged Nazi Germany with "utterly ruthless use of violence and despotism for the purpose of territorial expansion and domination."

Peace can only come, he said, from "superior power behind law."

"The dictators saw their opportunity, created power for themselves and began to remake the world in their own image," the Ambassador asserted.

"What matters more than anything else is that at the end of this war the superiority of power should rest unmistakably in the hands not of the dictatorships but of the free peoples so that it will be they and not the totalitarians who will determine the future."

Convinced Of Ultimate Victory

Lord Lothian asserted the Allies were convinced that "in the end we are going to win, though not perhaps before the world has become a different place from what it is today."

"We do not believe that individual freedom can be permanently extinguished or national freedom permanently destroyed," he said. "The world is going to remain a free world, though before that objective is made secure and unemployment abolished for good, the nations which believe in freedom may well have to take more far-reaching steps than any of us yet realize.

"For the real remedy for the present tragedy is not mere victory in the war but wiser thinking and better organization, both political and economic, among ourselves. In the long run example is more powerful than the sword."

HOLDS PARLEYS IN ITALY

Gen. Sherman Miles Talks With U. S. Military Attaches

Genoa, Italy, April 19 (AP)—Gen. Sherman Miles, new chief of the United States Military Intelligence Service, tonight concluded a series of conferences with American military attaches from London, Rome, Istanbul, Budapest and Belgrade.

General Miles and Commander George W. Nelson will sail for the United States tomorrow aboard the liner Washington.

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New Dutch Ship Service

Chicago, April 19 (AP)—The European war notwithstanding, the Dutch Oranje Line plans to start a direct shipping service from Great Lake ports to neutral Holland and Belgium about May 1.

Nazi Ship, Captured By British, Over Here

New York, April 19 (AP).—The captured German motorship tanker Biscaya arrived today flying the "red duster" of the British merchant fleet and bearing the name "Empire Unity."

Prime Minister Chamberlain said last Oct. 26 that she had been captured but gave no details. The 6,369-ton ship formerly carried oil from Port Arthur, Tex., to Hamburg, Germany.

She arrived from England and was listed as being owned by the British ministry of shipping.

SHIP TURNS ABOUT AT SEA

Freighter On Way To Norway Docks At New York

Jersey City, N. J., April 19 (AP)—The freighter Normacstar, of the Moore-McCormack Line, docked here today after turning around in midocean on a scheduled trip to Norway. The line ordered its return after the German invasion of Scandinavia.

At near-by Bayonne, the freighter Brazil, of Norwegian registry, docked and was given a rapid coating of gray and buff paint, apparently preparatory to early departure for the war zone.

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30.24-1781

30.24-1781

SEEKING NORSE SHIPS

German and British Interests Try to Get Craft Here.

LOS ANGELES, April 19 (A. P.).—A campaign between German and British interests to obtain custody of Norwegian ships and cargo now in this country's Pacific ports appeared to be developing today.

Dr. Georg Gyssling, German Consul here, in a letter to Norwegian shipping representatives, asked for the names of all their ships now docked in California ports.

He said his instructions came from Germany and requested that the ships remain in neutral ports pending outcome of the present German-Norwegian fighting.

The shipping representatives were silent on the German Consul's request, but indicated they knew of no legal reason why they should report their vessels' movements to him.

British authorities recently communicated with Norwegian shipping agents in this country and offered to insure their vessels on return voyages provided they are sent to British or French ports without stopping en route at a neutral port.

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Furness Liner Has New Anti-mine Belt

BOSTON, April 19 (A. P.).—A development in a magnetic mine-repellent belt, first seen in this country when the British liner Queen Elizabeth came to New York, was disclosed today with the arrival of the Furness liner Nova Scotia.

Whereas the device encircled the outside of the Queen Elizabeth hull, that protecting the Nova Scotia was installed inboard and inclosed in tubing.

The Nova Scotia brought 133 passengers, all but five of whom were Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Poland, bound for New York. Among them was Sigmund Pessel, founder of the International Hairdressers Society, who asserted all his possessions were taken from him by Germany.

Many more refugees were waiting in England to come to this country, passengers said.

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Nurmi Going Home To Look After Business

NEW ORLEANS, April 19 (A. P.).—Business affairs in Finland will force Paavo Nurmi, the retired distance runner, to return to his native land after his protege, Taisto Maki, competes here Sunday in a Finnish relief fund race against Don Lash.

Nurmi announced today that he would leave Sunday night by plane for New York and sail for Finland via Italy and Russia to look after his business interests, which consist of a haberdashery and sporting goods store and three large apartment buildings.

Maki, however, will complete his tour, appearing in Minneapolis May 4 and Los Angeles May 17 to wind up his cross-continent schedule.

Allies Accused Of Recruiting U. S. Youth

WICHITA, Kan., April 19 (A. P.).—Representative John M. Houston, Democrat, of Kansas, said today he had turned over to the Dies Committee definite information that France and England are recruiting United States citizens for their air service in the current war against Nazi Germany.

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Britain, Mr. Houston charged, is instructing American youths how to pledge allegiance to the British King, yet retain their United States citizenship.

Such recruiting activities, he charged, are contrary to law and dangerous to United States neutrality.

32 of 38 Finnish Centers Bombed, U.S. Red Cross Advised

Washington, April 19 (AP).—Only six of Finlaid's 38 cities and towns escaped Russian bombing during the recent war, the American Red Cross was advised today by its representatives at Helsinki.

Outlining relief needs in Finland's recovery program, the reports gave this picture of the war's toll in the country:

18,000 combat dead: 40,000 wounded, 10,000 of them permanently disabled.

640 civilian dead: 1,500 hospitalized, two-thirds of them with serious injury.

440,000 homeless refugees from the Karelian Isthmus territory ceded to Russia in the peace.

An impaired harvest which is not expected to yield more than 65 per cent of the foodstuffs needd.

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Money Order Discount Rate In Canada Reduced

Postoffice Department Forbids Their Issuance Payable In Denmark And Norway

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Because of the recent improvement in the Canadian dollar, the Postoffice Department today ordered a reduction from sixteen to twelve per cent. in the discount rate allowed for money orders drawn for payment in Canada and Newfoundland, effective May 1.

The department also forbade the issuance of money orders payable in Denmark and Norway. This order is in compliance with the regulations recently prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury "freezing" credits of those two countries in the United States.

The revised rates, which become effective May 1, make the rate for money orders issued in the United States for payment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ireland $3.60 to the pound; for payment in the Union of South Africa, $4.10 to the pound, and for payment in France, the French Levant and Tunis, 2 cents to the franc. The present rates are $3.90 for Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, $3.90 for the Union of South Africa, and 2½ cents for France.

Students Against War

N.Y.—April 19—

[By the Associated Press]

No United States involvement in the European war was the dominant theme of many student gatherings over the nation today in a "peace strike."

The demonstrations, held annually, were under sponsorship of the "Youth Committee Against War," supported by seven national youth organizations and the United Student Peace committee of eleven organizations.

Heads of many colleges and universities dismissed or postponed classes.

Crosses On Chicago Campus

The University of Chicago campus was lined with 200 white crosses, giving it a Flanders Field appearance. Signs asked the passerby, "Will your name be here?"

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University of Missouri, Stephens and Christian College (Mo.) students painted slogans inscribed, "The Yanks Are Not Coming!" for a mass peace rally and parade on the university campus.

Students of DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., donned "Keep America Out of War!" buttons. The University of Illinois climaxed peace week with a dramatic presentation, "Bury the Dead!" Loudspeakers on the Dartmouth campus blared Archibald MacLeish's "The Fall of the City!"

Poll At Columbia

In a poll of a large part of the student body of Columbia University, 81.8 per cent. was reported as opposed to aiding belligerents with armed force, and only 6 per cent. actively favored such aid. Eighty-eight per cent. was declared to oppose entry of the United States into the conflict. Thirty per cent. deemed the European war "necessary."

Fay Bennett, executive secretary of the Youth Committee Against War, said in New York the strike was "a dress rehearsal for our course should we be shoved into a conflict which is not ours."

Swastika Hoisted

A German Swastika was hoisted during the night on the University of Michigan campus flagpole near the scene of today's peace rally. The ropes had been cut, necessitating the use of the city fire department equipment in bringing the banner down.

William E. Jackson, Yale junior, a son of the Attoney General, was among the speakers at a Yale peace rally.

Canada Builds Warcraft In Day-and-Night Shifts

More Than 100 Vessels Being Rushed in 15 Shipyards

OTTAWA, April 19 (CP).—Canada's $50,000,000 war-time ship-construction program is proceeding ahead of schedule, it was announced today on the authority of C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

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"At fifteen shipyards somewhere in Canada, or more accurately located along the coasts and inland waters, work is proceeding day and night on the effort which involves the ultimate construction of more than 100 vessels for naval and air-service purposes," said the announcement.

Minister Howe announced the shipbuilding program some months ago, and since then it has been expanded to call for construction of more than 100 vessels for various naval and air-force purposes.

ADD LONDON— ITS EDITORIAL, HEADED "ITALIANS MISINFORMED," DESCRIBED AS "HALLUCINATIONS" ACCOUNTS IN THE ITALIAN PRESS THAT BRITAIN HAD SUFFERED A [redacted] "COLOSSAL FIASCO" IN NORWAY.

COMPARING THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES, IT COMMENTED, "THE 'COLOSSAL FIASCO' [redacted] DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE BEEN ON THE BRITISH SIDE."

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IT ADDED THAT "OTHER LOSSES MUST NO [redacted] DOUBT BE [redacted] SUSTAINED; BUT IN THE MEANTIME [redacted] GREAT BRITAIN HAS 150 MORE DESTROYERS AND FLOTILLA LEADERS TO GO ON WITH, AND OVER 50 CRUISERS, AS WELL AS HER CAPITAL SHIPS AND SUBMARINES."

The War Today

British Strategy Seems to Count On Sweden as Ally

APR 20 1940

By DEWITT MACKENZIE—(AP)

Further indications in today's news that a major battle for possession of the important Norwegian port of Trondheim is boiling up gives us a fair opportunity to guess the Anglo-French strategy underlying their widely separated and seemingly disjointed operations.

It is my personal view, from the facts at hand, that this strategy grows out of an expectation that Sweden will be invaded by the Germans and so become one of the Allies.

This idea is based on the emphasis the Allies appear to be giving the desirability of rail connections with Sweden, especially as regards the isolated attack on Narvik, way up there inside the Arctic Circle.

To the onlooker, the Allied program may seem to be developing rather slowly and allowing the Germans undue time for consolidating their positions. It should be borne in mind, however, that it is a difficult and highly dangerous undertaking. Failure would be costly, not only in lives but in the moral effect on neutrals, who are watching this conflict with intense self-interest.

It strikes me that the operations are proceeding with that British precision which generally spells inevitability.

The Allied-Swedish co-operation—asuming German invasion—would have three objects. These would be (1) the fulfillment of the Allied promise to aid Sweden in event of attack, (2) the much desired extension of the northern theater of war from which the Allies could strike at Hitler's right flank, and (3) support for the undoubtedly difficult task of ousting the established German forces from central and southern Norway.

The Anglo-French operations appear to be divided into four major phases, if we include the potential assault on Trondheim. These are:

1 The battle for Narvik, 2 the probable assault on Trondheim and a determined effort to make a landing of expeditionary troops with their supplies, 3 the air and naval bombardments of Bergen and Stavanger in the southern part of the country, and 4 the Allied combing of the Skagerrak and Kattegat with the idea of cutting the Germans off from access to Norway and Sweden by water.

Now, if you don't mind getting out those maps again, let's see if we can bring these four operations together, so that they make sense and substantiate the suggestion of ultimate Allied-Swedish co-operation. Starting north and working down we have:

1. Narvik is, as you know, the now famous port through which the Germans received most of their Swedish iron ore. A railroad connects Narvik with Sweden's iron mountains, and from these rich mines this railroad wanders southward in Sweden until it connects with that country's main system.

This road, which is mainly on Swedish soil, is Narvik's sole rail communication with the outside world. Except for the water route, and a state highway which makes its tortuous course through the towering mountains, Narvik is as far away as the moon from Oslo and the rest of Southern Norway.

However, Narvik is of vast importance not only as the iron-ore port but as the railhead through which Allied reinforcements could be poured into Northern Sweden, to make their way south over that railway. That seems to me to be the chief answer to the Allied determination to possess this tiny dot on the Arctic map.

2. Trondheim is a large port, protected on its north by the mountains, and is the most northern railhead for the main Norwegian railway system. It also connects with the Swedish lines.

Trondheim's importance to our plan, therefore, become apparent at once. It affords a gateway through which Allied troops could be sent into Central and Southern Norway against the Germans without danger of an attack from the rear. Through Trondheim also soldiers and equipment could be fed into Sweden as the Allies gained control of the railways and, equally important, troops could come from Sweden into the Central Norwegian theater of war to operate against the Germans in the south.

3. We don't need to dwell here. Bergen, a little south of Trondheim, is also an important port and railhead but there is only a single line of railroad, which runs to Oslo through the mountains. It lacks the real facilities and defensive features of Trondheim. However, it is essential to get the Germans out of there, and especially necessary to destroy the airport which is being used by the Nazis.

Stavanger is the largest airport in Norway, and the Germans have been using this for the landing of big transport planes with troops and supplies. The Allied bombardment of this key position is an obvious development.

4. Depriving the Germans of the use of the sea for transport will isolate Sweden and Norway and so facilitate the Allied attack on Norway. This naturally is one of the very essential parts of the program.

Well, there's what looks like the Allied strategic plan to me. And it's a pretty good plan, even if they aren't following it.

[illegible] TWO BRITISH DIVISIONS AND ONE FRENCH [illegible]

LAERDAL IS NEAR THE HEAD OF SOGNE FJORD, 90 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERGEN AND 140 MILES NORTHWEST OF OSLO. APR 20 1940

THESE LANDINGS EXPLAIN, THE PAPER SAID, [illegible] GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE SENT OVER THE RAILROAD AT DOMBOS TO TRY

BERLIN, APRIL 20-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, D.N.B., AMPLIFYING A PREVIOUS REPORT, EARLY TODAY REPORTED THAT GERMAN AIR BOMBS OF GREAT SIZE HAD SCORED DIRECT HITS ON TWO BRITISH TRANSPORTS AND ONE CRUISER OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST FRIDAY.

PANIC BROKE OUT ON THE TRANSPORTS, D.N.B. SAID, AND MANY BRITISH SOLDIERS JUMPED OVERBOARD AND TRIED TO SWIM ASHORE.

"GREAT SMOKE CLOUDS ARISING FROM THE CRUISER, TOGETHER WITH LARGE OIL SPOTS ON THE WATER AND THE STOPPING OF THE VESSEL INDICATED THE CRUISER WAS DAMAGED SEVERELY."

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM PROTECTING SHIPS PREVENTED AN EXACT DETERMINATION OF WHETHER THE STRICKEN SHIPS WERE SUNK, THE AGENCY ADDED. APR 20 1940 3027

P812PES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 20-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS HAVE LANDED ON THE NORWEGIAN COAST AT HOLDE, AND LAERDAL AND NAMSOS, THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY. BRITISH OFFICERS ALREADY ARE AT NORWEGIAN HEADQUARTERS IT SAID. APR 20 1940

TO HINDER CONTACT BETWEEN THE [illegible] ALLIED AND NORWEGIAN FORCES, BUT IT SAID THIS/EVIDENTLY FAILED. MANEUVER

NOLNQV1STS EQ--PKL-1157PES--

ST.LOUIS, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES DECLARED TONIGHT THAT CONTINUED SUCCESSFUL APPLICATIN OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE DEPENDED LARGELY ON UNIMPAIRMENT OF THE BRITISH FLEET. APR 20 1940

HE SAID BRITAIN'S MIGHTY SEA POWER COUPLED WITH DEMOCRATIC FRIENDLINESS TOWARD THE MONROE PRONOUNCEMENT HAD ACTED AS A FACTOR OF INSURANCE FOR WESTERN HEMISPHERE FREEDOM FROM INVASION.

SN115OPES

30.24-1783

30.24-1783

NEW YORK,APRIL 19-(AP)-THE DANISH SHIPPING COMMITTEE TONIGHT REJECTED A BRITISH DEMAND THAT DANISH SHIPS TRANSFER TO EITHER BRITISH OR FRENCH REGISTRY--OR RUN THE RISK OF SEIZURE BY THE ALLIES AS ENEMY VESSELS.

BREAKING ITS SILENCE AFTER A WEEK-LONG STUDY OF THE PROBLEM BROUGHT ON BY EXTENSION OF THE WAR TO SCANDINAVIA, THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT IT WAS STILL SEEKING ASSURANCES FROM THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS THAT DANISH FLAG VESSELS OUTSIDE DENMARK REMAIN UNRESTRAINED.

THIS INDICATED THAT PENDING FURTHER STUDY AND NEGOTIATIONS DANISH SHIPS--THE COUNTRY HAS A MODERN MERCHANT FLEET OF MORE THAN 700 VESSELS--WOULD REMAIN IDLE IN THE NEUTRAL HARBORS TO WHICH THEY WERE ORDERED WHEN THE SITUATION BECAME ACUTE LAST WEEK.

THE COMMITTEE SAID IT COULD NOT "RECOGNIZE THE VALIDITY UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE CONTENTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT DANISH VESSELS OUTSIDE DENMARK BECOME PRIZE OR SUBJECT TO SEIZURE X X X."

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GERMAN INVASION OF DENMARK OVER DANISH PROTEST, THE COMMITTEE SAID, GAVE "THE INVADING ARMED FORCE NO RIGHT OR LEGAL OR ACTUAL POWER OVER DANISH VESSELS OR OTHER DANISH PERSONAL PROPERTY WHICH ARI OUTSIDE THE INVADED PART OF DENMARK AND ARE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE POSSESSION AND CONTROL OF DANISH CITIZENS OR THE REPRESENTATIV OF DANISH CITIZENS WHO ARE IN THOSE FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SHIPPING HERE SAID IF DANISH VESSELS TRANSFERRED TO ALLIED FLAGS A "FAIR REMUNERATION" WOULD BE PAID AND THE TONNAGE WOULD BE RE-TRANSFERRED AT THE END OF THE WAR.

"SINCE DENMARK HAS COME UNDER GERMAN CONTROL," THE MINISTRY SAID, "HER SHIPS HAVE FROM THE ALLIED POINT OF VIEW BECOME TECHNICALLY ENEMY TONNAGE AND ARE THEREFORE LIABLE TO SEIZURE."

"THE ALLIES, HOWEVER, HAVE NO DEISRE TO TREAT THE DANES OR THE DANISH SHIPOWNERS AS ENEMIES, BUT RATHER AS FRIENDS, AND ARE ANXIOUS TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SHIPOWNERS WHICH WILL PROVIDE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE DANISH SHIPS TO THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF THE SHIPOWNERS, AMERICAN AND OTHER NEUTRAL SHIPPERS AND CHARTERERS, AND THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS."

TRANSFER TO NEUTRAL FLAGS WOULD NOT PROTECT THE DANISH SHIPS FROM ALLIED DEMANDS, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

EDISON (NIGHT LEAD TO B POINTS)

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES FLEET, NAVY SECRETARY CHARLES A.EDISON SAID TODAY, IS "PREPARED TO GO ANYWHERE NATIONAL POLICY MAY SEND US".

ASKED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IF "ANYWHERE" INCLUDED THE DUTCH EAST INDIES IN THE EVENT THE NETHERLANDS WAS INVADED BY EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS, HE REPLIED:

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"THESE ARE MATTERS FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

"THE NAVY IS A FUNCTION OF THE NATIONAL POLICY. OTHERS MAKE THE POLICY; THE FLEET IS IN READINESS TO EXERCISE ITS JOB. FOR WHAT WE'VE GOT, WE ARE IN AN EXCELLENT STATE OF READINESS."

EDISON, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM HONOLULU WHERE HE WITNESSED FLEET MANEUVERS, SAID HE WAS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE MANEUVERS AND THAT HE WOULD URGE CONGRESS TO PROVIDE MORE OIL AND AMMUNITION TO EXTEND THE

SCOPE OF SUCH MAKE-BELIEVE WAR. HE ALSO SPOKE HIGHLY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII AS THIS NATION'S WESTERN DEFENSE OUTPOST.

"NOTHING SHOULD BE LEFT UNDONE TO STRENGTHEN THE ISLANDS," HE SAID.

HONGKONG, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THIS BRITISH CROWN COLONY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THREE DANISH FIRMS HAD BEEN "PLACED UNDER CONTROL OF THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY."

IT NAMED THEM AS THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, ONE OF THE LARGEST DANISH SHIPPING COMPANIES IN THE ORIENT; THE NORTHERN FEATHER WORKS, ANOTHER LARGE DANISH ENTERPRISE, AND THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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MOSCOW, APRIL 19-(AP)-TASS, THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, TONIGHT DENIED:

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THAT RUMANIA AND THE SOVIET UNION HAVE MADE AN AGREEMENT TO WITHDRAW THEIR TROOPS 6 MILES FROM THE COMMON FRONTIER;

THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WILL CONDUCT "POLITICAL" NEGOTIATIONS WITH A YUGOSLAVIAN DELEGATION WHICH, HOWEVER, IS ENROUTE TO MOSCOW TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS;

THAT THE U.S.S.R. IS SEEKING AN AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN TO GAIN A FREE HAND IN EUROPE.

BLANK

BLANK

30.24—1785

30.24-1785

British Already Fighting In East Norway; [redacted] Troops Landed by Allies

Norwegians Report Help Has Reached Main Line of Defense Against Nazis

Parachute Assault On Rail Center Fails

2 English Divisions and ~~1 French Run Enemy~~ Gantlet Without a Loss

HAWKINS

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, April 21 (Sunday).—British troops have penetrated to eastern Norway and are participating with the Norwegians in fighting the German invaders, the Norwegian Army reported early today in a communique from "somewhere in Norway" covering Saturday's warfare.

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The communique said the British were in "Oestlandet," meaning the "eastern land," and added that two German tanks had been destroyed in close fighting at Rands Fjord, on the Valdres Railroad ninety miles northwest of German-held Oslo.

It did not make clear whether this was the action in which the British expeditionary forces engaged, but it added that the Germans on Friday bombed Rena and North Osen, about 150 miles northeast of Oslo and north of Elverum, which has been reported held by both the Germans and the Norwegians.

At Dombas, 175 miles northwest of Oslo, and juncture of the railroads to Trondheim and to Aandalsnes, about fifty German parachute troops were captured, the Norwegian communique said.

Three Divisions Have Landed

[Aandalsnes, a railroad on the Norwegian west coast, is a British landing spot where the Germans on Saturday reported they had burned a British transport and sunk a British cruiser with air bombs just as a group of British troops were landing.]

The British and their French Allies were reported meanwhile to have poured at least three divisions into the Norwegian coast in preparation for a major battle.

Unofficially, the Nazi advance was reported to have suffered a reverse at Elverum, a town which was for a time the refuge of King Haakon VII.

Contradicting earlier Swedish reports that the Nazis had captured Elverum, which is about seventy-five miles northeast of German-held Oslo, travelers crossing the border from Norway insisted the town was still in the hands of the Norwegians. Secrecy shrouds the present refuge of King Haakon. Norwegian sources insist he is still in Norway.

Reports of Allied troop landings received by Swedish newspapers said one French and two British divisions, estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 men, had come ashore at Namsos, Molde and Laerdal, possible jumping-off places for drives on Bergen and Trondheim, two western ports. Other British forces were reported west and north of Narvik.

The Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" reported, according to The United Press, that the Allied troops landed in Norway totaled 55,000 men.]

Landed Without a Loss

[In London it was announced that the Allied force had been brought to Norway without the loss of a single life, although three German planes were shot down while making attacks on transports. The Admiralty also said British submarines, attacking a German convoy, had torpedoed two troopships.]

For their part, the Germans were rushing troops from near the Swedish border to Levanger, forty miles northeast of Trondheim and south of Steinkjer, where real action may begin soon between the Allies and the Germans.

A communique yesterday from the Norwegian High Command said:

"Norwegian fighting forces are putting up a heroic defense of all fronts, especially around the Trondheim, Narvik, Elverum and Hamar sectors.

"The Germans, of course, are occupying major cities, as already known, but outside of the actual confined occupation there is little importance in their operations thus far.

"The southern part of Norway seems to be more or less in control of the German armed forces.

"Although the Germans are in possession of both the Bergen and Oslo railroad stations, the major part of the trunk line running between these two points is in possession of Norwegian forces, thus making this particular line useless to the Germans."

With the German invasion of Norway nearly two weeks old, the picture, as seen in neighboring Sweden, shaped up roughly like this:

The Germans control Oslo with what they say are increasing forces, and have reported that they are spreading to the southwest and the north of Oslo. However, the latest report that the Norwegians still held Elverum indicated the Nazis had suffered a setback in their drive to the north.

Germany holds Trondheim, Bergen and Stavanger, three major ports on the western coast of Norway. Conflicting claims left in doubt the exact status of the far-northern pre port of Narvik, scene of two naval battles between Great Britain and Germany and the reported goal of a British force which landed north and west of Narvik.

The railroad from Trondheim to Sweden is in the hands of the Germans, seized by a ruse which won safe conduct for a special train filled with German troops.

In southeastern Norway Germany was reported in control of points extending from Oslo to the Swedish border.

Trondheim Fight Forecast

Signs pointing toward a major fight for possession of Trondheim have been seen in the reports that the Allies put ashore one division at Namsos, 100 miles north of Trondheim, and another at Molde, an equal distance south of the port. There has, however, been no reliable indication as yet of any real clash. Molde lies near the mouth of the Rauma River valley, which gives access to central Norway along a branch railroad and a good highway.

The third Allied division was said to have come ashore at Laerdal, head of Sogne Fjord and one of Norway's deepest coastal indentations. This is ninety miles northeast of Bergen and 140 miles northwest of Oslo.

Hamar Reported Captured

The dispatches reported on the other hand that the German sweep in eastern Norway had netted two more towns, Hamar and Elverum, both of which were temporary headquarters of the Norwegian Government in the first days after the Nazi invasion forced authorities to flee Oslo.

The Allied landings were reported at widely spaced coastal points, two of them apparently heading toward a major engagement in the Trondheim region, the key to central Norway.

On Two Sides Of Trondheim

These reports said one division had landed at Namsos, one hundred miles north of Trondheim, and another at Molde, an equal distance south, evidently intending to cut off the German occupants of Trondheim. Molde lies at the mouth of the Rauma river valley, which provides access to central Norway.

A third division penetrated ninety miles inland to land at Laerdal, head of Sogne fjord, one of Norway's deepest coastal indentations. This division would be ninety miles northeast of Bergen and 140 miles northwest of Oslo.

Reinforcements Pour In

Swedish correspondents said British reinforcements at Namsos were arriving every hour along a fifteen-mile line and predicted decisive fighting might start a Steinkjer, north of Namsos.

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War In North

Allies Put 30,000 Troops In Norway

Paris, ~~April 20 (AP)~~ ~~France disclosed~~ today that her troops had landed at several points in Norway to join the British and Norwegian forces fighting the German invasion. Soon after a military spokesman said a French expeditionary force landed yesterday and already has "taken part in engagements," authorities said the first landing of the French in the north was followed by successive landings at various other points.

Some sources estimated there were 20,000 men in the landing party first announced.

HAWKINS

[*By the Associated Press*]

Stockholm, April 20—Allied troop landings at three points on the Norwegian west coast and continued German advances in east-central Norway today plunged the embattled Scandinavian nation deeper into the war.

Swedish newspaper reports said one French and two British divisions (between 30,000 and 40,000 men) had landed at Namsos, Laerdal and Molde.

The east-central fighting between Norwegian and German forces centered around Hamar, sixty miles north of Oslo, and Elverum, fifteen miles farther northeast. British officers were reported to be in consultation with Norse commanders.

Nazi Repulse At Elverum?

The repulse of the Germans with heavy losses at Elverum, former refuge of King Haakon VII and his Government, was reported late today by travelers reaching Sweden from Norway.

Both Swedish and German advices had reported the fall of Elverum, about seventy-five miles northeast of Oslo, but these travelers said the town still was in Norwegian hands.

On the west coast, the Germans were reported to have sent troops to Levanger, forty miles northeast of Trondheim and south of Steinkjer, to strengthen forces from Trondheim.

Allies Move Up Troops

Allied and Norwegian troops to the north of Levanger were reported receiving heavy reinforcements from still farther north.

Advices reaching Stockholm said Elverum had fallen an dthat the Government radio in Hamar had been silenced, indicating that city also probably was captured. Norwegian sources had said Hamar would be surrendered, but defense lines established north of the city.

Large concentrations of German mechanized troops were reported in the region.

Moving Officials' Wives

North of the conflict zone, the United States Minister to Norway, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, was preparing an expedition to bring the wives of legation officials out of Lillehammer, where they had been sent to escape the war.

Mrs. Harriman was quoted as saying, "according to my information, the American wives are in no danger," but that they would be brought to Sarna, on the Swedish frontier. Lillehammer, their present refuge, is only twenty miles north of Hamar.

Mrs. Harriman, who is 70, told the correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* that she was in vigorous health despite hardships since she followed the Norwegian Government in flight from the German invasion.

Also at Sarna were members of the American-Finland ambulance corps awaiting permission to enter Norway. Headed by a Swedish baron, Brof von Blixen-Finecke, the corps included thirty-one members—six doctors, fifteen nurses, drivers and a kitchen staff.

British 'Oversight'

APR 21 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

Stockholm, April 20—The British squadron that blasted German warships to the bottom of Narvik harbor last Saturday could have taken the city easily but sailed away and let the battered German land forces reoccupy that Arctic ore port, three refugee Swedish sailors reported.

Interviewed by the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, the sailors said their ship was sunk in the crossfire of British and German forces and they were permitted by the German commander to hike along the ore railway to the Swedish border.

The sailors said three German destroyers were sunk in the first British raid of April 10, and that a Norwegian submarine also was operating in the harbor at that time. They told the following story:

Two German destroyers escaped the first battle by hiding in near-by fjords, and on the night of April 1[illegible] were joined by six more Germar destroyers which already were heavily damaged.

Shore Guns Silenced

Then, last Saturday, the British launched their second naval raid, led by the battleship Warspite. Five German destroyers were sunk and two were driven aground in Romback fjord and battered to pieces by the British cruisers and destroyers. Another German destroyer was damaged.

The battleship Warspite used her big guns to crush German batteries and machine-gun nests around the harbor, until at last only a volley or two of rifle fire and an occasional machine-gun burst answered the British. Even the machine-gun nests in the mountains were silenced.

The Germans moved out that night and the residents expected the British to land. Instead, they steamed away, and the Germans returned on Sunday to reorganize their demoralized defenses.

Later British warships returned and sank the remaining damaged German destroyer.

What the present situation in Narvik was the seamen did not know, but said conditions were severe because practically all supplies to the city were blocked.

"Heroic Defense" Put Up By Norwegian Army

Stockholm, April 20 (AP)—A communique from the Norwegian high command tonight declared:

"Norwegian fighting forces are putting up a heroic defense on all fronts, especially around the Trondheim Narvik, Elverum and Hamar sector

"The Germans, of course, are occupying major cities, as already know but outside of the actual confine occupation there is little importanc in their operations thus far.

"The southern part of Norway seen to be more or less in control of th German armed forces.

"Although the Germans are in po session of both the Bergen and Os railroad stations, the major part the trunk line running between the two points is in possession of No wegian forces, thus making th particular line useless to the Ge mans."

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PARIS, APRIL 20-(AP)-------FRENCH TROOPS HAVE LANDED IN NORWAY AND ARE TAKING PART IN OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS, THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO INDICATION OF WHERE [redacted] OR WHEN THE LANDING HAD TAKEN PLACE.

(SWEDISH DISPATCHES SAID ONE FRENCH AND TWO BRITISH DIVISIONS HAD LANDED AT NAMSOS, LAERDAL AND MOLDE ON THE NORWEGIAN WEST COAST.)

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 20-(AP)--A NORWEGIAN ARMY COMMUNIQUE [redacted] FROM "SOMEWHERE IN NORWAY" TONIGHT SAID:

"NORWEGIAN TROOPS OCCUPIED THEIR NEW POSITIONS. OUR ADVANCED BODIES HAD CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY. ENGLISH FORCES PARTICIPATED IN FIGHTING AT OSTLANDET. AT RANDSFJORDEN 3 TWO GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED IN CLOSE FIGHTING. THE GERMANS YESTERDAY BOMBED RENA AND NORTH OSEN. IN THE DISTRICT OF DOMBOS LAST NIGHT ABOUT 50 PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE IMPRISONED."

HOLMQVIST-RC54--PKL-1040PES--

THE HIGH COMMAND'S MORNING COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"ACTIVITY OF CONTACT UNITS. EAST OF THE MOSELLE AN ENEMY RAID WAS REPULSED.

[redacted] "ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE REGION OF THE PLIES RIVER.

APR 21 1940

"FRENCH TROOPS HAVE LANDED IN NORWAY AND ARE TAKING PART IN THE OPERATIONS."

PPW SECOND 1015 WW428A

LONDON - FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD (ORIGINAL) BRITISH XXX BRITISH-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT. APR 21 1940

OLIVER STANDEY, WAR SECRETARY, IN A BROADCAST ASSERTED THAT "THE ROYAL NAVY AND AIR FORCE HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES MORE THAN EQUAL" TO THE SITUATION PRESENTED BY THE GERMAN INVASION OF [redacted] NORWAY AND ADDED:

"NOW THE ARMY IS READY TO DO ITS PART.

"THIS IS GOING TO BE A STERN AND BITTER WAR. WE CAN N O T AFFORD TO LOSE IT XX X X EVEN LESS CAN WE AFFORD TO MAKE A DRAW OF IT AND BECOMPELLED TO FIGHT ANOTHER IN A FEW YEARS TIME."

30.24 - 1787

30.24-1787

Britain Rejoices Over Report Of Landing Force In Norway Without Loss

TAUNTS NAZIS OVER SUCCESS OF TRANSPORTS

Adds That Two Of Enemy Troopships Were Hit By Torpedoes

Also Tells Of Shooting Down Planes Attacking Naval Units

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 20—Great Britain reported successful operations on land and sea and in the air tonight as she taunted Germany with the declaration that an Allied fighting force had been transported across 400 miles of North Sea and landed on the unfamiliar Norwegian coast without the loss of a single life.

Communiqués from the War Office and Admiralty announced that:

1. While Allied transports had reached Norway unscathed, British submarines in an attack on a German convoy torpedoed two troopships. (Whether the transports sank was not stated.)
2. Three German planes were shot down and others damaged in unsuccessful raids on British naval units and transports, in which the enemy obtained no hits.
3. At least four German planes were shot down in the first large-scale air battles over the Western front since the Norwegian campaign began.
4. Allied forces in Norway "occupied certain positions of vantage" on April 19, and operations there are "proceeding according to plan."

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Two Freighters Sunk

Rejoicing over these reported successes was tempered by the disclosure that two British cargo ships, the Mersey and the Hawnby, had sunk after explosions off the southeast coast, with thirteen dead or missing.

The vanguard of the Allied expedition, consisting of two British divisions and one French, was reported pushing southward through the snow-clad mountain terrain toward the German outposts, while the main Allied body continues to assemble unhampered at bases along the coast.

The Admiralty and War Office in a joint communique branded as "quite untrue" a German claim that a transport had been sunk.

Submarine Home Safe

Meanwhile, it was announced that the submarine Truant had returned home safely after "negotiating the mine fields in the Skagerrak and torpedoing the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which was carrying 571 troops."

The army gave the royal navy full credit for the success of the transport operation in Norway, warship guns kept landings covered, while the Royal Air Force planes overhead scanned sky and sea for Nazi bombers or warships.

Force Partly Mechanized

The Allied force was believed to be at least partly mechanized and equipped with heavy artillery. To reach what is reported as a rapidly forming German line running east from the seaport of Trondheim, this force must penetrate a craggy and difficult terrain.

The French troops which have landed in Norway and are taking part in the operations, according to a communique from the French high command, probably include some of France's crack mountain fighters.

Neutral military observers have expressed the opinion that troops such as the famed *Chasseurs Alpins* and Norwegian guerrilla fighters would be suited especially to screening the advance of mechanized forces through a country that has few good roads.

British Also Experienced

Many British troops also are experienced in mountain fighting, on India's northwest frontier, but there has been no indication whether any of these are included in the British expeditionary force.

While the War Office continued to withhold details of the campaign, neutral attaches said there could not be much doubt about its broad outlines.

Reduced to its essentials, they said, it would be:

"Occupy the coast ports, bomb the German bases and break the German line by simultaneous attacks on two or three selected spots."

Aimed At Dispersing Nazis

The Allied drive, moving out of the north toward the key German positions, thus will be an expanding movement aimed at dispersing the Germans to the protection of towns along the seacoast. It was emphasized that not until the German army has been beaten in the field will the Allies strike at Oslo.

Simultaneously the navy and Air Force will continue their attacks on ports held by the Germans, and will tighten the blockade to prevent reinforcements of men, heavy artillery and ammunition from reaching General von Falkenhorst's forces.

Rancor Abating

At home today, Britain confirmed that its rancor over the Russian-Finnish war is abating by admitting official feelers toward a trade pact with Russia. Soviet sources here declare such a pact long has been sought by the U. S. S. R.

Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, is reported to have told the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, that Britain is willing to discuss "in an exploratory manner" whether there is a basis for a British-Russian agreement.

Operations Declared Going Just As Planned

APR 21 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 20—The Allies, squaring away "for major operations" against German forces in Norway, proudly announced today their troops had reached the new battleground without a single life being lost.

"This achievement proves more than anything else the complete control the Allied fleets have over sea routes," said the Press Association, authoritative news agency.

"Vantage Points Occupied"

The War Office today issued this communique:

"The War Office announces that operations in Norway are proceeding according to plan.

"French troops have landed in Norway and on April 19 the Allied forces occupied certain points of vantage."

Numbers Held Secret

The numbers landed were held secret (though Swedish dispatches said two British and one French division reached the west coast of Norway), but the press said "day after day our transport ships have carried heavy artillery, tanks and army equipment together with thousands of troops over 400 miles of sea to ports in northern Norway without mishap."

The claim that British and French troops had landed without loss came quickly after a joint War Office-Admiralty communique denying any transports had been sunk by the Germans.

Naval sources in Paris confirmed reports that the Polish submarine Orzel, cooperating with the Allied navy, was responsible for sinking the German troop transport Rio de Janeiro off Kristiansand April 8.

Britain and France were cheered also by reports that the Norwegians, recovering from the first stunning shock of Germany's invasion, were marshalling their forces for effective collaboration with Allied expeditionary forces.

Military observers expressed the opinion that the Allies' strategic position in Norway had been considerably improved by the past week's operations, which included synchronized sea and air attacks on German bases.

Supply Problem

Although there was no official estimate of the number of Allied troops in Norway, Scandinavians said Germany had from 60,000 to 85,000 there.

(Swedish press dispatches reported that three Allied divisions—perhaps 40,000 men—had landed, one of them ninety miles inland at the head of Sogne fjord.)

London commentators insisted that the Germans would encounter serious difficulties in supplying their forces with food and arms, but that the Allies, due to naval superiority, could pour reinforcements and supplies to their troops.

Trondheim Clashes Rumored

Swedish frontier dispatches indicated that Allied and Norwegian forces were massing for a double-barreled attack upon German-occupied Trondheim, after the landing of British troops described as picked soldiers fitted especially for mountain fighting in the rugged western region.

Reports of initial clashes in the Trondheim area were unconfirmed by the War Office, which so far had issued only two communiques totaling twenty-eight words on the subject, saying that the British troops had landed and operations were "proceeding."

Long Campaign Hinted

Britain's chief strategist, First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill, indicated in a speech last night that the Allies expect the Norwegian campaign to take some months. Welcoming home survivors of naval warfare off Norway, Churchill told them they were the vanguard of Allied armies which "will use this summer" to "purge" Norway of Nazi "pollution."

Diplomatic quarters, meanwhile, appeared to take a more serious view of Premier Mussolini's "saber-rattling," though the pro-German tone of the Italian press slackened somewhat yesterday.

The *Times*, which frequently reflects British Government opinion, bluntly replied to Italian press attacks with the assertion Britain and France "have both the power and determination to intervene forthwith" if called on to defend the independence of a small country.

Retort To Italians

The *Times* pointedly added that the Allies' "instant reply to the attack on Norway has made it impossible to suppose they would remain inactive in the face of an assault upon the integrity or independence of any Balkan nations."

REICH REPORTS SINKING CRUISER AND TRANSPORT

Says Planes Bombed Landing Party and Men Already Debarked by Allies.

SCENE SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM

British Deny Losses and Boast of Putting 30,000 Troops Ashore in Safety.

1940

BERLIN, April 20 (A. P.).—German planes this afternoon sank a British cruiser and set a 15,000-ton British troop ship afire in Romsdals fjord, near Port Andalsnes, 125 miles southwest of Trondheim, and bombed British troops who already had landed, it was announced officially tonight.

The ships were attacked as they were landing troops, the announcement said.

Bombing of the troops already debarked was effective, as well, the Germans assert.

Transport Called a Wreck.

The cruiser was hit by a tremendous bomb and sank on the spot.

said DNB, the official news agency. The transport "went up in flames," it asserted, after having been hit by several bombs, "and it can be regarded as a total loss."

The attacking planes returned safely to their base.

This announcement followed previous DNB reports that one British transport had been sunk and two other transports and a cruiser damaged somewhere off the Norwegian coast. This occurred yesterday, DNB said.

Berlin Reports Bomb Hits on British Landing

APR 21 1940

Says Transport and Cruiser Were Wrecked in Norway, Lists Other Allied Losses

BERLIN, April 20 (AP).—A 15,000-ton British transport was blasted into flaming wreckage and a British cruiser sent to the bottom of central Norway's Romsdals Fjord late today by a squadron of German bombers which pounced on the British at the very moment of landing troops, it was officially announced here tonight.

The bombers, escaping without losses, also "effectively attacked" British soldiers who already had landed at Aandalsnes, at the head of Romsdals Fjord, D.N.B., official news agency, reported. Aandalsnes is one of the five railheads on the Norwegian west coast and lies 125 miles southwest of Trondheim.

The Germans announced also the bombing by them yesterday of three British transports and a cruiser and said one of the transports was sunk.

Although it was conceded that formidable British forces have been landed far to the north, in the Lofoten Island region opposite Narvik, and at points further south, German military leaders expressed confidence that German shock troops could prevent effective cooperation between British and Norwegian soldiers. They added, with a great show of confidence, that allied efforts on Norwegian soil were bound to be more or less ineffectual because of "the demonstrated vulnerability of the British fleet to German air bombers."

Irritated by Resistance

In some German quarters, however, there seemed to be irritation over the continued opposition of Norway, a feeble country from a military standpoint, but one which is taking full advantage of its geographical position and difficult terrain to oppose the German forces. Nevertheless, war maps have shown widening arcs of German occupation about Oslo, Bergen, Stavanger and even Arctic Narvik.

Norwegian mobilization in the Oslo region has been disrupted, the Germans contend, and the German march is going on north of Kongsvinger, near the Swedish border. A sharp clash occurred preceding occupation of Honefoss, rail junction northwest of Oslo.

In eleven days of sea action, which failed to dislodge the Germans from Narvik, experts asserted, the British have lost four cruisers, ten torpedo boats or destroyers and eight submarines, while six battleships or cruisers and one airplane carrier have been damaged seriously. This tabulation is unofficial. The same compilation said as many as seven British transports had been sunk prior to this afternoon's engagement.

Pointing to the availability of Norway as a base for air attack on England, one expert said: "Norway is an unsinkable airplane carrier for us."

A. D. N. B. dispatch from Narvik said total German troop casualties there to date were one dead, two missing and thirteen wounded in a clash with the Norwegians. Naval or air force casualties were not mentioned.

High Command Communique

The high command communique covering yesterday's developments said:

"No special developments reportable from the German-occupied regions at Narvik, Trondheim, Bergen, Stavanger and Kristiansand. German troops further carried out their given tasks on schedule.

"Transport of new German units and manifold materials continued unhampered by the enemy.

"An enemy plane in the evening of April 19 dropped five bombs on the southern fringe of Narvik without damage. German troops in the Bergen region occupied a number of adjacent islands.

"In the Kristiansand sector near Hageland additional Norwegian troops were disarmed. In the entire region around Oslo German troops are in steady advance despite the difficulties of the terrain.

"The number of prisoners and the amount of booty is constantly rising. Counting concluded on the afternoon of April 18 revealed 180 guns and 300 machineguns were taken booty.

"The air force continued large-scale reconnaissance activity. Enemy warships and transports were attacked on the Norwegian west coast despite unfavorable weather conditions. One cruiser and two troop transports were struck squarely by heavy caliber bombs. Dense smoke emanations from the ships and large oil spots on the water made the destructive effects of the bomb hits plainly visible. One of our own planes is missing.

"In the west there was lively scouting activity. Through our own reconnaissance and shock troops' undertakings in the border region west of Merzig and southwest of Saarbrucken and south of Zweibrucken we succeeded in inflicting considerable losses upon the enemy and in taking a number of prisoners and seizing weapons and equipment.

"Enemy scouting undertakings southwest of Saarbrucken and south of Zweibrucken were repelled with losses for the enemy. One enemy plane which was met by our own chasers in the western border region shunned a fight by flying into Belgian territory. One of our own planes is missing."

"LAST" DEMAND MADE.

In Oslo, the German commander-in-chief, Gen. von Falkenhorst, spoke out to combine "generosity and mildness," in the name of Hitler, with a "last" demand that Norway cease "this nonsensical resistance" or else feel the "dreadful" edge of the German sword. To Norwegians doomed to death under the German interpretation of international law he made a Hitler birthday present of their lives.

From Berlin, the semi-official commentary, Dienst Aus Deutschland, likewise warned Norwegians that Germany is determined to "end this purposeless opposition as quickly as possible."

Some of the birthday observations had a touch of almost religious emotionalism.

SALUTES CHEERING CROWD.

For Hitler himself the day was comparatively quiet because he was spared the exertion of a great festival.

He held his usual morning conference with military advisers in the chancellery workroom. Then he stepped to a balcony and, hand upraised, saluted a cheering, singing, crowd outside.

The German Communiqué

BERLIN, April 21 (AP).—Today's German High Command communiqué said:

APR 21 1940

"No special developments reportable from the German-occupied regions at Narvik, Trondheim, Bergen, Stavanger and Kristiansand. German troops further carried out their given tasks on schedule.

"Transport of new German units and manifold materials continued unhampered by the enemy.

"An enemy plane in the evening of April 19 dropped five bombs on the southern fringe of Narvik without damage. German troops in the Bergen region occupied a number of adjacent islands.

"In the Kristiansand sector near Hageland additional Norwegian troops were disarmed. In the entire region around Oslo German troops are in steady advance despite the difficulties of the terrain.

"The number of prisoners and the amount of booty is constantly rising. Counting concluded on the afternoon of April 18 revealed that 180 guns and 300 machine guns had been taken as booty.

"The air force continued large-scale reconnaissance activity. Enemy warships and transports were attacked on the Norwegian west coast despite unfavorable weather conditions. One cruiser and two troop transports were struck squarely by heavy-calibre bombs.

"Dense smoke emanations from the ships and large oil spots on the water made the destructive effects of the bomb hits plainly visible. One of our own planes is missing."

Berlin Claims 4 Planes Of Enemies Shot Down

Berlin, April 20 (AP)—In air battles along German-French border today, DNB announced tonight that four enemy planes (an American-made Curtiss, British Spitfire, French Morane and French Potez 63) were shot down. One German pursuit plane was reported lost.

APR 21 1940

Scouting Parties Active.

BERLIN, April 20 (A. P.).—The German high command reported today lively scouting activity on the western front.

Its communique read:

"Through our own reconnaissance and shock troops undertakings in the border region west of Merzig and southwest of Saarbrucken and south of Zweibrucken we succeeded in inflicting considerable losses upon the enemy and in taking a number of prisoners and seizing weapons and equipment."

APR 21 1940

LOCHNER

Berlin Also Warns Norway.

BERLIN, April 20 (A. P.).—The Norwegians were warned semi-officially today that Germany was bent on ending their "purposeless opposition as quickly as possible."

The warning, issued by Dienst aus Deutschland and other sources, was directed particularly to the northerly and central regions of the northern kingdom, where efforts might be made to join Norwegian troops and allied expeditionary forces. A serious attempt to bring about such contact, it was said, "would merely make battlefields of certain sections of Norway which might as well be spared the horrors of war."

With Germany straining every nerve to hasten the "pacification" of Norway, the Germans, with a great show of confidence, said that British efforts on Norwegian soil were bound to be more or less ineffectual, "because of the demonstrated vulnerability of the British fleet to German air bombers."

Admit Strength at Narvik.

The Germans admitted, however, that English forces on the Lofoten Islands, opposite the northern port of Narvik, were formidable. The High Command said the German occupation was proceeding quietly as German troops continued to reach Norway without interference.

The German Minister to Norway, meanwhile, was elevated to the status of general representative in occupied Norway, since Germany no longer has diplomatic relations with King Haakon or his government.

The Norwegian Minister to Berlin was ordered out of Germany yesterday, and it was considered improbable another would be sent from Norway.

Silent Regarding Holland.

The authorities remained tight-lipped concerning declaration of martial law in the Netherlands and the drive in Yugoslavia against elements accused of plotting to overthrow the Government in favor of Germany.

The High Command communique reiterated claims made unofficially yesterday that one allied cruiser and two transports "were struck squarely by heavy caliber bombs" in aerial raids on the Norwegian west coast.

[The British Admiralty and War Office in a joint communique today said, "The claim made by the German wireless that a British or French transport has been sunk off the Norwegian coast is quite untrue."]

R. A. F. FLYERS FELL 4 GERMAN PLANES

APR 21 1940

5 British Fighters Battle 9 Messerschmitts.

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, April 20 (A. P.).—British fighting planes were reported today to have shot down four and possibly five German aircraft in the first large-scale air encounter over the western front since the war spread to the north.

Two of the enemy planes were reported to have crashed in France.

Five British fighters fought nine single-engined Messerschmitts during the engagement.

French Down Three Aircraft.

APR 21 1940

PARIS, April 20 (A. P.).—French anti-aircraft gunners today shot down a two-motored German plane in central France. The crew landed safely and were captured.

Tonight's French communique added:

"Numerous engagements occurred between our aircraft and German aircraft. In the course of these encounters, two German planes, a fighter and a reconnaissance plane, were brought down on our territory by French fighters. Others were brought down by British aircraft.

"One of our fighters was forced to land within our lines."

ALLIES CLAIM 9 NAZI PLANES ON WEST FRONT

R. A. F. Accounts For 4 Of 6 Officially Listed As Downed

APR 21 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 20—Allied flyers and anti-aircraft gunners gave a wry twist to Adolf Hitler's birthday celebration today with a series of rousing Western front combats in which nine German warplanes were reported brought down—six of them listed officially.

The British Royal Air Force, claiming four of these six, announced that another was believed destroyed. The French said they shot down two German planes on the Western front in savage aerial duels, while their anti-aircraft guns bagged another in central France.

In addition, one German bomber crashed at the tip of Holland after being hit by a Belgian plane's fire. The dog-fights veered repeatedly over The Netherlands and Belgian borders.

Scores In Violent Combat

Scores of planes were engaged in the violent struggles over the front lines, themselves occupied with heavy exchanges of artillery fire and the repulse of several German infantry attacks.

One Royal Air Force plane was forced to land "by enemy action," the British reported. A French fighter was forced down within his own lines.

The communique from the British Air Forces in France said:

"This morning, fighter aircraft of the Royal Rir Force were engaged in several battles on the Western front. One of our fighters attacked and shot down a Heinkel 111, which fell in French territory near Charnay. The crew was captured.

Attack Bomber And Escort

"One of our patrols attacked another Heinkel 111, which was escorted by three enemy fighters. The Heinkel and one Messerschmitt 109 were shot down.

"Later, another of our patrols attacked a formation of nine enemy fighters. As a result of this engagement, one Messerschmitt 109 was brought down behind the French lines and another is believed to have been destroyed.

"One of our aircraft was forced to land by enemy action. The pilot escaped unhurt. All the rest of our aircraft returned safely."

The French communique said one of its German victims was a reconnaissance plane and another a pursuit ship. The crew of the one brought down by ground fire was captured in a woods by French troops.

West Front Active

APR 21 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 20—The Western front today awoke to some activity, with French and German patrol parties fighting scattered engagements in woods and shell-shattered villages of the advance zone.

East of the Moselle river Germans attempted to wrest a French outpost from its defenders, but the high command said the Germans were repulsed without difficulty. Both sides lost several men.

French Guns Working

In the northern sector French artillery shelled German fortification workers.

With the return of good weather, aerial forces of both sides resumed activity. German scouts were sighted over the east and north Paris areas. There were no raid alarms. One German flyer was shot down and another disabled, the French said.

French and British scouts were reported to have made a number of flights over German territory.

30.24-1789

ADD PARIS X X X GERMAN TERRITORY.

NAVAL SOURCES CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE POLISH SUBMARINE ORZEL, COOPERATING WITH THE ALLIED NAVY, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SINKING THE GERMAN TROOP TRANSPORT RIO DE JANEIRO OFF KRISTIANSAND APRIL 8.

Hitler, 51, Praised as Genius

Fuehrer, Working on Birth[illegible]y, Is Hailed by Press, People and N[illegible]olini.

BERLIN, April 20 (A. P.)—[illegible] fifty-first birthday today by [illegible] conference with his military [illegible] workroom and briefly ackno[illegible] liners gathered before his of[illegible]

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, head of Germany's air force; Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, chief of the navy, and Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief of the army, brought Hitler the congratulations of the fighting services. Marshal Goering reported "astonishing success" in the metal collection, which is the German people's birthday gift to Hitler.

In the midst of the conference, the shouts and songs of the crowd outside the chancellery were heard and Der Fuehrer stepped to a balcony. The cheers of the excited crowd increased as he repeatedly and smilingly gave the Nazi salute.

Press Eulogizes Fuehrer.

It was explained that Hi[illegible] would spend the remainder of [illegible] day with his closest friends and co-workers.

Germany celebrated the birthday with the controlled Nazi press eliminating all war news from the front pages to devote the space exclusively to eulogy of Der Fuehrer.

The keynote was sounded by the Reich press chief, Dr. Otto Dietrich, who wrote in Hitler's own newspaper, Volkischer Beobachter, that der Fuehrer is a genius living a century ahead of his time.

Other Nazi leaders addressed the people similarly. Marshal Goering, whom Hitler has named to succeed him in the event that he should die, pledged the air force he commands to do everything in its power until the war "ends with a victory which safeguards the Reich of Adolf Hitler and the eternal life of the German people." The commanders of the army and navy made similar announcements.

Promise to Nazi Youth.

Rudolf Hess, der Fuehrer's deputy party leader, who has been named next to Goering in the line of succession, told the nation's youth in a radio address that "the world will open to you after the great struggle which we are waging presently has been won."

Hess said that Germany, shorn of her overseas possessions following the world war, "will again possess colonies after this war."

"In those German lands youth will find plenty of opportunity for work and adventures. Those of you who feel the blood of Vikings pulsate through your veins can undertake discoveries on our own German territory."

Germany reported continuing successes in Norway. DNB, the official German news agency, told in detail how German air bombs of great size had scored "direct hits" on two British transports and one cruiser off the Norwegian coast Friday, "great smoke clouds" rising from the cruiser and British soldiers jumping overboard from the transports in attempts to swim to shore.

Dr. Dietrich in his eulogy of Hitler said the Fuehrer had accomplished tasks about which former generations had only dreamed. This, he said, had won the Fuehrer the unshakable confidence of the nation.

Hitler as Military Genius.

"And this confidence," he said, "does not only belong to the Fuehrer today as a political leader and statesman, but equally as a soldier and commander-in-chief." Praising Hitler's military ability, Dr. Dietrich said "the strategy of the lightning war in Poland for the first time revealed to us that the art of conducting war in our day has also been revolutionized."

"The jump into England's North Sea flank is now gradually convincing the world that new epoch of war strategy has begun," Dr. Dietrich said, adding that England was on the way to being eliminated as a sea power.

"Through the tremendous development of our air force," he said, "England's sea domination in Europe will be shattered. Today troops are not marching or traveling toward the enemy, but they fly into battle, and the dynamite from the skies destroys the trident of the seas."

Crowds Salute Fuehrer.

As usual on Hitler's birthday anniversary, large crowds of Berliners assembled in front of the Chancellery, beginning long before midnight last night. At the stroke of midnight thousands of arms went up in a Nazi salute, together with loud cheers of "Wir gratulieren unser Fuehrer"—"We congratulate our Fuehrer."

Huge masses of flowers from all parts of the country transformed the Chancellery into a veritable garden. Red Swastika flags draped buildings throughout the capital, and pictures of Hitler, surrounded by flowers, were to be seen almost in every store window.

Scores of birthday promotions in the army, navy, air and police forces were announced in the newspapers.

Hess, who appeared before a crowd of youthful listeners in Berlin's Borsig Machine Works to deliver his broadcast address, extolled the Fuehrer as a living example of Germany's greatness.

He praised the courage of the nation's soldiers as the outstanding trait in German character, and warned his hearers that they must be equally courageous and keep their minds and bodies fit for the future.

With a trembling voice Hess recalled the period immediately following the world war, which he described as one of "cowards."

Occupation Recalled.

"Never forget," he shouted, "the time when the Rhine and our industrial region (the Ruhr) were occupied by the English and French armies.

"Never forget that then Negroes, incited by French officers, chased Germans from the sidewalks. Never forget that the English and French struck German men and women in the faces with whips as they pleased."

Hess recalled Hitler's "courage-

—Adolf Hitler celebrated his holding his usual morning advisers in the chancellery wledging the cheers of Berficial residence.

ous" struggle for power in the Reich and the growth of national socialism.

"Out of the National Socialist movement," he declared emphatically, "was born a new spirit which sees the best defense in attack—the spirit which today glowingly fills our armed forces."

The Deputy Fuehrer concluded his forty-minute address by reminding his young audience that the nation stands above everything.

"The Reich," he said, "is a grand name for the unity of all Germans, the unity of the people with their homeland, their Fuehrer and their God. The Reich is the palpable reality of Germandom in the world."

The creation of such an all-embracing Reich always has been "the highest aim of true Germans," Hess said, but only "became a reality, thanks to Adolf Hitler."

Celebration in Oslo.

OSLO, April 20 (AP).—German troops occupying the Norwegian capital paraded through Karl Johan street today in celebration of Adolf Hitler's fifty-first birthday. The line included infantry and air force and navy units.

Italians Send Greetings.

ROME, April 20 (A. P.).—King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano sent greetings to Adolf Hitler today on his fifty-first birthday. All newspapers published brief greetings to Der Fuehrer, who was praised for infusing a high wartime spirit among the Germans.

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"FRENCH TROOPS HAVE LANDED IN NORWAY AND ON APRIL 19 THE ALLIED FORCES OCCUPIED CERTAIN POINTS OF VANTAGE."

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BRITISH RAID IN DENMARK

Nazi-Held Airdrome at Aalborg Is Attacked by R. A. F. Planes

LONDON, Sunday, April 21 (AP)—The British Air Ministry today announced that Royal Air Force planes had raided a German-occupied airdrome in Northern Denmark.

The airdrome at Aalborg, used by the Germans as a base for operations into Norway, was "successfully" raided last night, the Air Ministry said.

It was the first report of Allied operations against Danish territory since the Germans moved in on April 9.

The Ministry's communiqué said: "Aircraft of the Royal Air Force successfully attacked last night the airdrome at Aalborg in Northern Denmark which has served as the German base for their air operations against Norway."

LONDON, APRIL 20 (AP).-BRITAIN AND FRANCE CLAIMED JOINT [illegible] VICTORIES IN AIR BATTLES OVER THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY AS FURIOUS AIR FIGHTING BROKE OUT THERE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE MAIN THEATER OF THE WAR WAS SHIFTED TO SCANDINAVIA.

THE BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE SERIES OF AIR COMBATS ALONG THE FRENCH-GERMAN BORDER ASSERTED THAT FOUR AND POSSIBLY

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-A WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE TODAY DECLARED THAT "OPERATIONS IN NORWAY ARE PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN."

THE COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

"THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCES THAT OPERATIONS IN NORWAY ARE PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN.

FIVE GERMAN WARPLANES WERE BAGGED IN THIS SECTOR.

DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN, SAID THE BRITISH, WERE TWO MESSERSCHMITT PURSUIT PLANES AND TWO HEINKEL BOMBERS. A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND REPORTED THE DOWNING OF TWO GERMAN PLANES, ONE A FIGHTER AND THE OTHER A RECONNAISSANCE PLANE, AND THE FRENCH ADDED THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE HAD ACCOUNTED FOR STILL ANOTHER.

ONE ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANE WAS FORCED TO LAND "BY ENEMY ACTION", THE BRITISH REPORTED, BUT THE PILOT WAS NOT HURT AND THE REMAINDER OF THE SQUADRON RETURNED SAFELY TO ITS BASE. A FRENCH FIGHTER ALSO WAS FORCED DOWN, BUT THE PILOT WAS ABLE TO LAND IT WITHIN THE FRENCH LINES.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ALSO REPORTED AERIAL SUCCESS IN THE NORTH. THERE, A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, THREE GERMAN WARPLANES BELONGING TO THE AERIAL SQUADRONS SEEKING TO BREAK THE FLOW OF BRITISH TROOPS AND SUPPLIES TO NORWAY WERE BROUGHT DOWN, AND OTHERS WERE DAMAGED.

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THE COMMUNIQUE FROM THE BRITISH AIR FORCES IN FRANCE SAID:

"THIS MORNING FIGHTER AIRCRAFT OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WERE ENGAGED IN SEVERAL BATTLES ON THE WESTERN FRONT. ONE OF OUR FIGHTERS ATTACKED AND SHOT DOWN A HEINKEL 111, WHICH FELL IN FRENCH TERRITORY NEAR CHARNAY. THE CREW WERE CAPTURED.

"ONE OF OUR PATROLS ATTACKED ANOTHER HEINKEL 111 WHICH WAS ESCORTED BY THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS, THE HEINKEL AND ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 WERE SHOT DOWN.

"LATER ANOTHER OF OUR PATROLS ATTACKED A FORMATION OF NINE ENEMY FIGHTERS. AS A RESULT OF THIS ENGAGEMENT, ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 WAS BROUGHT DOWN BEHIND THE FRENCH LINES AND ANOTHER IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

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"ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT WAS FORCED TO LAND BY ENEMY ACTION. THE PILOT ESCAPED UNHURT. ALL THE REST OF OUR AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY."

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LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-TWO GERMAN TRANSPORTS WERE HIT TORPEDOES FROM BRITISH SUBMARINES IN AN ATTACK ON A GERMAN CONVOY, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

IT ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THREE GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND OTHERS WERE DAMAGED DURING AERIAL ATTACKS ON BRITISH NAVAL UNITS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"INTERMITTENT AIR ATTACKS ON OUR NAVAL UNITS AND TRANSPORTS HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE PAST TWO DAYS, INCREASING IN INTENSITY TODAY. THE ENEMY, HOWEVER, OBTAINED NO HITS UPON EITHER SHIPS OR TRANSPORTS, WHILE THREE OF THEIR AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

"THE NEWS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE THIRD OF THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WAS RECEIVED IN THE FOLLOWING SIGNAL FROM ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS:

"'BOMBED AGAIN. HAVE SHOT HIM DOWN.

"AN ENEMY CONVOY HAS BEEN ATTACKED BY OUR SUBMARINES, TWO TRANSPORTS BEING HIT BY TORPEDOES."

(END TEXT)

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German Plane Reported Downed

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Reuters, British news agency, reported tonight an official announcement from Stockholm that Swedish anti-aircraft guns had fired on three German planes flying over Southwestern Sweden and that one was believed to have come down in the sea off Goetborg.

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WAS "AIR ACTIVITY" IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE THAMES ESTUARY LATE TONIGHT.

THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE:

"LATE SATURDAY NIGHT THERE WAS SOME AIR ACTIVITY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE THAMES ESTUARY. ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES WERE IN ACTION,

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INCLUDING OUR FIGHTER AIRCRAFT. NO ATTACKS ON SHIPPING HAVE BEEN REPORTED AND NO AIR RAID WARNINGS SOUNDED."

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LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-A PROLONGED AND SPECTACULAR BATTLE BETWEEN BRITISH PLANES AND SHORE BATTERIES AND GERMAN AIR RAIDERS OFF THE SOUTHEAST BRITISH COAST FOLLOWING THE MINING OF TWO BRITISH MERCHANTMEN IN THAT AREA TONIGHT CLIMAXED WHAT BRITONS SAID WERE NEW NAZI AERIAL MINE-LAYING OPERATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO BLOCK OFF THE FLOW OF ALLIED TROOPS TO NORWAY.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE GERMAN PLANES CAME WITHIN A FEW HOURS OF THE SINKING OF THE 5,404-TON FREIGHTER HAWNBY AND THE 1,037-TON COASTAL STEAMER MERSEY WITH 13 DEAD OR MISSING.

AS ON A PREVIOUS RAID LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT, BRITISH PLANES SPED OUT TO SEA TO ENGAGE THE GERMANS. FIRING, REPORTED TO BE THE HEAVIEST OF THE WAR IN THAT VICINITY, CONTINUED UNTIL SHORTLY AFTER 11 P.M.

THE SPUTTERING FLARES, THE SWEEPING BEAMS OF SEARCHLIGHTS AND THE FLASH OF THE GUNS DREW SCORES OF COASTAL RESIDENTS TO THE SEAFRONT AFTER THE RAIDERS SWEPT OUT OF THE NORTHEAST TO BE ATTACKED BY THE BRITISH FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

THEN THE HOUR-LONG FIGHT ENDED AS ABRUPTLY AS IT STARTED AND THE GERMANS HEADED TOWARD THE NORTHWEST.

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(UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST TONIGHT FOR THE SECOND TIME WITHIN A WEEK.

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HEAVY FIRING WAS HEARD AT SEA ON BOTH [redacted] OCCASIONS,

INDICATING THAT THE BRITISH WERE ATTEMPTING TO INTERCEPT NAZI WARPLANES.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE NIGHT-FLYING PLANES TONIGHT AND EARLY LAST WEDNESDAY GAVE RISE TO THE BELIEF THAT NAZI AERIAL MINELAYERS WERE SEEKING TO BLOCK OFF BRITAIN'S SOUTHEASTERN PORTS TO CHECK THE FLOW OF ALLIED TROOPS TO NORWAY.

FOLLOWING THE EAST COAST AIR BATTLE, [redacted] ANTI-AIRCRAFT [redacted] GUNS [redacted] AND PLANES WENT INTO ACTION IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE THAMES ESTUARY WHERE THE [redacted] AIR MINISTRY SAID THERE WAS "SOME AIR ACTIVITY. NO ATTACKS WERE REPORTED ON SHIPPING, HOWEVER, AND NO AIR RAID ALARM WAS SOUNDED.

THE HAWNBY AND THE MERSEY WERE THE FIRST BRITISH SHIPS DESTROYED BY MINES IN THE SOUTHEAST COASTAL AREA THIS MONTH.

BRITISH SEEK TRADE PACT WITH SOVIET

Halifax Replies to Bid From Red Envoy.

LONDON, April 20 (A. P.).—Great Britain has told Russia she is willing to discuss a new trade agreement, an official source disclosed today.

Foreign Secretery Lord Halifax was said to have communicated that view yesterday to the Soviet ambassador, Ivan Maisky.

It was presumed the basis for resuming discussions was positive assurance from Russia that any increased flow of supplies would not be passed on to Germany.

An official source said Lord Halifax saw Mr. Maisky yesterday and informed him that the British Government "had considered his suggestion for trade talks and were prepared to discuss with the Soviet Government in an exploratory manner whether there was a basis for a trade agreement taking into account the war situation."

Nothing further was made known pending the Russian ambassador's consideration of the British stand.

It was believed that war issues between the two nations would prove no barrier to negotiations since Russia has not been inclined to take a serious view of Britain's detention of two Soviet merchantships in the Far East.

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAS TOLD RUSSIA SHE IS WILLING TO DISCUSS A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT, AN OFFICIAL SOURCE DISCLOSED TODAY.

FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX WAS SAID TO HAVE COMMUNICATED THAT VIEW YESTERDAY TO THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR, IVAN MAISKY.

DISCUSSIONS WOULD BE OF AN EXPLORATORY NATURE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS BASIS FOR A BRITISH-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT PRESENT WAR CONDITIONS.

IT WAS PRESUMED THE BASIS FOR RESUMING DISCUSSIONS WAS POSITIVE ASSURANCE FROM RUSSIA THAT ANY INCREASED FLOW OF SUPPLIES WOULD NOT BE PASSED ON TO GERMANY.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY'S MOVE FOLLOWED REPORTS THAT MAISKY SHORTLY AFTER EASTER HAD SUBMITTED A SUGGESTED BASIS FOR RENEWED NEGOTIATIONS.

PREVIOUS BRITISH-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS WERE DISTRUPTED BY SIGNATURE OF THE SOVIET-GERMAN PACT LAST AUGUST.

KARLSRUHE CALLED VICTIM OF TORPEDO

Britain Credits Submarine Just Back Home.

LONDON, April 20 (A. P.).—The British announced tonight that the submarine Truant had returned home safely after "negotiating the minefields in the Skagerrak and torpedoing the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which was carrying 571 troops."

Loss Previously Admitted.

The Germans have admitted the loss of the Karlsruhe, but they said it was sunk by mines and Norwegian shore batteries. There has been no previous estimate of the number of troops aboard the cruiser.

British Steamer Sunk

London, April 20 (AP)—The British coastal steamer Mersey, 1,037 tons, struck a mine today and sank off the southeast coast of England. Two members of the crew of eighteen were killed and eleven were missing.

British Ship Sunk

London, April 20 (AP)—The British freighter Hawnby, 5,404 tons, sank off the southeast coast of England today after an explosion. The crew of thirty-nine was picked up by rescue ships.

Nevile Henderson in Paris.

LONDON, April 20 (A. P.).—Sir Nevile Henderson, who was Ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of the war, flew from London to Paris today.

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AN OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID HALIFAX SAW MAISKY YESTERDAY (CORRECT) AND INFORMED HIM THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "HAD CONSIDERED HIS SUGGESTION FOR TRADE TALKS AND WERE PREPARED TO DISCUSS WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN AN EXPLORATORY MANNER WHETHER THERE WAS A BASIS FOR A TRADE AGREEMENT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE WAR SITUATION."

NOTHING FURTHER WAS MADE KNOWN PENDING THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S CONSIDERATION OF THE BRITISH STAND.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT WAR ISSUES BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS WOULD PROVE NO BARRIER TO NEGOTIATIONS SINCE RUSSIA HAS NOT BEEN INCLINED TO TAKE A SERIOUS VIEW OF BRITAIN'S DETENTION OF TWO SOVIET MERCHANTSHIPS IN THE FAR EAST.

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FORMER BRITISH MINISTER TO COPENHAGEN, AND THEN LEFT TODAY WITH QUEEN ELIZABETH FOR WINDSOR TO BE WITH PRINCESS ELIZABETH TOMORROW FOR HER 14TH BIRTHDAY. #

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Lloyd George Says Peace Will Change World Map

Adds, 'None Can Predict in What Shape World Will Emerge'

CARNARVON, Wales, April 20 (AP).—David Lloyd George, at a celebration today of the fiftieth anniversary of his election to Parliament, asserted that "whatever happens in this war you will have to print a new edition of the map of the world."

The white-haired seventy-seven-year-old statesman, who was Great Britain's Prime Minister during the World War, said: "The crust of the earth does not seem to have settled after the great calamity of 1914, and when this war is over, whether for good or for evil, none can predict now in what shape the world will emerge."

Norwegi

ans Warned To Yield, Or

Feel 'Dreadfulness Of

$10,000,000,000 War Budget To Go To Commons Tuesday

Sir John Simon Will Tell British Taxes On Incomes, Whisky And Tobacco Will Be Raised

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 20—Britons look hopefully for few surprises and "no shocks" in the war-swollen budget to be presented Tuesday in the House of Commons by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The nation probably will have to pay the equivalent of $10,000,000,000 for war and government in the 1940-41 fiscal year.

Already Britons are wrestling with a 37.5 per cent. income tax and it is expected this will be spread over a wider base, reaching lower income brackets than heretofore.

Direct war costs will take the equivalent of about $7,000,000,000. Britain's costs have not yet hit the peak of the World War, the 1918-19 budget estimate, which, at the current exchange, would have amounted to more than $10,750,000,000.

Other possibilities mentioned for increased revenue:

An additional surtax on large incomes and increase of the excess profits tax from sixty to seventy per cent.

Higher postage rates and increased taxes on tobacco and whisky.

A tax on bicycles, so far untaxed.

VULNERABLE AREAS OF THE BODY?"

BRITISH MILITARY EXPERTS HAVE SAID THAT ARMOR WAS NOT CONSIDERED PRACTICAL BECAUSE OF THE PENETRATING POWER OF MODERN FIREARMS, BUT WALKER POINTED OUT THAT 60 PER CENT OF THE MEN WOUNDED IN THE LAST WAR WERE PUT OUT OF ACTION NOT BY BULLETS BUT BY FRAGMENTS OF OTHER PROJECTILES.

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LONDON, APRIL 20--(AP)--- KING GEORGE HEARD AN ACCOUNT OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DENMARK FROM CHARLES HOWARD-SMITH,

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-KENNETH WALKER, HARLEY STREET SURGEON AND A MEDICAL CORPS CAPTAIN IN THE LAST WAR, BELIEVES THAT THE LIVES OF MANY OF BRITAIN'S SOLDIERS COULD BE SAVED IF THEY WERE EQUIPPED WITH LIGHT ARMOR TO PROTECT THEIR CHESTS.

WRITING IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, WALKER SAID THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF MEN DIED DURING 1914-18 AS THE RESULT OF BEING STRUCK IN THE CHEST BY SMALL FRAGMENTS OF GRENADES OR SHELLS.

POINTING TO THE GENERAL ADOPTION OF STEEL HELMETS, HE ASKED: "IS IT NOT ADVISABLE TO EXTEND THIS PRINCIPLE TO OTHER AND EVEN MORE

Threat Voiced By Von Falkenhorst In Hitler Birthday Address

In Berlin Führer Is Cheered By Crowd, Eulogized By Press

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, April 20—Norway was warned today in the name of Adolf Hitler that she will feel the "full sharpness and dreadfulness" of the "German sword" unless she ceases all resistance to the German military occupation.

German Sword'

NAZIS IRKED BY RESISTANCE OF LITTLE FOE

This warning was sounded by General Nicholaus von Falkenhorst, commander-in-chief of the army of occupation, in an address highlighting a Nazi military parade and demonstration of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's fifty-first birthday.

Death Sentences Commuted

The German commander also commuted the death sentences of all Norwegians "who, according to international laws of war, have forfeited their lives." (This presumably is a

reference to civilian sniping and other undercover acts of *francs-tireurs* against the German occupation.)

General von Falkenhorst said he was availing himself "for the last time of my highest privilege" in making this proclamation and that it was taken in the "same large-scale spirit in which the Führer presented his 'one time only' offer to the Norwegian nation and Government on April 9."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—At the time of the invasion of Denmark and Norway, the Reich Government declared Germany had "no intention through her measures now or in the future, of infringing upon the territorial integrity or the political independence of the kingdom of Norway."]

Invites "Friendship"

Said the general:

"I invite the Norwegian nation, which has been misled by the Ministry of Premier Johan Nygaarsvold and its agents and which is marching toward ruin if it continues this nonsensical resistance, to receive the extended hand of German friendship.

"But if the generosity of the Führer and Chancellor, and the mildness which I am showing today, should be interpreted as signs of weakness, the German sword shall hit Norway with all its full sharpness and dreadfulness."

Ration Scale Fixed

At the same time that General von Falkenhorst was making his address in the square before Oslo University, the Nazi-established administration council for the Oslo district fixed a scale of rations to go into effect April 29.

It prescribes an allowance, per person per day, of 300 grams (approximately 10.6 ounces) of flour, peeled grain, peas, beans or rice, or 240 grams of hard baked goods, or 390 grams of fresh baked goods.

sistance, under pain of "dreadful" punishment should Norway refuse.

"If Der Fuehrer's generosity and mildness which I show today should be interpreted as a sign of weakness," Gen Von Falkenhorst warned, "the German sword will hit Norway with its full sharpness and dreadfulness."

He said he was using for the last time his "highest privilege" in commuting the sentences of all Norwegians "who, according to the international laws of war, have forfeited life."

[Presumably this refers to Norwegians considered guilty of franc-tireur, or civilian sniping, and other undercover action against the forces of occupation.]

He also said: "I invite the Norwegian nation, which is misled by the agents of Premier Nygaarsvold and is marching toward ruin if it continues this nonsensical resistance, to receive the extended hand of German friendship."

NORWAY WARNED BY NAZIS TO END RESISTANCE NOW

Hitler Couples Threat to Birthday Gift of Life for Prisoners.

OSLO, April 20 (A. P.).—Gen. von Falkenhorst, commander-in-chief of the German Army of Occupation, commuted today the death sentences of Norwegians doomed since the invasion as a birthday gift from Adolf Hitler and extended a final demand that the nation cease re-

STAND THE GREAT TEST UNDER WHICH IT HAS BEEN PLACED."

HITLER:

"I THANK YOU HEARTILY, DUCE, FOR THE BEST WISHES WHICH YOU HAVE SENT ME IN THE NAME OF THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT AND ITALIAN PEOPLE. I RETURN YOUR GREETING IN THE UNSHAKEABLE BELIEF THAT OUR NATIONALS, ALLIED IN A COMMUNITY OF WELTANSCHAUUNG (WORLD OUTLOOK) AND OF AIMS, WILL SURVIVE SUCCESSFULLY THE BATTLE FOR THEIR VITAL RIGHTS."

BERLIN, APRIL 20-(AP)-BENITO MUSSOLINI TODAY SENT ADOLF HITLER A BIRTHDAY MESSAGE EXPRESSING "DEFINITE CONFIDENCE THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL VICTORIOUSLY STAND THE GREAT TEST UNDER WHICH IT HAS BEEN PLACED."

HITLER REPLIED WITH "HEARTY THANKS" AND AN EXPRESSION OF "UNSHAKEABLE BELIEF" THAT THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN PEOPLE WOULD WIN THEIR "VITAL RIGHTS."

HITLER ALSO GOT TELEGRAMS ON HIS 51ST BIRTHDAY FROM KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK, WHOSE COUNTRY IS UNDER "PROTECTIVE" GERMAN OCCUPATION; KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS; QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS; KING CAROL OF RUMANIA; PRINCE PAUL, THE REGENT OF YUGOSLAVIA; KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OF ITALY; REGENT NICHOLAS HORTHY OF HUNGARY AND GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO, CHIEF OF STATE OF SPAIN.

THE MUSSOLINI-HITLER EXCHANGE:

MUSSOLINI: "WHILE THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE CELEBRATING YOUR BIRTHDAY, I, IN THE NAME OF THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT AND THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND CORDIAL GOOD WISHES, TOGETHER WITH DEFINITE CONFIDENCE THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL VICTORIOUSLY

AGYS OUT

NORWEGIAN SEPARATE

BERLIN, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE RUGGED MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN NORTH OF OSLO IS PRESENTING GERMAN TROOPS WITH GREATER [redacted] DIFFICULTIES THAN THE RESITING NORWEGIANS, NAZI MILITARY EXPERTS SAID TONIGHT.

FOR THIS REASON, THEY SAID, SUPPLY COLUMNS WERE ABANDONED IN THE PATHLESS ALPINE COUNTRY, BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY FOR SPEED AND MOBILITY, AND THAT EACH MAN TOOK TWO DAYS' SUPPLIES WITH HIM.

D. N. B., OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, PICKED UP THE

30.24-1795

30.24-1795

ACCOUNT AND PRESENTED WHAT IT SAID WAS AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

OF THE FIGHTING ENCOUNTERED IN THIS AREA BY THE GER[illegible]

BEFORE THEY REACHED HONEFOSS MILITARY CAMP, 40 MILES NORTHWEST

OF OSLO.

[illegible] THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE NORWEGIANS HAD

BLOCKED THE ROAD FOLLOWING A GORGE BY DYNAMITING

OVERHANGING CLIFFS AND A BRIDGE.

"UNDER FURIOUS ENEMY MACHINE-GUN FIRE

THE TROOPS HAD TO MAKE A TIME-ROBBING, OUT-FLANKING

MOVEMENT, CLIMBING UP AND DOWN THE MOUNTAINS IN [illegible]

ORDER TO CATCH THE FOE UNAWARES," IT WENT ON.

"HEAVY HAND GRENADE THROWERS SILENCED

THE ENEMY FIRE. "

THE NEXT DAY THE NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE

VANISHED, ACCORDING TO DNB, AND THE GERMANS OCCUPIED

HONEFOSS.

ARC SHANKES 0[illegible] -EDB-7P

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Norwegian Envoy Off to Copenhagen

NAKSKOV, Denmark, April 20 (AP).—Arne Scheel, Norwegian Minister to Germany, en route home with members of his staff after closing the Legation in Berlin on German orders, left today for Copenhagen.

WAR CUTS PAPERS

LONDON, April 21 (Sunday) (AP).—London's morning papers carried an announcement today that, owing to the restriction of paper supplies, their size hereafter will be reduced to 12 pages.

ish royal house, has taken charge of her own affairs; Great Britain has occupied the Faroe Islands, and the status of Greenland has been the subject of discussion in England, Canada and the United States.]

DANES FACE NEW CURBS

Food Hoarders to Be Jailed—Pigeon Racing Banned

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (at present occupied by the Germans), April 20 (AP)—Denmark felt the further tightening of wartime restrictions today as the police issued stern warnings against food hoarding and banned the ancient Danish sport of pigeon racing—the latter move apparently designed to prevent the carrying of unauthorized messages.

Danes were warned that the purchase of more than three days' food supplies at a time made them liable to two years' imprisonment.

OSLO, APRIL 20-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPYING THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL PARADED THROUGH KARL JOHAN STREET TODAY IN CELEBRATION OF ADOLF HITLER'S 51ST BIRTHDAY. THE MARCHERS INCLUDED INFANTRY, AIR FORCE AND NAVY UNITS.

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HT90CALS

Danish King Sends Greetings

BERLIN, April 20 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler received telegrams of congratulations on his fifty-first birthday today from King Christian X of Denmark, whose country is under "protective" German occupation; King Leopold III of the Belgians; Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands; King Carol II of Rumania; Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia; King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy; Regent Nicholas Horthy of Hungary, and Generalissimo Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish state.

Danes Rebuff Suggestion U.S. Might Buy Greenland

Question Does Not Exist, Says Foreign Office Spokesman

COPENHAGEN, April 20 (AP).—Danish Foreign Office circles declared today that "the question of the sale of Greenland to the United States never has been raised, nor does it exist so far as the Danish government is concerned."

The declaration was given in answer to queries regarding a proposal made in Congress at Washington, earlier this week, by Representative Hamilton Fish jr., Republican, of New York, that the United States buy the Danish colony for $40,000,000.

[Since Germany occupied Denmark, normal ties between that country and overseas territories have been severed. Iceland, linked with Denmark by allegiance to the Dan-

RUMANIA GIVES GRAIN FOR ARMS IN GERMAN PACT

Trade Treaty Signed Today Grants Concessions in Wheat Exports.

BALKAN CAPITALS ANXIOUS

Former Yugoslavian Premier Still Held Under Heavy Guard in Remote Hamlet.

BUCHAREST, April 20 (A. P.).—Germany has agreed to send huge quantities of munitions and squadrons of fighting planes to Rumania in return for Rumanian concessions in an amendment to their trade treaty, which was signed at noon today.

It was learned the amendment to the existing five-year trade treaty provides terms of the agreement will be extended to the Bohemia-Moravia protectorate and German-occupied Poland when Germany drops trade barriers between those areas and the Reich.

Trade experts said this means huge contracts which Rumania had with former Czecho-Slovakia, her ally in the defunct Little Entente, would be continued with the Nazis on terms very favorable to Rumania.

Rumania also agreed to fulfill wheat contracts signed with Germany prior to the Rumanian embargo on wheat exports.

Wheat Contracts Signed.

Dr. Karl Clodius, the Reich's ace trade negotiator, was learned to have signed contracts the day before the embargo for 20,000,000 marks ($8,000,000) worth of wheat this year.

Germany confirmed Rumanian contracts with the Skoda munitions works in former Czecho-Slovakia, and agreed to speed up deliveries.

Outside the formal treaty, a gentlemen's agreement pledged the Reich to send 100 Messerschmidt pursuit planes to Rumania and it was said further planes also would be sent.

The Germans were forced to forgo their demands for an increase in the value of the mark in relation to the Rumanian lei, and the Rumanian negotiators were equally adamant, it was learned, in rejecting Nazi attempts to increase their monthly oil quota of 130,000 tons.

The Rumanians were understood to have told the German legation that it was useless to discuss oil exports since the Reich has been unable to transport even her present quota because of a lack of shipping facilities.

Complete details of the new accord were not immediately available, but it was understood that Germany would receive, among other things, greater customs facilities.

It was expected that the pact would be signed some time during the day by Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert, who heads the mission which has been negotiating here, and Rumanian officials.

Conclusion of the Rumanian-German agreement was reported as other Balkan capitals gave evidence of increasing anxiety that the war

might spread soon to southeastern Europe.

In Budapest numerous members of the British and French colonies, alarmed by reports that Germany was planning to invade Hungary, began an exodus.

Some documents of the French legation were said to have been taken to Belgrade for safe keeping, and a speedy truck stood outside the British legation to facilitate the rapid removal of State papers if necessary.

Hungarians discounted the war rumors as alarmist, but searchlights swept the sky over Budapest last night and air-raid protection squads patrolled the streets.

In Yugoslavia, where authorities announced yesterday they had uncovered a plot to overthrow the Government and deliver the country to the Nazis, the police continued a nationwide roundup of persons suspected of seditious activities. Homes of hundreds of Germans were raided and arms and documents seized.

Former Premier Milan Stoyadinovic, who, the Government said, had been linked with Nazi "Trojan Horse" activity in Yugoslavia, remained under heavy guard in a remote mountain hamlet.

Wheat Clause Important.

Considerable importance was attached by trade experts to Rumania's reported willingness to fill Germany's outstanding wheat orders. The previous action of the Rumanian Government in voiding all foreign wheat contracts because of a threatened crop failure had been regarded as a severe blow to Germany.

Just how much wheat actually would be exported to Germany under the new accord was not clear. In some years, however, Rumania has exported to Germany more than one million metric tons of wheat, about two-thirds of Germany's total imports. (A metric ton is 1.102 short tons, or 36.71 bushels.)

Rumania's 1938 wheat production was 4,922,000 metric tons, of which Germany took 1,500,000 tons. In December of that year Rumania signed a barter agreement whereby she contracted to supply Germany with 40,000 carloads of wheat annually (about 14,680,000 bushels) in exchange for war materials.

Rumania, continually preparing against the possibility of involvement in the spreading European war, extracted from Germany today a promise to ship large quantities of munitions and fighting planes to this country in exchange for minor commercial advantages. Rumanian negotiators signed a trade treaty amendment with Dr. Karl Clodius, German trade negotiator.

Aids of King Carol II explained privately that they were attempting to stall off greater German demands with comparatively minor concessions, while at the same time getting weapons to strengthen the army, so that the country ultimately could refuse to give the Reich further concessions.

Rumanian contracts with the Skoda Munitions Works, in former Czecho-Slovakia, were confirmed by the new agreement, and the Nazis agreed to speed up delivery. Also, a separate "gentlemen's agreement" pledged Germany to send 100 Messerschmitt pursuit planes to Rumania.

Germany obtained a promise from Rumania to fulfill wheat contracts concluded before the recent Rumanian embargo on wheat exports. The contracts were reported to involve about $8,000,000 worth of wheat, delivery of which will pinch Rumania, as she is facing a shortage.

Hungary also is facing a severe crop failure. In addition to damage caused by floods, frost and late snow, crop experts predicted further injury to the wheat crop in a sudden heat wave.

REYNAUD TRIES TO GAIN ITALIAN AGREEMENT

Tells Senators Of Continued Efforts For Mediterranean Entente

French Premier Confers With Greek And Bulgarian Ministers

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 20—Paul Reynaud's Government today pursued its efforts to reach an understanding with a thus far unresponsive Italy, while French troops poured into Norwegian battlefields to collaborate with their British Allies in the widened war against Germany.

The Premier told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in an exhaustive international survey that France, looking toward a "Mediterranean entente," has continued "a friendly exchange of views" with Italy and Spain since the beginning of the European war.

Described As Basis Of Peace

"Outside of all ideological considerations, the French Government will pursue its efforts in regard to these two countries in view of a Mediterranean entente which constitutes in its eyes one of the indispensable bases of peace," a communique said.

Such an entente is made all the more desirable in Allied eyes because of the spread of the battlefront far to the northward, although Allied official speeches and press comment have contained strong hints that Britain and France believe they have enough power to cope with Italy should she extend the battlefields further by casting her lot militarily with Germany.

Stress Near East Interest

French observers who contend that Premier Mussolini is on the verge of making vital decisions repeatedly have called attention to the Allied army in the Near East under Gen. Maxime Weygand and Allied naval superiority.

French interest in the Near East was emphasized late today when Reynaud conferred with the Ministers of Greece and Bulgaria. He also saw the Swiss Minister.

The first disclosure in France that French troops "have landed in Norway and are taking part in the operations" came in the regular morning communique of the high command.

Good weather brought a spurt in aerial activity over the Western front. German flyers also were seen reconnoitering over the east and north Paris areas, but no alarms were sounded.

REYNAUD STRIVING FOR ITALIAN PACT IN MEDITERRANEAN

French Premier Also Hopes to Draw Spain Into the Proposed Entente.

PARIS, April 20 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee today that France was looking toward a Mediterranean entente with Italy and Spain and has continued "a friendly exchange of views" with those two countries since the beginning of the war.

The fact that such overtures have failed to bring an Italian response, the Premier declared, has not changed the French attitude.

Such a Mediterranean entente, said a communique issued by the committee, is regarded by the French as one of the indispensable bases of peace. In the hope of reaching such an entente, the Premier told the committee, France would continue "equitable regulation of all pending questions" with Italy.

Roosevelt Speeches Cited.

M. Reynaud cited recent speeches by President Roosevelt condemning aggression and praised "the common ideals which motivate the large democracies," the communique said.

M. Reynaud described in detail the "efforts which France has put forth during the last few months" for a settlement of existing differences with Italy.

The communique cited particularly the expression "Mediterranean entente," which it said the Premier used in discussing the southern European situation. M. Reynaud, it was said, declared that France's purpose in southeastern Europe is the "maintenance of peace and independence of all countries." He recited France's guaranties of aid to Rumania and Greece in case of aggression.

EVEN BEFORE THE WAR, HOWEVER, FRICTION AROSE FROM UNOFFICIAL ITALIAN AGITATION FOR RAILWAY AND PORT CONCESSIONS IN FRENCH SOMALILAND, FORMER RAIL OUTLET FOR ITALY'S NEW ETHIOPIAN EMPIRE; AN ITALIAN SHARE IN CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL; IMPROVED STATUS OF THE LARGE ITALIAN POPULATION OF FRENCH TUNISIA AND TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS IN CORSICA, NICE AND SAVOY, FORMER ITALIAN TERRITORIS NOW FRENCH.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES THE BORDER BETWEEN ITALIAN LIBYA AND FRENCH TUNISIA AND, UNTIL A YEAR AGO, THE PRESENCE OF LARGE ITALIAN FORCES IN SPAIN, JUST BEYOND FRANCE'S PYRENEES BORDER, WERE OTHER TROUBLESOME FACTORS.

DNI 04SAES

Reich Agrees to Arm Rumania In Return for Trade Increases

Bucharest Exchanges Wheat for Warplanes and Munitions Which She Hopes Will Enable Her to Defy Any Further German Demands

By The Associated Press

BUCHAREST, April 20.—Fearful

FRENCH-ITALIAN RELATIONS HAVE BEEN TROUBLED PRIMARILY BY ITALY'S POSITION AS NON-BELLIGERENT ALLY OF GERMANY WITH THE EVER-PRESENT POSSIBILITY THAT SHE MAY ENTER THE WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES. RECENTLY THE ITALIAN PRESS HAS CARRIED ON A SHARP CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ALLIES.

30.24-1797

Italy Insists Allies Free Mediterranean

ROME, April 20 (AP).—Authoritative Italians insisted today on freedom from British and French control over the Mediterranean as Italy's chief claim on the Allies.

As word came from Paris that Premier Paul Reynaud had asserted France was seeking a "Mediterranean entente" with Italy and Spain, the Fascist press declared security and freedom of movement in "Italy's sea" was a necessary condition for peace in Europe.

Exception was generally taken to British control over Gibraltar and the Suez Canal and the inherent possibilities of blockade.

The newspaper Regime Fascista called British seizure of mail from Italian ships at Gibraltar en route to the United States "vulgar insolence."

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Give No Clue To Method

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, devoted five columns in his *Il Giornale d'Italia* to Italy's claims in the Mediterranean. But neither Gayda nor other spokesmen gave any clue as to how Italy intended to break what the newspaper *Lavoro Fascista* called "a perfect stranglehold in which the Italians are to die of suffocation whenever others desire."

Gayda complained the Allies were boasting that they held Italy in submission. One of their war aims, he wrote, was to maintain their supremacy in the Mediterranean for the purpose of depriving Italy of her "right to choose freely her alliances and to interpret and defend her national rights."

Points To Subs And Air Force

Gayda echoed general Italian dissatisfaction with British control at Gibraltar and Suez, but contradicted what he said was a widely held belief that Italy was entirely at the Allies' mercy, saying that Italy's "more than 200 submarines" and powerful air force made her control of the middle Mediterranean "easy—in fact, sure."

Rome celebrates the anniversary of its founding tomorrow, which coincides with Italian Labor Day.

Fascists were reported to have been summoned to gather in the Piazza Venezia in front of Premier Mussolini's office. However, there was no indication that il Duce would make any important pronouncement.

Taylor Left Rome Without Visiting Pope

ROME, April 20 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Holy See, returned today to his residence in Florence after a brief visit to Rome during which he did not visit the Vatican.

It had been said yesterday at the Vatican that he might be received by Pope Pius XII.

"Times" Cautions Mussolini

LONDON, April 20 (AP).—Diplomatic quarters here appeared today to take a more serious view of Premier Benito Mussolini's "saber rattling," although the recently pro-German tone of the Italian press slackened somewhat yesterday.

"The Times," which frequently reflects British government opinion, replied bluntly to Italian press attacks with the assertion that Britain and France "have both the power and determination to intervene forthwith" if called on to defend the independence of a small country.

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"The Times" pointedly added that the Allies' "instant reply to the attack on Norway has made it impossible to suppose they would remain inactive in the face of an assault upon the integrity or independence of any Balkan nations."

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FOUGHT NEAR THE NORTHERN LIMBURG PROVINCIAL BORDER.

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IN BRUSSELS THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO PTOTEST TO PARIS AND BERLIN AFTER A SERIES OF FRENCH-GERMAN FIGHTS OVER PALISEUL, NEAR THE FRENCH BORDER. BELGIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES OPENED UP ON THE SKY FIGHTERS.

NUMEROUS OTHER BELLIGERENT PLANES FLEW OVER BELGIUM IN CLEAR, SPRING WEATHER.

NIGHT LEAD PLANES-NOLANDS (FOLLOW LONDON)

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 20-(AP)-DOG-FIGHTING

ALLIED AND GERMAN PLANES ENCROACHED REPEATEDLY TODAY ON NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM BORDER TERRITORIES, ONE GERMAN BOMBER CRASHING AT THE TIP OF HOLLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS SERVICE SAID IT HAD BEEN HIT BY THE FIRE OF A BELGIAN PATROL PLANE.

IT FELL IN THE IMPORTANT DUTCH MAASTRICHT MILITARY AREA IN LIMBURG PROVINCE, JUST ACROSS THE BELGIAN BORDER, AND ONE OF ITS CREW WAS KILLED. FOUR OTHER, UNHURT, WERE INTERNED.

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EARLIER ON THE DAY, BRITISH AND GERMAN PLANES

Dutch Shoot Down Plane.

AMSTERDAM, April 20 (A. P.).—A German warplane crashed today in southern Limburg province, in the extreme southeastern part of Holland, after having been fired on by Dutch anti-aircraft guns. The five members of the crew, one of whom was wounded, were interned.

The crash occurred near Ruttle, about six miles north of Maastricht, where a narrow finger of the Netherlands juts south between Belgium and Germany.

Earlier, three planes, apparently German, attacked two others, presumably British, near Siebengewald, in northern Limburg province. Machine gun fire was heard and after a few minutes the two planes under attack disappeared to the north under cover of a smoke screen.

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BRUSSELS, APRIL 20 (AP).—A NUMBER OF UNIDENTIFIED FOREIGN PLANES WERE OBSERVED OVER BELGIUM TODAY, BRINGING ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE GUNS INTO ACTION.

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BELGIAN

AT THE SAME TIME A FORMER MILITARY FLIER AND HIS WIFE AND ANOTHER BELGIAN WERE ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF SPYING FOR AN UNNAMED FOREIGN COUNTRY. THE WIFE OF THE SECOND MAN RECENTLY WAS ARRESTED IN FRANCE.

Belgium Plans Protest At Air Battle on Border

Will Complain to Berlin and Paris; 4 Planes in Fight

BRUSSELS, April 20 (AP).—The Belgian government decided today to protest to Germany and France after four warplanes battled over Paliseul, in Luxemburg Province, near Belgium's frontier with France.

Belgian anti-aircraft guns fired on the planes, two of which flew off to the east and the other two to the south.

Numerous other flights over Belgium by belligerent planes have occurred since the outbreak of the war.

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MONTREAL, APRIL 19--(AP)--- THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE HAS AUTHORIZED IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT HERE OF A CENTRAL AIR SUPPLIES DEPOT WHICH WILL STORE AVIATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE AND THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

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TO BE BUILT ON A 30-ACRE [illegible] THE DEPOT IS EXPECTED TO HANDLE TEMPORARILY DURING 1940 A LARGE QUANTITY OF EQUIPMENT FOR AIR TRAINING SCHOOLS AND AIRPORTS. AT PRESENT THERE IS ONLY ONE BUILDING ON THE SITE, AN UNOCCUPIED FACTORY OF ABOUT 60,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER BUILDINGS IS TO START IMMEDIATELY.

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Swiss Colonel Held as Head of Spy Plot; Accused With Others of Aiding Germany

By The Associated Press.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 20—The Swiss High Command announced today that army counter-espionage agents had made a number of arrests in a spy plot involving a Swiss Army lieutenant colonel working in the judicial division of the Swiss War Ministry. It was learned on high authority that the officer and two others had been working for Germany.

A brief communiqué said the officer, Lieut. Col. Hans Trueb, had confessed, adding that he had been spying for "a certain foreign power." The arrests were the first in Switzerland's nation-wide drive against spies and potential "fifth column" leaders.

Since the rank of colonel is the highest peacetime post in the Swiss Army, the arrest of Lieut. Col. Trueb and his alleged accomplices is described by officials as "a case of the first magnitude."

Colonel Trueb was on the reserve list when the war began, but he was recalled to active service with many other officers last Fall when the army was mobilized.

Evidence of a new drive appeared throughout Switzerland today. In the Soleure Canton the police arrested three Communists for distributing propaganda. The Cantonal Government ordered suspended indefinitely all special courses organized in Geneva University for students from Germany.

The army communiqué warned the public that "all other rumors concerning supposed acts of espionage on the part of high officers are false." It added that any one found guilty of spreading such false rumors would be prosecuted.

RUSSIAN BASES NEAR ALEUTIAN CHAIN WATCHED

Sea And Air Stations Reported Less Than 100 Miles From U. S. Isles

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Seen Cause Of Army's Efforts To Strengthen Defenses In Alaska

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 20—Reports that Russia has established naval and air bases near the Aleutian Islands, Congressional sources said today, are behind intensified army efforts to strengthen defenses in Alaska.

Informed legislators said they understood that the army definitely had confirmed that Russia has constructed bases on the Siberian coast less than 100 miles from American-owned islands in the Aleutian chain, which extends southwestward from Alaska.

Questioning Likely

The army's high command was said to take the attitude that the bases were designed primarily for defense against possible attack by Japan on Siberia, but to feel that the United States could not afford to assume that such establishment would never be used against it.

It was indicated that Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, would be questioned on this point when he testifies before a Senate committee, probably next week, on the army's request for $12,734,000 for construction of a strategic air base at Anchorage, Alaska.

Request Turned Down

The House turned down the request. War Department officials have made known, however, that they will ask the Senate to restore at least $5,000,000 of the sum to the department supply bill.

The army already is building one air base in Alaska, near Fairbanks, but General Marshall told a House military appropriations subcommittee in February that extended study "shows definitely that the most important strategic missions could be carried out effectively only when based in the area between the mountains and the sea, with the best location in the vicinity of Anchorage."

He said the Fairbanks base was necessary to provide the air corps with training essential for cold-weather operations in the north.

Large Cruisers Planned

Also bearing on national defense was a disclosure by Representative Vinson (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, that the navy contemplates building 20,000-ton cruisers—twice the size of its present "treaty type"—as soon as the pending $655,000,000 fleet-expansion bill becomes law and funds are available. Vinson mentioned this intention at a hearing on proposals for reorganization of the Navy Department.

The larger ships, it was explained, would have greatly increased cruising range, which would make them more useful for missions in the far Pacific or the South Atlantic. They also would be better suited for duty with the projected 45,000-ton battleships, designed to have greater speed and range than any now in the fleet.

400 Trucks Shipped To Finland Disappear

Value Placed At $350,000 By Legation—Vehicles Said To Have Reached Bergen

Washington, April 20 (AP)—The Finnish Legation disclosed tonight that a shipment of 400 trucks intended for Finland probably had been lost as a result of the German invasion of Norway.

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The legation military attache said in a statement that the trucks, valued at $350,000, had reached Bergen two days before the Nazis seized that port and that "their disposition or present location and condition are not known."

No word has been received to indicate loss of other supplies from America, the attache said.

JAPAN SEES UNITY ON INDIES' STATUS

Envoy to U. S. Says There Is No Controversy.

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WASHINGTON, April 20 (A. P.).—Kensuke Horinouchi, the Japanese Ambassador, said after nearly an hour's conference with Secretary Hull today that the United States and Japan were in substantial agreement as to the future status of the Dutch East Indies. He added that both governments, along with the Netherlands, the island's mother country, "want to maintain the status quo."

"Japan is maintaining a policy of non-involvement in the European war." The Ambassador told reporters, adding that we saw no likelihood of change. Mr. Horinouchi said that at his Government's request, he explained Tokio's attitude toward the possibility that the Pacific islands might be involved in a backlash of the war should the Netherlands be involved.

The conference followed statements by the United States and Japan this week that both nations regarded it as vital that the islands' status not be changed.

The Ambassador said he submitted no written memorandum. He was non-commital when asked whether the existing balance in the Pacific would be upset by a Japanese naval move to "protect" the islands.

Japan, he said, had important interests in the islands but did not contend that she had special interests, such as she claimed in China.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE VIEW THAT THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN ARE IN SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD THE DUTCH EAST INDIES WAS EXPRESSED BY KENSUKE HORINOUCHI, THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, AFTER A LENGTHY CONFERENCE TODAY WITH SECRETARY HULL.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS, HE DECLARED, "WANT TO MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID THAT ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM TOKYO HE HAD EXPLAINED TO SECRETARY HULL HIS GOVERNMENT'S POSITION WITH RESPECT TO THE RESOURCE-RICH ISLANDS, IN EVENT THAT THE NETHERLANDS SHOULD BE DRAWN INTO THE WAR.

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LAST MONDAY'S STATEMENT BY HACHIRO ARITA, THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, THAT JAPAN WOULD OPPOSE ANY EXTENSION OF THE WAR TO THE DUTCH

30.24-1799

30.24-1799

INDIES HAD BEEN INTERPRETED IN SOME QUARTERS HERE AS A HINT THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT ESTABLISH A "PROTECTORATE" OVER THEM IF THE NETHERLANDS BECAME A BELLIGERENT.

UPON ADVICE HERE OF ARITA'S STATEMENT, SECRETARY HULL ISSUED A STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT ANY ALTERATION IN THE STATUS QUO OF THE ISLANDS BY OTHER THAN PEACEFUL PROCESSES "WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE CAUSE OF STABILITY, PEACE AND SECURITY" IN THE ENTIRE PACIFIC AREA.

WHEN HORINOUCHI WAS LEAVING THE STATE DEPARTMENT, A REPORTER ASKED WHETHER THE EXISTING BALANCE IN THE PACIFIC MIGHT BE UPSET BY A JAPANESE NAVAL MOVE TO PROTECT THE ISLANDS.

THE AMBASSADOR REPLIED THAT JAPAN HAD IMPORTANT INTERESTS IN THE ISLANDS BUT DID NOT CONTEND THAT SHE HAD "SPECIAL" INTERESTS SUCH AS SHE CLAIMED IN CHINA.

HE SAID THAT HE HAD SUBMITTED NO WRITTEN MEMORANDUM TO SECRETARY HULL.

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TIES.

THE REQUEST WAS MADE AFTER SOME PRIVATE ATTORNEYS EXPRESSED DOUBTS ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL POWER TO "FREEZE" STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED BY DANISH AND NORWEGIAN CITIZENS. NEW YORK CIRCLES, MORGENTHAU SAID, ALSO APPEARED UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE RECENT EXECUTIVE ORDER, PROHIBITING THE REMOVAL OF DANISH AND NORWEGIAN WEALTH WITHOUT TREASURY LICENSES, APPLIED TO SECURITIES.

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IN THE TREASURY'S INTERPRETATION, MORGENTHAU EXPLAINED, THE ORDER COVERED SECURITIES, CASH, GOLD, SILVER, MORTGAGES AND OTHER MOVABLE FORMS OF WEALTH.

LOTHIAN SAYS FLEET AIDS U. S.

APR 21 1940

Holds British Sea Power Bars Invasion.

ENVOY ASKS FOR LENIENCY

Asserts Mail Seizure Is Part of Economic Warfare.

ST. LOUIS, April 20 (A. P.).—The Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, declared last night that continued successful application of the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere depended largely on unimpairment of the British fleet.

He said Britain's sea power, coupled with democratic friendliness toward the Monroe pronouncement, had acted as a factor of insurance for Western Hemisphere freedom from invasion.

The British Ambassador called upon Americans to take a "lenient view" toward his country's examination of American mails on ships, asserting it is "a vital part of our economic warfare."

In an address before the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Ambassador said the British realized it caused irritation, but added: "This important channel of communication with Germany" cannot be given up "without serious prejudice to our prosecution of the war."

"The examination of mails is not and will not be used," he said, "to obtain information about ordinary commercial competition and your private affairs."

Warns of German Agents.

The speaker declared "German trade continues and German agents are at work trying to defeat the blockade" and said it was of "essential importance everywhere, including this country, that we should watch the mails."

Throughout his address Lord Lothian charged Nazi Germany with "utterly ruthless use of violence and despotism for the purpose of territorial expansion and domination." Peace can only come, he said, from "superior power behind law."

"The dictators saw their opportunity, created power for themselves and began to remake the world in their own image," the Ambassador asserted.

"What matters more than anything else is that at the end of this war the superiority of power should rest unmistakably in the hands not of the dictatorships, but of the free peoples so that it will be they and not the totalitarians who will determine the future."

Sure Allies Will Win.

Lord Lothian asserted the Allies were convinced that "in the end we are going to win, though not perhaps before the world has become a different place from what it is today.

"We do not believe that individual freedom can be permanently extinguished or national freedom permanently destroyed," he said. "The world is going to remain a free world, though before that objective is made secure and unemployment abolished for good, the nations which believe in freedom may well have to take more far-reaching steps than any of us yet realize.

"For the real remedy for the present tragedy is not mere victory in the war but wiser thinking and better organization, both political and economic, among ourselves. In the long run example is more powerful than the sword."

AMERICANS SAFE IN NORSE PORTS

Washington Gets Word From Bergen and Trondheim.

APR 21 1940

WASHINGTON, April 20 (A. P.).—The State Department received word today that Americans at Bergen and Trondheim, including officers and crew of two American ships caught by the German invasion of Norway were safe.

Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Bergen, in a message relayed through the German and American legations at Oslo, said also that the two ships, the Flying Fish and Charles R. McCormick, were safe, along with their cargoes. Both were at Bergen.

Mr. Dunlop also reported that all the Americans at Bergen had "shifted locality and are in neighboring safer places." Of Trondheim he said merely, "information received from Trondheim that all is well."

Meanwhile the Norwegian legation here again sent out word to Norwegian ships to use "utmost care" in following orders from their owners in view of the German occupation. The legation had broadcast earlier that orders received from Norway by ship captains were dispatched by German authorities, although signed by the owners.

In the new warning, the legation said that "it is particularly dangerous that tankers and whaling factories with whale oil cargoes follow such orders."

15 NORSE SHIPS IN U.S. PORT

Norwegian and Danish Vessels Await Orders in San Pedro

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 20 (AP)—Ten Norwegian and five Danish ships were in port today awaiting determination of their future course in view of the German invasion of their home countries.

Their captains were reported to be demanding payment for cargoes aboard before consenting to further discharge. The vessels were declared to be low on funds, with crew members demanding payment of wages in cash.

Two Norwegian vessels, the Tarn, en route for New York, and the Tamesis, bound for Shanghai, sailed last night after stopping here several days.

Agents and ship captains were represented as uncertain as to the status of their insurance and to be awaiting orders.

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SEATTLE, Wash., April 20 (AP)—Diverted from her course under "mysterious circumstances," the Norwegian motorship Indra, out of Seattle and bound for Chile, was reported today in port at Victoria, B. C.

Whether she entered the Canadian harbor of her own volition or was forced in by a British or Canadian warship was a mystery cloaked by the Canadian censorship.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20-(AP)-CONGRESSIONAL CONFIRMATION WILL BE SOUGHT FOR A TREASURY RULING THAT SECURITIES HELD IN THIS COUNTRY BY DANES AND NORWEGIANS CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED WITHOUT TREASURY LICENSES. SECRETARY MORGENTHAU DISCLOSED YESTERDAY THAT HE HAD ASKED DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TO GET QUICK APPROVAL OF AN EMERGENCY ACT AFFIRMING THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY TO "FREEZE" THE FOREIGN-HELD SECURI-

APR 21 1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 20-(AP)-DENMARK DOGGEDLY MAINTAINED TODAY THAT ITS 700-SHIP MERCHANT FLEET IS ENTITLED TO SAIL THE SEAS UNMOLESTED BY THE ALLIES, AND CITED INTERNATIONAL LAW TO BACK ITS STAND.

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THE DANISH SHIPPING COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS STUDIED THE PROBLEM SINCE GERMANY'S INVASION OF THE LITTLE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRY ON APRIL 9, DECLARED IT COULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE VALIDITY, "UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW," OF THE BRITISH CONTENTION THAT DANISH VESSELS ARE PRIZES OF WAR AND SUBJECT TO SEIZURE.

THE COMMITTEE CONTENDED THAT THE INVASION GAVE GERMANY NO RIGHT OR POWER OVER DANISH VESSELS OUTSIDE THE INVADED TERRITORY AND THESE SHIPS THEREFORE WERE FREE OF ANY BELLIGERENT STATUS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, WHILE HOLDING FIRM TO ITS VIEW THAT THE DANISH TONNAGE WAS TECHNICALLY OF ENEMY CHARACTER, EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO TREAT DANES AND DANISH SHIPOWNERS AS "FRIENDS." THE MINISTRY EXPRESSED HOPE FOR AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF DANISH SHIPS TO THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF "SHIPOWNERS, AMERICAN AND OTHER NEUTRAL SHIPPERS AND CHARTERERS, AND THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS."

SINCE THE WAR SPREAD TO SCANDINAVIA, DANISH SHIPS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO NEUTRAL HARBORS AND IT APPEARED THAT THEY WOULD REMAIN IN THEM PENDING FURTHER STUDY OF THE PROBLEM.

TA314AES

Senators Seek to Learn Effect on U. S. Needs

WASHINGTON April 20 (A. P.).—The question of allied warplane purchases was raised anew today by a congressional demand for complete data as to how they affect the air arm of the national defense.

Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, said he would insist that Major Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, be called before the Senate Naval Committee to supply the information.

APR 21 1940

The committee, which is conducting hearings on a bill to authorize an 11 per cent increase in the battle fleet's strength, obtained navy views on the subject yesterday from Admiral J. H. Towers.

To complete the record, Senator Johnson said, he wanted to question Gen. Arnold on the extent the army had waived priority delivery rights in order to permit the sale of American military craft to the allies. He also seeks information on what effect foreign orders have had on army plane construction plans.

Admiral Towers, chief of naval aeronautics, testified that allied purchases had not affected the navy. The interest of belligerents to date, he said, had concentrated on land planes.

The Admiral upheld the joint army-navy decision to release the latest type military craft for export. He said both services would get better planes by waiving delivery now in favor of later models embodying improvements dictated by combat experience in Europe. Admiral Towers held the policy already justified.

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ICELAND MAY MEAN LITTLE FROM A MATERIAL VIEWPOINT, BUT ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT HERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE.

APR 21 1940

ON THE SURFACE IT MEANS MERELY INITIATION OF RELATIONS WITH AN ISLAND OF ONLY 120,000 PERSONS AND A TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES OF BUT $1,500,000 A YEAR.

BUT UNDERNEATH IT MEANS A REVERSAL, FOR THE MOMENT AT LEAST, IN THE TREND OF DISAPPEARING DIPLOMATS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS; THE RISE OF ICELAND TO A NEW STATUS WITH A FOREIGN SERVICE OF ITS

Two Ships Sold to French Line

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (AP)—The Matson Navigation Company announced today that it had sold two ships to the French Line, subject to approval of the Maritime Commission. The vessels, the Mauna Kona and the Makena, each of 2,500 gross tons, have been laid up at Antioch, Calif., for eleven years.

APR 21 1940

Norwegian Relief Campaign Started

Group At Lake Telemark, N. J., Hopes Movement May Become Nation-Wide

Rockaway, N. J., April 20 (AP)—One hundred persons in Lake Telemark, the nearby Norwegian community, have begun a Norwegian relief campaign which they hope will become nation-wide.

Lake Telemark is named after the mountainous region in Norway between Bergen and Oslo.

"We know that no matter what the outcome of the German invasion may be," one of the inhabitants said, "the people of Norway will be sadly in need of relief."

ARNOLD TO GIVE DATA ON PLANES

30.24-1801

OWN; A DIRECT LINK BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE COUNTRY WHICH, SO HISTORIC LEGEND SAYS, LEIF ERICSON, SON OF ERIC THE RED, DISCOVERED NORTH AMERICA; AND THE POSSIBILITY OF MULTIPLYING TRADE WITH THE ISLAND SEVERAL TIMES.

WHEN SECRETARY HULL AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF ICELAND EXCHANGED TELEGRAMS AGREEING TO THE OPENING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, OFFICIALS HERE WERE CURIOUSLY AFFECTED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THEY HAD BEEN SEEING FOR TWO YEARS THE VANISHING OF ONE COUNTRY AFTER ANOTHER IN EUROPE AND AFRICA, THE ELIMINATION OF ONE DIPLOMAT AFTER ANOTHER, THE CONCENTRATING OF FOREIGN RELATIONS IN FEWER BIG EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

THERE WAS ETHIOPIA; THERE WERE AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA; THERE WERE ALBANIA AND POLAND; AND NOW WHO KNOWS ABOUT DENMARK; AND WHAT ABOUT NORWAY.

THEN OUT OF THE FAR NORTH ROSE ICELAND. IT WAS AN APPEARANCE, NOT A DISAPPEARANCE.

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SENTIMENTALLY, RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ICELAND HAVE BEEN OF THE VERY BEST FOR MANY YEARS. TEN YEARS AGO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT PRESENTED A STATUE OF LEIF ERICSON TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ICELAND

IN THE LATTER PART OF THE 19TH CENTURY MANY ICELANDERS EMIGRATED TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE PRESENT WAR, ICELAND HAS TURNED TO THE WESTERN MARKET, CHIEFLY THE UNITED STATES. SHE IS INCREASING HER PURCHASES HERE AND HER OWN SHIPS ARE SAILING TO AMERICAN PORTS TO CARRY GOODS TO ICELAND. SHE IS HOPING TO RAISE THE VOLUME OF HER EXPORTS TO THE AMERICAN MARKET, PARTICULARLY FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

30.24-1801

LIKE COD-LIVER OIL.

UNTIL NOW DENMARK HAS BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH THE CONDUCT OF ICELAND'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS. ALTHOUGH INDEPENDENT, ICELAND IS SUBJECT TO THE DANISH KING.

BERTEL E.KUNIHOLM, NOW CONSUL AT ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO BE THE FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL IN ICELAND. A GRADUATE OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, KUNIHOLM IS A NATIVE OF GARDNER, MASS. HE ENTERED THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN 1928 AND SERVED IN LITHUANIA, ESTONIA, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND LATVIA BEFORE ASSIGNMENT TO ZURICH.

KASAPES MM BIT

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-PUSHING THEIR DRIVE INTO NORWAY IN COLLABORATION WITH FRENCH TROOPS, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT "CERTAIN POINTS OF VANTAGE" HAD BEEN OCCUPIED IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS.

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A WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCES THAT OPERATIONS IN NORWAY ARE PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN.

"FRENCH TROOPS HAVE LANDED IN NORWAY AND ON APRIL 19 THE ALLIED FORCES OCCUPIED CERTAIN POINTS OF VANTAGE."

EARLIER IN THE DAY, THE BRITISH REPORTED THEIR TROOPS HAD REACHED THE NEW WAR ZONE WITHOUT A SINGLE LIFE BEING LOST.

(DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ASSERTED A BRITISH TRANSPORT HAD BEEN SUNK BY GERMAN AIR BOMBERS AND TWO TRANSPORTS AND A CRUISER HAD BEEN HIT YESTERDAY.)

"THIS ACHIEVEMENT XXX ETC., SECOND GRAPH PREV.

KA: 0?PM

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

WHAT ACTUALLY PROMPTED GERMANY'S INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK REMAINS AS OBSCURE AND DEBATABLE TWO WEEKS AFTER THE FACT AS ITS EFFECT ON THE TREND OF THE ALLIED-GERMAN WAR.

A NEW NORTHERN FRONT, OPEN TO POSSIBLE DECISIVE MILITARY ACTION, HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. DETAILS OF ITS PROBABLE BATTLE LINES OR THE SIZE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPENDING ACTIONS IN NORWAY ARE LACKING, AS IS ANY CONVINCING AND AUTHORITATIVE EXPLANATION OF HITLER'S REAL MOTIVES FOR RISKING THEM.

YET NOT ONLY FRANCO-BRITISH WAR PLANS, BUT THE POLICY MAKING OF THOSE TWO MAJOR UNKNOWN QUANTITIES OF THE EUROPEAN EQUATION, ITALY AND RUSSIA, NECESSARILY HINGE AS MUCH OR MORE ON THE WHY OF THAT INVASION AS UPON ITS IMMEDIATE MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.

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THE SINGLE, IMMEDIATE MILITARY OBJECTIVE DISCERNIBLE IN NORWAY FOR GERMANY IS ESTABLISHMENT OF CLOSE-UP AIR AND SUBMARINE BASES FROM WHICH TO HARRY ALLIED NORTH SEA SHIPPING. THAT WOULD BE A SERIOUS BUT NOT FATAL BLOW TO THE ALLIES. OTHER SEA ROUTES TO BRITAIN WOULD REMAIN, TOO REMOTE FOR EFFECTIVE ATTACK FROM NORWAY.

DIVERSION OF THE ENTIRE SCANDINAVIAN OUTPUT OF FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES TO GERMAN USE IS ALSO A POSSIBLE CONTROLLING NAZI MOTIVE. YET LOSS OF ALL SCANDINAVIAN SUPPLY SOURCES CANNOT GRAVELY COMPLICATE MATTERS FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE. THEY STILL HAVE THE REST OF THE WORLD IN WHICH TO SHOP.

NEVERTHELESS, TO ATTAIN ONE OR BOTH OF THESE ENDS---IF NOT WITH MORE SINISTER PURPOSES OF LAUNCHING "COMPLETE WAR" AGAINST ENGLAND---GERMANY VOLUNTARILY STEPPED OUT FROM BEHIND HER WESTWALL DEFENSES, EXPOSING HERSELF TO POSSIBLE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY DISASTER IN SCANDINAVIA. WHY?

FROM THIS DISTANCE, IT SEEMS EXPLAINABLE ONLY BY UNKNOW FACTORS WITHIN GERMANY.

WITH HIS FORCES MARSHALLED COMPACTLY BEHIND ALL BUT IMPREGNABLE DEFENSES IN THE WEST, HITLER HAD A CHANCE TO FORCE A STALEMATE PEACE. HE DID NOT NEED POSITIVE MILITARY VICTORY TO COME OUT OF THE STRUGGLE MASTER OF CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE DOMINANT FIGURE ON THAT CONTINENT. A NEGATIVE VICTORY COULD HAVE WON THE WAR FOR HIM.

THAT FACT HAD WORRIED THE ALLIES. AN OFFENSIVE ROLE, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY, WAS FORCED UPON THEM. SOONER OR LATER THEY MUST HAVE RISKED ATTACK AGAINST A DEEPLY INTRENCHED AND POWERFULLY ARMED FOE---A DEADLY BUSINESS.

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INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK DOES NOT BRING HITLER PRECEPTIBLY NEARER A QUICK MILITARY VICTORY. ON THE CONTRARY, HE HAS OFFERED BATTLE TO THE ALLIES IN THE OPEN IN NORWAY, IN DENMARK, PERHAPS IN SWEDEN.

THAT PROMPTS ALLIED HOPE THAT ECONOMIC ENCIRCLEMENT FORCED HITLER'S HAND WITHIN EIGHT MONTHS. FUTURE IF NOT PRESENT SHORTAGES IN GERMANY OF SUCH WAR ESSENTIALS AS FOOD AND OIL, THE ALLIES BELIEVE, COMPELLED HITLER TO STRIKE FOR A SHORT AND BLOODY END OF THE WAR.

IF ADVANCE NAZI AIR AND SUBMARINE BASES IN NORWAY WERE SO ESSENTIAL, IT IS AN ADMISSION THAT NAZI COUNTERBLOCKADING IN THE NORTH SEA HAD FAILED TO DENT SERIOUSLY THE BRITISH CONVOY SYSTEM. THAT HAS BEEN HINTED AT BY A STEADILY DROPPING CURVE OF SHIP TONNAGE SINKINGS BY THE GERMANS.

HITLER HAD TO DO SOMETHING. HE ELECTED TO STRIKE IN SCANDINAVIA. OVERNIGHT, HE INCREASED, NOT DECREASED, SHIP TONNAGE AVAILABLE TO THE ALLIES, VIRTUALLY WIPING OUT ALL THAT EIGHT

30.24-1803

30.24-1803

MONTHS OF NAZI RUTHLESS SEA WARFARE HAD ACHIEVED.

THE TONNAGE OF SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS CAUGHT AWAY FROM HOME WAS GREATER THAN THE AGGREGATE OF ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK IN THIS WAR. MOST OF IT SEEMS CERTAIN TO BE RECRUITED FOR ALLIED SUPPLY LINES.

IF IT WAS AN IMPENDING FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY WHICH MOTIVATED THE INVASION, THAT IS AN EVEN GRAVER SITUATION. IT COULD POWERFULLY INFLUENCE THE ATTITUDE OF ALL EUROPEAN NEUTRALS, INCLUDING HITLER'S NON-BELLIGERENT ALLIES, ITALY AND RUSSIA.

ALL TOLD, POTENTIAL DEBITS FOR GERMANY STILL SEEM TO OFF-SET THE VISIBLE ASSETS OF THE STROKE. ITS COST TO GERMANY ALREADY IS HEAVY: A THIRD OF REMAINING NAZI NAVAL STRENGTH, BY ALLIED COUNT; A BATTLE FRONT VASTLY EXTENDED IN UNFORTIFIABLE TERRITORY; EXPOSURE OF GERMANY'S IRON ORE SOURCES IN SCANDINAVIA TO THE RISK OF COMPLETE STOPPAGE.

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WHY DID HITLER TAKE THE RISK; AND WHAT DO HIS CAUTIOUS AND HIGHLY TRAINED MILITARY CAPTAINS THINK OF IT? THAT IS THE GREATEST RIDDLE THIS WAR OF RIDDLES HAS YET PRODUCED.

R7A1-PRS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)-APRIL 14--BRITISH NAVY AND AIR FORCE POUND GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS TO NORWAY; BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ON WAY TO NORWAY; NORWEGIANS FORM DEFENSE LINE NORTHEAST OF GERMAN-HELD OSLO; GERMAN ATTACKS ON WESTERN FRONT TURNED BACK; NETHERLANDS ON THE ALERT; ITALIANS FEAR ITALY MAY BE DRAWN INTO CONFLICT.

APRIL 15--BRITISH TROOPS MAKE LANDING ON NORWEGIAN SOIL; NAZIS ACKNOWLEDGE LACK OF HEADWAY AT NARVIK BUT DECLARE TRONDHEIM AND BERGEN MORE IMPORTANT FOR PLAN OF ATTACK ON BRITAIN; NORWEGIANS READY TO STRIKE GERMANS FLEEING FROM NARVIK; SWEDEN TAKES EXTRA-ORDINARY PRECAUTIONS; BELGIUM GUARDS AGAINST INTERNAL COUP; RUMANIA STOPS ALL EXPORTS OF WHEAT IN WHICH GERMANY HAD EXPECTED TO SHARE LARGELY;

APRIL 16--GERMANS PUSH EAST FROM NARVIK AND TRONDHEIM, REPORTEDLY REACHING SWEDEN AT TWO POINTS; GERMANY CLAIMS SINKING OF BRITISH CRUISER, CONTENDS NARVIK NOT IMPORTANT; BRITAIN CALLS 27-YEAR-OLDS, SAYS STAVANGER BOMBED AGAIN; REYNAUD CLAIMS ALLIES HAVE SUNK THIRD OF GERMAN FLEET; RUMANIA TO PUT DANUBE AND BLACK SEA UNDER NAVY RULE; UNITED STATES MOVES TO PROTECT TARIFF STRUCTURE BY BASING RATE ON HIGHER OFFICIAL VALUE OF POUND.

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APRIL 17--UNITED STATES IN STATEMENT BY HULL TELLS ALL NATIONS THAT REGARDLESS OF WHAT HAPPENS IN THE NETHERLANDS, STATUS QUO OF DUTCH WEST INDIES MUST BE PRESERVED; AT SHANGHAI BRITISH, FRENCH AND UNITED STATES NAVAL AUTHORITIES HOLD JAPANESE INVASION OF DUTCH EAST INDIES "DISTINCT POSSIBILITY" IF GERMANY INVADES NETHERLANDS; BRITISH FLEET SHELLS STAVANGER; BRITISH BLOCKADE MINISTER SEEKS SHOW-DOWN WITH ITALY, WHERE PRO-GERMAN SENTIMENT SWEEPS PRESS; GERMANS CLAIM NEW AIR SUCCESSES AGAINST BRITISH FLEET, SAY DETERMINED TO SOLIDIFY POSITIONS IN SOUTHERN NORWAY; ABOVE ARCTIC CIRCLE NORWEGIANS JOIN BRITISH TO FIGHT GERMANS; BALKAN COUNTRIES STRENGTHEN DEFENSES; NAVAL UNITS OF FIVE NATIONS MANEUVER NEAR DARDANELLES.

APRIL 18--ALLIES POUR MORE MEN INTO NORWAY, PREPARING FOR MAJOR CLASH; BRITISH REPORT STAVANGER AIRPORT BOMBED REPEATEDLY; GERMANS MOUNT HEAVY GUNS, REINFORCE POSITIONS IN SOUTHERN NORWAY, CLAIM MORE NAVAL SUCCESSES; NAZI CONCENTRATIONS CONTINUED AT TRONDHEIM; ALLIED AND NORWEGIAN FORCES ESTABLISH SEA-AIR CONTACT IN TRONDHEIM

AREA, BELIEVE MAJOR BATTLE IMPENDING; THE NETHERLANDS TELLS JAPAN SHE IS NOT ACCEPTING FOREIGN PROTECTION FOR HER EAST INDIES; ROOSEVELT BACKS HULL'S EAST INDIES STAND, SENATE PASSES NEAR-BILLION DOLLAR NAVY APPROPRIATIONS; SWITZERLAND PUTS 60,000 MORE MEN UNDER ARMS IN THREE MONTHS; AT ROME GERMAN MILITARY EXPERTS TALK OVER COORDINATED ROME-BERLIN AXIS PLANS; BALKAN COUNTRIES INTENSIFY CAMPAIGNS AGAINST NAZI "FIFTH COLUMNS."

APRIL 19--ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS REPORTED ARRIVING EVERY HOUR IN NORWAY DEFENSE LINE NORTH OF TRONDHEIM; BRITISH REPORTED STRIKING SOUTH TOWARD TRONDHEIM; CHURCHILL SAYS ALLIES WILL CLEANSE VIKING SOIL OF "FILTHY POLLUTION OF NAZI TYRANNY"; GERMANY REPORTED FLYING 2,000 MEN DAILY TO STRENGTHEN HOLD ON NORWAY; GERMAN BOMBERS ATTACK BRITISH TRANSPORTS OFF COAST NORWAY; NORWEGIAN MINISTER LEAVES BERLIN AT GERMAN REQUEST; NETHERLANDS PLACED UNDER FULL MARTIAL LAW, GOVERNMENT SAYS WANTS NO "PROTECTION" BY BELLIGERENTS; REYNAUD GETS UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE; ITALIANS APPREHENSIVE OVER ITALY'S POSSIBLE ENTRANCE INTO WAR; YUGOSLAVIA REPORTS GERMAN PLOT AGAINST GOVERNMENT NIPPED, FORMER PREMIER SENT TO MOUNTAIN EXILE.

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APRIL 20--GERMANY SAYS BOMBER ATTACK ON BRITISH LANDING OPERATION IN NORWEGIAN FJORD SANK A CRUISER, WRECKED A BIG TRANSPORT AND WAS "EFFECTIVE" AGAINST TROOPS ALREADY LANDED; REICH HEILS HITLER ON 51ST BIRTHDAY; LONDON REPORTS SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS BY AIR, LAND AND SEA, SAYS HUGE ALLIED FORCE TRANSPORTED TO NORWAY WITHOUT LOSS OF SINGLE LIFE; GERMAN COMMANDER OF OCCUPATION TROOPS IN OSLO WARNS OF "DREADFUL" PUNISHMENT IF NORSE CONTINUE TO RESIST; GERMAN ADVANCE REPORTED HALTED AT ELVERUM; REYNAUD GOVERNMENT PUTS OUT FEELER FOR "MEDITERRANEAN ENTENTE" EMBRACING ITALY AND SPAIN; ITALY COOL TOWARD IDEA; FRENCH TROOPS OFFICIALLY REPORTED OPERATING IN NORWAY; INTENSIVE AIR FIGHTING RESUMED ON WESTERN FRONT; RUMANIA EXCHANGES MINOR COMMERCIAL CONCESSIONS FOR GERMAN PROMISE OF MUNITIONS AND WARPLANES; MINES SINK TWO BRITISH FREIGHTERS.

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Week's Sea War Box Score

APR 21 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the thirty-second and thirty-third weeks of the war, from April 7 to April 20, inclusive:

Nation.	*Sunk By—Subs, Planes, Warships.*	*Mines.*	*Other Causes Or Unknown.*	*Tonnage.*	*Known Dead.*	*Missing.*
Britain	7	1	1	22,109	197	169
Germany	3	0	2	32,314	460	0
Norway	5	0	0	16,128	554	0
Sweden	2	0	1	13,651	1	0
Denmark	0	0	1	5,375	0	33
Greece	0	1	0	4,843	0	1
Finland	0	0	1	1,540	0	19
Netherlands	0	1	0	197	3	0
Totals	17	3	6	96,157	1,215	222
Previously reported	203	143	157	1,678,874	2,770	1,548
Grand total	220	146	163	1,775,031	3,985	1,770

Losses By Nations (Includes Naval Vessels)

Britain, 236; France, 21; Germany, 51; Norway, 62; Sweden, 40; Denmark, 30; ıerlands, 26; Greece, 22; Finand, 12; Italy, 7; Estonia, 6; Belgium, 6; Lith-a, 3; Yugoslavia, 2; Soviet, 1; Rumania, 1; Japan, 1; Latvia, 1; Spain, 1. l, 529.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE

BY JOHN A. MOROSO 3RD.

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

APR 21 1940

(NY) IN THE TWO WEEKS SINCE THE EUROPEAN WAR SPREAD TO SCANDINAVIA, AT LEAST 20 SHIPS OF NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE CONFLICT AND SIX OTHERS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, 17 BY NAVAL ACTIVITY. THE LOSS OF NINE WARSHIPS HAS BEEN ADMITTED -- OUT OF THE MORE THAN 50 REPORTED IN THE COMBINED CLAIMS OF ALL POWERS.

THESE FIGURES WERE ESTABLISHED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) AFTER A SIFTING OF THE VAST COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AND COUNTER-CLAIMS, REPORTS AND DENIALS, THAT FOLLOWED THE SPEED-UP OF THE WAR AFTER

30,24-1805

30.24-1805

GERMANY MOVED INTO DENMARK AND NORWAY.

OF NECESSITY, THE PICTURE OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE FURIOUS BATTLES OFF SCANDINAVIAN SHORES IS BLURRED BECAUSE OF THE CONFLICTING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF WARRING COUNTRIES. SO CONFUSED HAS BEEN THE ACTION THAT PROBABLY EVEN THE MILITARY LEADERS OF THE NATIONS AT WAR DO NOT YET KNOW THE PRECISE RESULTS.

TO DATE, GERMANY HAS ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF TWO CRUISERS; BRITAIN ADMITS FOUR DESTROYERS DESTROYED; NORWAY ADMITS THREE WARSHIPS DOWNED.

THE 26-SHIP TOTAL ARRIVED AT REPRESENTS THESE ADMITTED LOSSES, PLUS OTHERS VERIFIED BY NEUTRALS OR EYE-WITNESSES.

HERE IS A RESUME OF THE SITUATION:

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ENGLAND:

ADMITTED NAVAL LOSSES: FOUR DESTROYERS--GLOWWORM, 1,335 TONS, SUNK BY TWO ENEMY DESTROYERS, 145 MEN MISSING; GURKHA, 1,850 TONS, SUNK BY PLANES, 14 KILLED; HARDY 1,485 TONS, LOST AT NARVIK, 16 KILLED, 2 MISSING; HUNTER, 1,340 TONS, LOST AT NARVIK, 145 DEAD.

-BYLINE ABOVE--BY JOHN A.MOROSO, 3RD.)

ADMITTED NAVAL SHIPS DAMAGED: AURORA, CRUISER, 5,270 TONS ECLIPSE, DESTROYER, 1,400 TONS; HOSTILE, DESTROYER, 1,340 TONS; HOTSPUR, DESTROYER, 1,340 TONS; RENOWN, BATTLE CRUISER, 32,000 TONS; RODNEY, BATTLESHIP, 33,000 TONS.

ADMITTED MERCHANT LOSSES: HAWNBY, FREIGHTER, 5,404 TONS, SUNK BY EXPLOSION; MERSEY, FREIGHTER, 1,037 TONS, MINED; STANCLIFFE, FREIGHTER, 4,511 TONS, TORPEDOED; SWAINBY, FREIGHTER, 4,935 TONS, TORPEDOED.

GERMANS CLAIM THESE ADDITIONAL BRITISH LOSSES:

COSSACK, DESTROYER, 1,870 TONS, SET AFIRE AND STRANDED AT NARVIK; YORK, CRUISER, 8,250 TONS; ALSO CLAIM DAMAGE TO ESKIMO, DESTROYER, 1,850 TONS.

THE BRITISH ALSO ADMIT LOSS OF THE 1,575-TON SUBMARINE THISTLE WITH 53 MEN. GERMANY SAYS SHE HAS SUNK 7 BRITISH SUBMARINES SINCE APRIL 9.

APR 21 1940

GERMANY:

ADMITTED NAVAL LOSSES: BLUECHER, HEAVY CRUISER, 10,000 TONS; KARLSRUHE, CRUISER, 6,000 TONS, CASUALTIES UNKNOWN.

ADMITTED MERCHANT LOSSES: NONE.

VERIFIED MERCHANT LOSSES: THREE FREIGHTERS SERVING AS TROOPSHIPS OR AMMUNITION SHIPS---ANTARES, 2,593 TONS, TORPEDOED, 160 KILLED; RAUENFELS, 8,460 TONS, SUNK BY WARSHIPS AT NARVIK; RIO DE JANEIRO, 5,261 TONS, TORPEDOED, 300 KILLED.

BRITISH AND OTHERS CLAIM THESE ADDITIONAL NAZI NAVAL LOSSES: ADMIRAL SCHEER, POCKET BATTLESHIP, 10,000 TONS; EMDEN, CRUISER, 5,400 TONS; GNEISENAU, BATTLESHIP, 26,000 TONS; SCHARNHORST, BATTLESHIP, 26,000 TONS; LUETZOW, FORMERLY THE DEUTSCHLAND, POCKET BATTLESHIP, 10,000 TONS.

BRITISH AND OTHERS REPORT THESE ADDITIONAL NAZI MERCHANT LOSSES:

AMASIS, PASSENGER LINER, 7,129 TONS; AUGUST LEONHARDT, FREIGHTER, 2,593 TONS; BREMEN, 51,731 TONS; IONIA, FREIGHTER, 3,102 TONS; KRETA, FREIGHTER, 2,359 TONS; MAIN, PASSENGER SHIP, 7,624

TONS; MOONSUND, TANKER, 321 TONS; POSEIDO N, 3,911 TONS; SKAGERRAK, TANKER, 6,044 TONS.

BRITISH CLAIM CAPTURE OF: ALSTER, PASSENGER LINER, 8,514 TONS AND THREE TRAWLERS--BLAKENBURG, 344 TONS; FRIESLAND, 247 TONS; NORDLAND, 393 TONS.

FRANCE:

ADMITS NO LOSSES AND DENIES GERMAN CLAIM THAT BATTLESHIPS FOCH, 9,980 TONS, AND DUNKERQUE, 26,500 TONS, HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

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NORWAY:

ADMITTED NAVAL LOSSES: AEGER, DESTROYER, 550 TONS; EIDSVOLD, WARSHIP, 4,166 TONS; NORGE, WARSHIP, 4,166 TONS, WITH 540 DEATHS ON LAST TWO.

ADMITTED MERCHANT LOSSES: TOSCA, FREIGHTER, 5,128 TONS, TORPEDOED, 2 KILLED.

IN ADDITION THE TORPEDOBOAT HVAL WAS CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

WITH THE NEW LISTINGS, THE AP TOTALS FOR THE WAR TO DATE SHOW 529 SHIPS OF 1,775,031 TONS DESTROYED. MORE THAN 3,985 PERSONS HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES AND 1,770 HAVE BEEN LISTED AS MISSING.

FD857PES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEARLY TWO DOZEN NAVAL VESSELS AND MERCHANT CRAFT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN OFF THE SHIPPING BOOKS AS ADMITTED LOSSES IN NORTHERN WATERS SINCE GERMANY INVADED SCANDINAVIA, AN UNOFFICIAL COMPILATION SHOWED TODAY.

APR 21 1940

IN ADDITION, THE ALLIES AND GERMANY HAVE MADE MANY CLAIMS OF SHIP LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ADVERSARY WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN VERIFIED OR ADMITTED, INCLUDING THE ALLIED CLAIM THAT SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS WERE SUNK LAST SATURDAY IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF NARVIK AND GERMAN

ED IN LONDON, OF ALLIED TRANSPORTS SUNK OR DAMAGED OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

THE LIST OF ADMITTED LOSSES, BY CLASSES, FOLLOWS:

--CRUISERS--

GERMANY--BLUECHER, 10,000 TONS, AND KARLSRUHE, 6,000 TONS, BOTH SUNK APRIL 10 IN NORWEGIAN WATERS.

--DESTROYERS--

BRITAIN--GURKHA, 1,850 TONS; GLOWWORM, 1,335 TONS; HUNTER, 1,340 TONS; HARDY, 1,485 TONS.

NORWEGIAN--AEGER, 550 TONS.

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--COAST DEFENSE WARSHIPS--

NORWEGIAN--NORGE, 4,166 TONS; EIDSVOLD, 4,166 TONS.

--MERCHANTMAN--

(FREIGHTERS EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED)

RAUENFELS (GERMAN) 8,460 TONS; INEZ (SWEDISH) SCHOONER, 310 TONS; BODEN (SWEDISH) ORE CARRIERS, 4,265 TONS; ARGENTINA (DANISH) 5,375 TONS; ANTARES (GERMAN) 2,593 TONS; VELOCITAS (NETHERLANDS) 197 TONS; SVEABORG (SWEDISH) TANKER, 9,076 TONS; STANCLIFFE (BRITISH) 4,511 TONS; TOSCA (NORWEGIAN) 5,128 TONS; SANSONNET (BRITISH) TRAWLER, 212 TONS; SIGNE (FINNISH) 1,540 TONS; SWAINBY (BRITISH) 4,935 TONS. MERSEY (BRITISH) COASTAL STEAMER, 1,037 TONS; HAWNBY (BRITISH) 5,404 TONS (THE LAST TWO TODAY OFF ENGLAND'S SOUTHEAST COAST).

UX157PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

(EDITORS: PLEASE NOTE THAT EIGHT SHIPS PREVIOUSLY SENT IN THIS TABULATION ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REVISED LIST. BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS, PREVIOUS REPORTS ON THE GURKHA, GLOWWORM, HUNTER, HARDY, BLUECHER, KARLSRUHE, NORGE AND EDISVOLD SHOULD BE ELIMINATED.

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THIS LIST CONTAINS REPORTS OF VERIFIED LOSSES ONLY. A STORY LISTING THESE LOSSES AND CLAIMED LOSSES IS PLANNED FOR SUNDAY AMS.

30.24-1807

30.24 - 1807

APRIL 21.)

APRIL 8--GURKHA (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,850 TONS, SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES IN SEA BATTLE OFF NORWAY, 14 KILLED, 177 SAVED.

APRIL 8--GLOWWORM (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,335 TONS, SUNK BY TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS IN BATTLE OFF NORWAY, FATE OF CREW OF ABOUT 145 UNKNOWN.

APR 21 1940

APRIL 9--NORGE (NORWEGIAN) WARSHIP, 4,166 TONS, TORPEDOED AND SUNK DURING GERMAN CAPTURE OF NARVIK.

APRIL 9--EIDSVOLD (NORWEGIAN) WARSHIP, 4,166 TONS, TORPEDOED AND SUNK DURING GERMAN CAPTURE OF NARVIK, 540 MEN KILLED OR DROWNED ON EIDSVOLD AND NORGE, ONLY 20 SURVIVED.

APRIL 10--KARLSRUHE (GERMAN) CRUISER, 6000 TONS, GERMANS SAY SHE SANK AFTER NORWEGIAN COASTAL BATTERIES AT KRISTIANSAND CRIPPLED HER AND SHE STRUCK MINE; BRITISH SAY THEIR SUB TRUANT SANK HER, FATE OF CREW OF ABOUT 571 UNKNOWN, BUT NAZIS SAY MOST ESCAPED AND JOINED LAND FORCES.

APRIL 10--BLUECHER (GERMAN) HEAVY CRUISER, 10,000 TONS, GERMANS SAY SHE SUNK IN OSLO FJORD BY NORWEGIAN COASTAL BATTERIES, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES BUT NAZIS SAID MOST OF CREW ESCAPED.

APRIL 10--HUNTER (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,340 TONS, SUNK IN BATTLE WITH GERMANS AT NARVIK, BRITISH SAY CREW OF 145 KILLED OR DROWNED.

APRIL 10--HARDY (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,485 TONS, DAMAGED SO SEVERELY IN BATTLE AT NARVIK SHE WAS GROUNDED AND WRECKED, 16 KILLED, 2 MISSING AND BELIEVED DROWNED, 6 WOUNDED, ABOUT 100 RESCUED.

APRIL 10--RAUENFELS (GERMAN) FREIGHTER, 5,460 GROSS TONS, BLOWN UP BY BRITISH SHIPS NEAR NARVIK WHILE SERVING AS AMMUNITION SHIP, NO REPORT ON CREW.

APRIL 10--INEZ (SWEDISH) [illegible]ER, 310 TONS, BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID SHE WAS DESTROYED DURING SEA BATTLE OFF NORWAY, NO WORD ON CREW.

APRIL 10--BODEN (SWEDISH) ORE CARRIER, 4,265 TONS, SUNK DURING BATTLE IN NARVIK HARBOR, UNKNOWN NUMBER OF CREW RESCUED.

APRIL 10--ARGENTINA (DANISH) FREIGHTER, 5,375 TONS, GIVEN UP FOR LOST BY OWNERS AFTER FAILING TO REPORT SINCE MARCH 17 ON VOYAGE FROM COPENHAGEN TO SOUTH AMERICA, CREW OF 33 MISSING.

APRIL 10--ANTARES (GERMAN) FREIGHTER, 2,393 TONS, TORPEDOED OFF SWEDISH COAST WHILE SERVING AS TROOPSHIP, 140 LOST, 34 RESCUED.

APRIL 12--VELOCITAS (NETHERLANDS) FREIGHTER, 197 TONS, SUNK BY MINE OFF BRITISH COAST, 3 KILLED, OTHERS SAVED.

APRIL 12--SVEABORG (SWEDISH) TANKER, 9,076 TONS, TORPEDOED BY U-BOAT NEAR ENGLISH COAST, ONE KILLED, 34 RESCUED.

APRIL 12--STANCLIFFE (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 4,911 TONS, TORPEDOED BY U-BOAT WITHOUT WARNING 40 MILES OFF NORTH SCOTTISH COAST, 22 DEAD, INCLUDING 14 KILLED BY EXPLOSION, 16 RESCUED.

APRIL 12--AEGER (NORWEGIAN) DESTROYER, 550 TONS, SUNK AT STAVANGER BY GERMAN PLANES, NO REPORT ON CREW.

APR 21 1940

APRIL 13--TOSCA (NORWEGIAN) FREIGHTER, 5,128 TONS, TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING NEAR SCOTTISH COAST, 2 DROWNED, 30 RESCUED.

APRIL 16--SANSONNET (BRITISH) TRAWLER, 212 TONS, OWNERS GAVE HER UP FOR LOST AS SHE OVERDUE WITH CREW OF 10 SINCE GERMAN PLANE ATTACK APRIL 3.

APRIL 17--SIGNE (FINNISH) FREIGHTER, 1,540 TONS, OVERDUE AND GIVEN UP FOR LOST WITH CREW OF 19 ON VOYAGE FROM STOCKHOLM TO ENGLAND.

APRIL 17--SWAINBY (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 4,935 TONS, TORPEDOED OFF NORTH SCOTLAND, CREW OF 38 ROWED ASHORE.

DN1222PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 20--HAWNBY (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 5,404 GROSS TONS; SANK OFF SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND AFTER AN EXPLOSION, CREW OF 39 RESCUED.

KA203PES

APR 21 1940

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 20--MERSEY (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 1,037 GROSS TONS; MINED OFF SOUTHEAST ENGLISH COAST, 6 RESCUED, 12 MISSING.

KA1 3/ PES

New Lawrence Keeps Arabs on Side of Britain

Scar-Faced Abou Heineik (Maj. Glubb) Respected More Than German Gold

APR 1940

LONDON (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—German agents are reported to be dangling gold and promises before Arab tribal leaders south of the Transjordan border in attempts to stir up desert revolt.

The game they are trying is the one Lawrence of Arabia played and won for England in the last war. The immediate prize is the pipeline from Iraq to Haifa—the chief oil supply within the Allied countries.

Besides this thousand miles of iron tubing is the juicy plum of Moslem support. Revolt in the Mahometan world of 250,000,000 stretching from India to the Atlantic at Morocco could break the British and French empires of the Near East.

Britons are confident they will thwart any German-backed revolt because they hold a Near Eastern trump—an Englishman with a scar on his chin and a host of Bedouin fighters at his back.

On the records in London he is listed as Maj. John Glubb, organizer of the desert patrol of the Arab legion, but in the Hills of Transjordan tribesmen call him Abou Heineik—the man with the jaw.

He has stepped into Lawrence's shoes to keep the Arabs on Britain's side. This time it is Britain that is on the defensive in the Near East. But the British feel that their position is far stronger than was that of the Turks, against whom Lawrence stirred the Arabs to rebellion twenty-five years ago.

No effort has been spared to consolidate the influence over Mahometan countries which came to Britain and France with the breakup of the old Turkish Empire at the end of the last war.

Now a treaty with her former enemy, Turkey, and concessions to Arabs in Palestine have given Britain a strong political hand.

Australian, New Zealand, French, British, Indian, Turkish and Egyptian troops are on guard along the coasts, while men such as Maj. Glubb have closed desert back doors against tribal uprising.

The scar on his chin came from a wound in the last war. They call him a great fighter—a reputation he won when he co-ordinated Irak and Bedouin tribes in 1924 and led them against marauding bands from Saudi Arabia to the south.

Backing him up was Emir Abdullah Bin Hussein, now ruler of Transjordan and onetime comrade of Lawrence. Abdullah's brother Feisal was Lawrence's Arabian right-hand man.

It is an honor for an Arab to belong to the camel-mounted desert patrol. They wear a bright galabieh with long white sleeves, a scarlet cloak and a gay (shawl) and agal (rope crown) on their heads.

The British major is quiet, studious, slender, stoop shouldered. He speaks Arabic better than Lawrence did. He has the same insight into Arab character.

League Figures Its Cost 1/3333 Of War Funds

Disarmament Division Reports World Spent $20,0000,00 In1938 On Forces

Geneva, April 20 (AP)—The disarmament division of the League of Nations, which used to be one of the main sections, has shrivelled since the U.S. dropped out of the disarmament market.

APR 21 1940

Most of its employes have been fired or transferred, but the few left turn out figures on arms cost which League statisticians, in their spare time, use to demonstrate that the League doesn't really cost much—relatively.

In 1938, world governments spent $20,000,000,000 on armed forces. In the same year it cost one 3,333d part of that, or $6,000,000, to run the League, the International Labor Office, the World Court, the International Refugee Office and allied organizations.

If the $26,000,000,000 spent on arms during the "peace months" of January to September, 1939, had been turned over to the League it would have been enough to run it for 10,000 years.

ED PRESS, AS HE SEES IT FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION ALONG THE NORTHERN WAR FRONT. WERNER IS IN THE UNITED STATES ON VACATION AFTER HARD SERVICE IN FINLAND, WHERE HE SEVERAL TIMES MOVED OUT FROM UNDER SOVIET BOMBS WITH SECONDS TO SPARE WHILE THE THERMOMETER REGISTERED 60 BELOW ZERO FAHRENHEIT)

APR 21 1940

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, APRIL 20-(AP)-WHAT PSYCHOLOGISTS MIGHT CALL THE FUTILITY COMPLEX IS HITLER'S UNSEEN ALLY IN SCANDINAVIA.

WHETHER THIS WIDESPREAD FEELING OF FUTILITY IS POWERFUL ENOUGH FOR HIM TO MAINTAIN HIS GRIP ON DENMARK AND THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA AGAINST THE MIGHT OF BRITAIN'S FLEET AND THE EFFORTS OF ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS STILL REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

FOR THE MOMENT, AT LEAST, PSYCHOLOGY IS ON THE NAZIS' SIDE.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 21)

THE REASON FOR THE NAZIS' SUCCESS IN THE NORTH

"FUTILITY COMPLEX" OF SCANDINAVIANS

MADE HITLER'S SWIFT COUP POSSIBLE,

RETURNED WAR CORRESPONDENT REPORTS

APR 1940

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BIG ALLIED VICTORY

MIGHT REVERSE THE PSYCHOLOGY (800)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE BASIC REASON FOR THE SWIFT SUCCESS OF ADOLF HITLER'S MILITARY COUP IN DENMARK AND NORWAY IS TOLD BELOW BY O.E. (WADE) WERNER, CHIEF OF THE COPENHAGEN BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIAT-

30.24-1809

GIVEN THE GERMAN TALENT FOR ORGANIZATION AND THE UNDOUBTED EXISTENCE OF A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF RABID FASCISTS IN ALL THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, IT IS EASY TO BELIEVE THAT NAZI AGENTS AND THEIR ACTIVE NORWEGIAN SYMPATHIZERS PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLES IN HELPING HITLER TO GRAB WHAT HE ALREADY HAS GRABBED IN THAT COUNTRY.

BUT THERE IS DANGER OF EXAGGERATING.

FOR YEARS THE TENDENCY AMONG NON-GERMAN OBSERVERS WAS TO UNDERESTIMATE THE NAZIS, TO LAUGH THEM OFF AS A CLUMSY CROWD OF POLITICAL SCHEMERS. NOW THERE IS A SWING TO THE OPPOSITE EXTREME, AND THE TENDENCY IS TO CREDIT THEM WITH AN ALMOST SUPERHUMAN, DIABOLICAL CLEVERNESS.

THERE IS REASON TO DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT NAZI INTRIGUE IN NORWAY WOULD HAVE GOT TO FIRST BASE IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR THAT WIDESPREAD AND DEEP-SEATED SENSE OF FUTILITY NOTICEABLE IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN SEPTEMBER.

MOST OF THE DANES WHO DID NOTHING WHEN HITLER'S TROOPS MARCHED INTO DENMARK AND MOST OF THE NORWEGIANS WHO ARE HELPING HITLER NOW BY DOING NOTHING, MAY NOT LOVE THE NAZIS ANY MORE THAN MR.CHURCHILL LOVES THEM.

BUT MR.CHURCHILL OBVIOUSLY IS OBSESSED WITH CONFIDENCE IN THE POWER OF BRITAIN'S ARMED MIGHT, AND WITH FAITH IN THE DESTINY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

MANY SCANDINAVIANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, ARE DOMINATED BY A FEELING OF THE FUTILITY OF ANYTHING ANY SMALL COUNTRY CAN DO TO INFLUENCE ITS OWN DESTINY AMID THE MAELSTROM OF CATASTROPHIC EVENTS ENGULFING EUROPE.

THEY CANNOT FORGET THE FATE OF AUSTRIA AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, THE FAILURE OF ALLIED AID TO POLAND, AND THE DEFEAT OF FINLAND IN THE FACE

30.24-1809

OF MANY PROMISES--AND EVEN EFFORTS--OF OTHE
R AND STRONGER NATIONS TO HELP.

THIS ATTITUDE PERVADES SWEDES AS WELL AS DANES AND NORWEGIANS.

SWEDES WERE PARTICULARLY CLOSE SPECTATORS OF THE RUSSO-FINNISH WAR --A TOTALITARIAN WAR WITH ALL THE HORRO

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SWEDES WERE PARTICULARLY CLOSE SPECTATORS OF THE RUSSO-FINNISH WAR --A TOTALITARIAN WAR WITH ALL THE HORRORS OF AERIAL BOMBING.

"JUST SUPPOSING," MANY A SWEDE WOULD TELL YOU, "THAT WE SWEDES CAME OUT OPENLY ON THE SIDE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE. WOULD THAT SAVE US FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION? AND SUPPOSING ENGLAND AND FRANCE THEN TRIED TO DRIVE THE GERMANS OUT. UNDER CONDITIONS OF TOTALITARIAN WAR--LIKELY TO BECOME ACTUAL ANY DAY--WHAT WOULD SUCH AN EFFORT MEAN? WOULD WE NOT BE BOMBED BY BOTH OUR FRIENDS AND OUR ENEMIES?"

SOME OF THE MORE PESSIMISTIC OBSERVERS IN SWEDEN FEAR THE COUNTRY IS QUITE LIKELY TO SUFFER THE HORRORS OF TOTAL WAR BEFORE THE END OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT REGARDLESS OF WHAT CHOICE THE SWEDES TRY TO MAKE. BUT THAT ONLY STRENGTHENS THE FUTILITY COMPLEX.

EVEN AS LONG AGO AS LAST AUTUMN, WHEN THE KINGS OF NORWAY, DENMARK AND SWEDEN MET PRESIDENT KALLIO OF FINLAND IN STOCKHOLM, THE PESSIMISTIC APATHY OF MANY SWEDES WAS STARTLING; LIKE A WET BLANKET TO OUTSIDERS WHO CAME THERE EXPECTING TO WATCH THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES LINE UP THEIR ARMIES BEHIND FINLAND.

A WISECRACK CURRENT AT THE TIME WAS:

"SOON WE SWEDES WILL KNOW WHETHER WE ARE RUSSIANS OR GERMANS."

IT IS EASY AT A DISTANCE TO CONDEMN SUCH SENTIMENTS IN OTHERS. BUT IT WOULD BE RASH TO DENOUNCE AS UNPATRIOTIC EVERY SWEDE WHO FELT IT WAS SENSELESS TO FIGHT BECAUSE FIGHTING, IN HIS ESTIMATION, WOULD BE FUTILE.

IN THE CASE OF NORWAY, THE FUTILITY COMPLEX ALREADY CRIPPLING MANY A CITIZEN'S WILL TO RESIST MUST HAVE BEEN INTENSIFIED BY THE CONFUSION CAUSED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY BY FALSE ORDERS, OR BY FAILURE OF ORDERS TO ARRIVE, OR BY THE DISORGANIZATION OF COMMUNICATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE SUDDENNESS OF THE GERMAN MOVE.

MANY WHO FAILED TO ACT AND THUS LAID THEMSELVES OPEN TO ACCUSATIONS OF TREASON MAY HAVE FAILED TO ACT ONLY BECAUSE THEY WAITED IN VAIN FOR ORDERS ALREADY INTERCEPTED BY THE GERMANS.

ONCE THE RUMORS OF BETRAYAL FROM WITHIN BECAME WIDELY CURRENT IN THE COUNTRY, THE FEELING OF FUTILITY MUST HAVE REACHED ITS CLIMAX.

PERHAPS THE NAZIS WERE GLAD TO MULTIPLY THE RUMORS; FOR CITIZENS WHO MIGHT SHOUT FOR VENGEANCE AGAINST A FEW TRAITORS WOULD WILT IF THEY BELIEVED THEIR ARMED FORCES HONEYCOMBED WITH TREASON.

A TREMENDOUS ALLIED VICTORY MIGHT CHANGE THIS ATTITUDE OF DEFEATISM. REAL SIGNS OF AN IMMINENT COLLAPSE IN GERMANY MIGHT TRANSFORM THE WHOLE PICTURE OVERNIGHT.

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THE MILLIONS OF DANES, SWEDES AND NORWEGIANS--INCLUDING THOSE NORWEGIANS WHO MAY BE FIGHTING NOW WITH HOPELESS HEARTS, BUT FIGHTING ANYWAY--MIGHT SAY TO THEMSELVES:

"NOW AT LAST IS OUR CHANCE TO DO SOMETHING WITH SOME HOPE OF DOING IT EFFECTIVELY."

THE THE FUTILITY COMPLEX MIGHT BE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BALTIC.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE FOR APRIL 21, MOVED APRIL 17)

FH100AES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 21)

- - -

GERMANY'S WOMEN HELP RIVET TOGETHER SWIFT WARPLANES

- - -

REPORTER FINDS REICH
APPARENTLY WITH GOOD
SUPPLY OF MATERIALS--(1200)

- - -

APR 22 1940

BY PRESTON GROVER

(ADVANCE) VIENNA, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--GERMANY'S WOMEN, WITH FINGERS NIMBLER THAN THOSE OF MEN, ARE HELPING FASHION THE WARPLANES WHICH ARE DISPATCHED ON MISSIONS OF DESTRUCTION AGAINST THE AIR MIGHT OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

APPARENTLY THEY ARE DRAWN FROM EVERY ADULT AGE CLASS. SOME OF THEM, I GATHERED IN A VISIT TO AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY, HAVE FAMILIES.

THIS CORRESPONDENT WAS ONE OF THE FIRST GROUP OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS TO BE TAKEN THROUGH A GERMAN AIRPLANE FACTORY SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR LAST SEPTEMBER 1.

THE PLANT, JUST OUTSIDE OF VIENNA, PRODUCES THE HIGHLY VAUNTED MESSERSCHMITT PURSUIT PLANES. IT IS ONE OF THE NEWER AND SMALLER PRODUCING PLANTS AND IS PART OF A GENERAL UNIT WHICH INCLUDES A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR PILOTS AND MECHANICS AS WELL AS A DEMONSTRATION FIELD FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY, ALL OF WHICH WERE SHOWN US.

THE 12-CYLINDER INVERTED-V TYPE MOTOR IS PRODUCED ELSEWHERE, BUT SAVE FOR THAT THE ENTIRE MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTER WAS SHOWN IN

30.24-1811

30.24-1811

PRODUCTION FROM THE CASTING OF THE FRAME PIECES AND THE STAMPING OF THE LIGHT METAL SKINS TO THE FINAL TEST FLIGHT BEFORE THE PLANES ARE DELIVERED TO COMBAT SQUADRONS.

THE END RESULT IS A FIGHTING PLANE WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIM HAS NO PEER, AT LEAST ON THE WESTERN FRONT. I SAW IT COME OUT OF POWER DIVES. SHORTLY BEFORE LEAVING THE UNITED STATES A FEW WEEKS AGO I SAW CERTAIN OF THE U.S. ARMY PURSUIT PLANES IN DEMONSTRATION. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THEY CAME OUT OF POWER DIVES ON A STEEPER CLIMB. BUT COMPARISON IS DIFFICULT WITH SO MANY UNKNOWN FACTORS IN BOTH DEMONSTRATIONS. GERMAN OFFICERS CONDUCTING THE TOUR POLITELY DECLINED TO CLAIM IT WAS SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING PRODUCED BY UNITED STATES FACTORIES, WHICH THEY HOLD IN HIGH REPUTE, BUT THEY INSISTED THE MESSERSCHMITT COULD TAKE INTO CAMP ANYTHING PRODUCED BY FRANCE OR BRITAIN.

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IN THE NEUSTADT FACTORY WHICH I SAW THE MAIN ASSEMBLY ROOM WAS ABOUT AS LARGE AS A MIDDLE-SIZE DANCE HALL, PERHAPS 100 BY 200 FEET. APPROXIMATELY THREE DOZEN PLANES WERE IN PRODUCTION IN THREE PARALLEL LINES IN PROGRESSIVE STAGES OF COMPLETION. FULLY A THIRD OF THE WORKERS WERE WOMEN, A FEW YOUNG BUT AT LEAST AN EQUAL NUMBER EVIDENTLY WITH FAMILIES AND AN OCCASIONAL ONE WELL ON TOWARD 60 YEARS. THEY OPERATED LATHES, LIGHT DRILLS AND SMALL AIR-DRIVEN RIVETING MACHINES. WITH FINGERS NIMBLER THAN THE MEN THEY INSERTED RIVETS AND BRACED THE RIVETING ANVIL AGAINST THEIR CHESTS OR STOMACHS.

SOME OF THE WOMEN PULLED ON BROAD-BEAMED TROUSERS OVER THEIR DRESSES BUT OTHERS WORKED IN ORDINARY DRESSES AND JACKETS OR SWEATERS OF A DESIGN FAMILIAR TO AMERICANS.

THE NUMBER OF MEN OF MILITARY AGE AT WORK WAS NOTICEABLY SMALL BUT THE PROPORTION OF THESE INCREASED AS THE OPERATION ADVANCED TOWARD THE TECHNICAL WIRING AND ENGINE-FITTING STAGES.

THE PLANT OPERATES IN THREE SHIFTS AROUND THE CLOCK. AT NIGHT BLANKETS ARE DRAWN ACROSS THE SKYLIGHTS TO EFFECT A MODERATE BLACK-OUT, BUT OUTSIDE THE LIGHTS ARE KEPT ON THROUGHOUT THE DARK HOURS BECAUSE THE PLANT IS BEING EXPANDED AND MORE AND LARGER QUARTERS ARE BEING BUILT.

APR 22 1940

IN THE UNITED STATES IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT GERMANY IS JERRY-BUILDING SOME OF ITS PLANES, EVEN IN SOME INSTANCES USING WOOD TO SAVE ESSENTIAL METAL. THE IDEA IS BACKED UP BY THE SUGGESTION THAT GERMANY EXPECTS HER PLANES TO BE USED UP RAPIDLY IN WAR, SO WHY BUILD THEM FOR LONG LIFE? IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT INFERIOR METAL MAY GO INTO SOME OF THE PARTS. NO LAYMAN COULD DETECT THAT. BUT I SAW THE MESSERSCHMITT FUSELAGE AND WINGS IN EVERY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION AND CAN SAY IT HAS NO WOOD IN IT.

INCIDENTALLY, GERMAN OFFICERS HAVE A SPECIAL FONDNESS FOR A BIG LUMBERING JUNKERS THAT COULD SCARCELY OUTRUN A GLIDER BUT WILL STAND UP UNDER PERSISTENT OVERLOADING IN TRANSPORT. IN THE POLISH CAMPAIGN THAT TYPE DELIVERED FOOD TO ADVANCE PARTIES AND CAME BACK TO PORT OFTIMES WITH HOLES IN THE WINGS THROUGH WHICH YOU COULD DROP A CALF.

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEMONSTRATION, WHICH WAS A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE SHOW, WAS "SNOWED OUT." A BLIZZARD SWEPT OUT OF SLOVAKIA JUST AT NIGHTFALL, MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO PUT UP A PLANE TO TOW A TARGET FOR THE GUNS TO FIRE ON. TRACER AMMUNITION FROM THE FAST-FIRING 20 MILLIMETER AND 37 MILLIMETER LIGHT-WEIGHT CANNONS COULD BE TRACED UPWARD INTO THE DRIVING SNOW BUT THE HIGH-FLUNG PROJECTILES OF THE

MAIN AIR-DEFENSE CANNON, THE 88 MILLIMETER, WERE LOST IN THE LOW-HANGING CLOUDS.

BEING A LARGER GUN, THE 88 MILLIMETER SEEMED SLOWER IN MANIPULATION AND SPEED OF FIRE THAN THE AMERICAN 75 MILLIMETER BUT AMERICAN OFFICERS HAVE CONCEDED THAT ITS EFFECTIVE VERTICAL REACH, PUT BY THE GERMANS AT 27,000 TO PERHAPS 30,000 FEET, WILL KEEP BOMBING PLANES IN TROUBLE EVEN AT VERY HIGH ATLTITUDES.

I CAN SAY FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE THAT SHE HAS A NASTY SMACK ON DISCHARGE THAT WELL-NIGH LAYS YOU PRONE.

RIGID GERMAN DISCIPLINE DISTINGUISHES THE PILOT AND MECHANIC TRAINING ROUTINE FROM THAT IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS. THE TIGHTLY CONTROLLED REICH CAN TAKE ITS STUDENTS FROM WHERE IT CHOOSES.

IT TAKES SOME FOR MECHANICS AND SOME TO BE PILOTS AND OFFICERS, AND THE LADS WHO ARE CHOSEN FOR SUCH JOBS ARE ABOUT SUCH YOUNGSTERS AS YOU WOULD FIND IN GROUPS CHOSEN FOR MECHANICS AND OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE COURSE OF STUDY ALSO IS SIMILAR, BUT THE ATMOSPHERE IS DIFFERENT.

APR 22 1940

AT THE CALL OF THE INSTRUCTOR, THE GERMAN LADS BOUCE TO THEIR FEET, TENSE. THEY ARE TAUGHT TO SPEAK LOUDLY TO INSTRUCTORS AND SUPERIORS AND THE PRACTICE FOLLOWS THEM THROUGH THEIR ARMY CAREERS. A COLONEL MAKING A FORMAL STATEMENT TO A GENERAL STANDING TWO FEET FROM HIM WILL SHOUT AS IF HE SHOULD BE HEARD 50 YARDS AWAY.

BUT ANOTHER SPECIAL NOTE DISTINGUISHES TRAINING OF GERMAN PILOTS FROM YANKEE LADS. THEY HAVE PHOTOGRAPHS AND SCALE MODELS OF EVERY TYPE OF SHIP IN THE BRITISH NAVY. THEY STUDY HOW THEY LOOK FROM THE TOP, FROM ONE SIDE, FROM FORE AND AFT. THE MODELS AND PICTURES ARE PROJECTED UPON A SCREEN. WHILE WE WERE THERE A STUDENT QUICKLY IDENTIFIED THE RODNEY, THE HOOD AND A SMALLER VESSEL WHOSE NAME WE DIDN'T CATCH. IT IS NIGHTMARE BUSINESS BUT WARS ARE FOUGHT THAT WAY.

IT MAY BE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO A BLUE-EYE LITTLE GIRL IN MARYSVILLE, KANSAS, THAT I MET A LAD NAMED LOFFLER WITH WHOM SHE HAS BEEN EXCHANGING LETTERS. HE HAD HER PHOTOGRAPH TACKED ON THE INSIDE OF HIS LOCKER DOOR. THEY HAVE NEVER MET. THEY STARTED WRITING THROUGH ONE OF THESE STUDENT LANGUAGE EXCHANGES. I DIIN'T LEARN HER NAME BUT THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS BY EDINGTON STUDIO. SHE IS A PRETTY GIRL, AND LOFFLER SEEMED A BRIGHT FELLOW.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. MOVED APRIL 13)

FINLAND PUSHES GIGANTIC JOB OF RECONSTRUCTION

KEEPS ARMY MOBILIZED; BARS EXODUS TO OTHER COUNTRIES (650)

APR 1940

BY MAX HARRELSON

(ADVANCE)...HELSINKI (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-IMAGINE, IF YOU CAN, SOME GREAT CATASTROPHE IN WHICH 600,000 OF THE BEST MEN IN THE UNITED STATES WERE KILLED AND ANOTHER 2,000,000 WOUNDED.

TRY TO PICTURE 20,000,000 SUDDENLY MADE HOMELESS, 400,000 WIDOWS, ABOUT 1,000,000 ORPHANS. SUPPOSE FIVE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATES HAD TO BE GIVEN UP AND IMAGINE PROPERTY DAMAGE OF $1,600,000,000 IN THE REMAINING STATES.

THESE FIGURES APPEAR FANTASTIC, BUT THEY ARE AN INDEX OF WHAT HAPPENED IN THIS LITTLE COUNTRY OF 3,500,000 DURING THE THREE ONE ONE HALF MONTHS OF WAR WITH SOVIET RUSSIA. THEY ARE FINLAND'S LOSSES MULTIPLIED BY 40 TO PUT THEM IN RATIO TO THE UNITED STATES POPULATION.

30.24-1813

IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION FINLAND LOST EIGHT TIMES AS MANY MEN IN THE BRIEF WAR WITH RUSSIA AS THE UNITED STATES LOST DURING THE ENTIRE WORLD WAR. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO IMAGINE THE UNITED STATES ON THE INTENSE WAR FOOTING IN EFFECT HERE DURING THE WAR.

TEN PERCENT OF THE ENTIRE POPULATION WAS UNDER ARMS AND ALMOST AS MANY MORE WERE IN AUXILIARY SERVICES SUCH AS CIVIL DEFENSE. THE COST OF MAINTAINING SUCH A MILITARY ORGANIZATION WAS ASTRONOMICAL, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE LOSSES ENTAILED BY INDUSTRIAL PARALYSIS.

SOME IDEA OF THE COST OF THE WAR CAN BE OBTAINED FROM AN OFFICIAL SUMMARY GIVEN TO THE HOOVER RELIEF COMMITTEE BY THE GOVERNMENT. THE REPORT SAID:

"FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ARE HOMELESS BECAUSE OF THE TERRITORY CEDED--ABOUT 10 PERCENT OF FINLAND. THE EVACUEES SAVED AN INSIGNIFICANT PART OF THEIR POSSESSIONS. SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND BOMBS WERE DROPPED; 122 BRICK HOUSES DESTROYED, 364 DAMAGED; 1,460 WOODEN HOUSES DESTROYED, 2,619 DAMAGED; FOUR CHURCHES BURNED DOWN AND FIVE DAMAGED.

APR 1940

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 50,000 LOST THEIR HOMES BECAUSE OF BOMBARDMENTS AND THE LOSS IS PLACED AT TWO BILLION MARKS (ABOUT $40,000,000). FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN OF THE HIGHEST WORKING EFFICIENCY WERE KILLED AND LEFT AN ESTIMATED 8,000 TO 10,000 WIDOWS AND 20,000 OR 30,000 ORPHANS."

THE BARE STATEMENT THAT FINLAND LOST 10 PERCENT OF HER TERRITORY DOES NOT TELL THE FULL STORY, FOR THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS NOT ONLY HAS RICH AGRICULTURAL REGIONS AND EXCELLENT FORESTS BUT CONTAINS SOME OF THE MOST HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED AREAS IN THE COUNTRY.

30.24-1813

THERE ARE ABOUT 40,000, FARMS IN THE CEDED AREA AND ABOUT 10,000 HOUSES IN THE VIIPURI REGION ALONE. THE LATTER ARE ASSESSED AT 2,000,000,000 FINNISH MARKS (ABOUT $40,000,000).

ONE GREAT BLOW TO FINNISH ECONOMY WILL BE THE LOSS OF THE LOWER PART OF THE INTERNAL WATER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. THE RUSSIANS NOW HAVE POSSESSION OF THE LOWER SECTION OF THE SAIMA CANAL AND THE GREAT EXPORT HARBOR OF VIIPURI WHICH WAS THE SECOND TO KOTKA IN THE EXPORT OF CELLULOSE. ANOTHER GREAT LOSS WAS THE BEAUTY SPOTS ON THE ISTHMUS AND NORTHEAST OF LAKE LADOGA WHICH FORMERLY ATTRACTED THOUSANDS OF TOURISTS.

SO MUCH FOR THE COST OF THE WAR. WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE OF FINLAND AND WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS SHE FACES?

FINLAND IS FAR FROM A BEATEN NATION! NO CONQUERED STATE WOULD DARE TO CRITICIZE HER CONQUEROR AS FINNISH LEADERS HAVE CRITICIZED RUSSIA, NOR TO DECLARE OPENLY THE INTENTION TO STRENGTHEN HER DEFENSES AGAINST POSSIBLE THREATS OF THE FUTURE.

THE WHOLE ATTITUDE BOTH OF THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT IS ONE OF CONFIDENCE AND DETERMINATION.

IN THESE WORDS ARE STATED BRIEFLY FINLAND'S TWO GREAT PROBLEMS:

1--RECONSTRUCTION OF HER DEVASTATED AREAS AND THE CARE FOR THE THOUSANDS OF HOMELESS.

APR 1940

2--BUILDING STRONG DEFENSES AGAINST FUTURE ATTACK.

BOTH THESE PROBLEMS ARE SO LARGE AND REQUIRE SUCH ENORMOUS EXPENDITURES OF MONEY AND MAN-POWER THAT FINLAND CAN HOPE FOR NO RELAXATION IN THE HEAVY SACRIFICES WHICH THE NATION HAS BEEN MAKING SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THERE WILL BE NO IMMEDIATE DEMOBILIZATION OF THE ARMY, ALTHOUGH MANY SOLDIERS WILL BE USED IN RECONSTRUCTION WORK. FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS ARE BEING KEPT IN FINLAND FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WORK. AID ALSO CONTINUES TO ARRIVE FROM ABROAD, ESPECIALLY FROM RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE HOOVER COMMITTEE.

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS ARE STILL IN THE PRELIMINARY STAGE. THE FIRST TASK WAS THE EMERGENCY JOB OF EVACUATING THE AREAS CEDED TO RUSSIA AND FINDING TEMPORARY SHELTERS--AS WELL AS FOOD AND CLOTHING--FOR THE REFUGEES.

THE QUESTION OF PERMANENT HOMES AND MEANS OF LIVLIHOOD FOR THESE THOUSANDS IS ONE THAT WILL TAKE TIME. MANY COMMUNITIES, HOWEVER, HAVE CONTRIBUTED LAND AND ADVANCED OTHER PLANS TO HELP SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS LIKE HELSINKI ARE EXPECTED TO ABSORB MANY OF THE PEOPLE FROM CITIES IN THE CEDED AREAS. A PLAN ALREADY HAS BEEN PUT FORWARD FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEGEROE, A SECTION OF HELSINKI ALONG THE COAST. THE PLANS CALL FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR AND EXTENSION OF THE RAILROAD TO DEGEROE. EFFORTS ALSO ARE BEING MADE TO ARRANGE FOR LOW PRICED LAND PLOTS TO ENCOURAGE BUILDING OF RESIDENCES AND NEW INDUSTRIES.

SUCH PLANS AS THE ONE SUGGESTED BY PREMIER HEPBURN OF ONTARIO FOR THE MIGRATION OF 100,000 FINNS TO CANADA ARE REGARDED AS COMPLETEY OUT OF THE QUESTION. COMMENTING OF THIS PLAN THE NEWSPAPER ILTA SANOMAT SAID:

APR 1940

"LEAVING THE FATHERLAND AT THIS STAGE OF THE GAME IS TREACHERY. EVERY FINN IS NEEDED HERE FOR RECONSTRUCTION WHICH, IF WE ARE ALLOWE TO DO IT IN PEACE, WILL GUARANTEE A SURE LIVELIHOOD FOR ALL FINNISH CITIZENS."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 21. SENT APRIL 12)

BY DEVON FRANCIS

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, APRIL 20-(AP)-GERMANY HAS A MINIMUM OF 150,000 PILOTS TO THROW INTO A "FULL-OUT" AIR WAR IF THE SCANDINAVI. ADVENTURE PRECIPITATES A FINAL DECISION ON THE QUESTION OF AIR POWER VS. SEA POWER, RELIABLE AMERICAN SOURCES ESTIMATED TODAY.

THE FIGURE IS BASED ON THE OUTPUT OF AIRMEN BY GERMAN GLIDING AND SOARING SCHOOLS SINCE THE NAZIS CAME TO POWER.

SIXTY SCHOOLS, EACH GRADUATING 1,000 STUDENTS A YEAR, HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION SINCE LATE IN 1936. A SOMEWHAT SMALLER NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WAS TRAINING PILOTS IN MOTORLESS FLIGHT BETWEEN 1933 AND 1936.

THE GRADUATES ARE SO WELL VERSED IN FLYING AFTER SIX WEEKS OF INSTRUCTION THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO PILOT ADVANCED MILITARY TRAINING PLANES AFTER A COUPLE OF HOURS OF COACHING.

ONLY THE MORE APT STUDENTS IN POWER FLYING ARE RETAINED FOR MILITARY SERVICE. HENCE THE ESTIMATE ON THE NUMBER OF MEN ACTUALLY AVAILABLE NOW TO PILOT THE PLANES WHICH, THE NAZIS HAVE HINTED BROADLY, MAYMBE USED TO SETTLE THE QUESTION OF MILITARY SUPERIORITY WITH THE ALLIES.

BY COMPARISON, GREAT BRITAIN UP TO THE START OF THE WAR LAST SEPTEMBER WAS AIMING AT A TOTAL AIR FORCE, EXCLUSIVE OF THAT ATTACHED TO THE NAVY, OF 100,000 MEN -- INCLUDING MECHANICS, RADIO MEN AND BOMBARDIERS.

APR 21 1940

COUNTING ON THEIR AIR POWER TO OFFSET BRITISH SEA POWER AND FRANKLY REGARDING THEIR FLIERS AS EXPENDABLE AS INFANTRYMEN WHEN THE TIME FOR "TOTAL WAR" CAME, THE GERMANS HAVE USED GLIDER TRAINING AS THE FOUNDATION OF THEIR AIR FORCE PERSONNEL.

AT THE "MODEL" GERMAN GLIDER SCHOOL IN HORNBERG, NEAR STUTTGART, EQUIPPED WITH A HOTEL AND A SWIMMING POOL, 120 PILOTS WERE BEING GRADUATED EVERY SIX WEEKS BEFORE THE WAR. (MORE)--ME1115AES

ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY,APRIL 20

(ADVANCE)--NEW YORK, FIRST ADD GERMAN PILOTS X X X BEFORE THE WAR THE OUTPUT WAS ABOVE THE AVERAGE FOR THE 60 SCHOOLS, BUT THE TRAINING TECHNIQUE WAS THE SAME.

ACCOMPLISHED AEROBATIC PILOTS AT GRADUATION TIME, THE STUDENTS ADVANCED QUICKLY TO FLYING PURSUIT PLANES AND BOMBERS. TOTAL INSTRUCTION TIME FOR A FIRST-CLASS MILITARY PILOT WAS CUT TO A THIRD OF THAT REQUIRED IN NORMAL TRAINING PROCEDURE.

THROUGH THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY, THE GOVERNMENT IS ENCOURAGING GLIDER FLYING IN THIS COUNTRY ON A SMALL SCALE.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY,APRIL 20--MOVED APRIL 19)

'PM1123AES

30.24-1815

30.24-1815

APR 21 1940

Allied-Norse Forces Take Hamar, Halt Foe's Drive Up From Oslo, Battle Nazis Above Trondheim

Tanks Rushed From West Coast by Rail Dislodge Invaders From Lake City

3 Nazi Air Fields Raided by R. A. F.

But Berlin Pours Troops to Narvik by Air, Says Planes Hit Six Vessels

Developments in the Scandinavian war:

The Norwegian Legation at Stockholm announced that Hamar, north of Oslo, had been recaptured by British and Norwegian forces from the Germans. The Nazis were reported attacking heavily in the Lake Mjoesa sector and bringing more troops into Norway by plane. In London it was announced that triple aerial attacks had been made on the German-held airports at Stavanger and Kristiansand, Norway, and Aalborg, Denmark, and that British forces at Namsos escaped without casualties when German planes bombed British troops landing there.

Allies in Two Battles

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, April 22 (Monday).—A British-French expeditionary force, hammering with a battering ram of tanks, was reported battling the Germans in Norway today from north of Trondheim, on the west coast, almost to the Swedish border north of Oslo.

APR 23 1940

Norwegian Legation officers confirmed earlier reports that the British, supported by tanks, had aided the Norwegians in recapturing Hamar, sixty miles north of Oslo and forty miles from the Swedish border, and said it was reported Elverum, near by, had been retaken, too.

Other sources, describing a battle which began at 5 a. m. Sunday with heavy firing, said it had set aflame the town of Verdalsora, thirty-five miles north of Trondheim on the west coast.

A French division was reported landed at Namsos, 100 miles north of Trondheim, and it was assumed the fighting accompanied an effort of the British-French-Norwegians to push the Germans out of their positions astride the Trondheim-Namsos railway at Levanger, five miles south of Verdalsora. The Germans presumably were intent on grasping Verdalsora, important because it is on the railroad and also controls a good highway to the Swedish frontier.

British Reach Hamar by Rail

The British at Hamar were rushed overland by railroad to take part in stemming the German expansion in the Oslo district. They were reported by legation officials to have come from Andalsnes, 100 miles south of Trondheim.

As outlined by the legation, the Norwegians are fighting on seven main fronts, from north of Narvik to Oslo. The other fronts are at Levanger, thirty miles north of Trondheim; Trondheim itself; Hegra fortress, twenty miles east of Trondheim; Bergen, Stavanger and Oslo.

The last front, it was said, runs from northwest of Hoenefoss, twenty-five miles northwest of the capital, to Gjoevik, Hamar and Elverum and thence in a straight line east to the Swedish border. A salient driven by the Germans into this line between Gjoevik and Hamar, it was explained, runs all the way up to Lillehammer, eighty miles north of Oslo and twenty-five miles beyond Hamar. The British are fighting on this salient with the Norwegians.

Hegra Holding Out Well

The Hegra fortress commander, past whose post the Germans slipped an expedition by train last week to reach the Swedish frontier and cut Norway in two, was reported under attack from two sides, but military observers gave him a good chance to hold the enemy at bay for a long time because of the favorable terrain. The fortress is set in rock and has thick walls.

[D. N. B., German officials news agency, reported that German troops advancing rapidly to the north on Sunday reached Lillehammer, twenty-five airline miles north of Hamar.]

APR 23 1940

The Norwegian military communique yesterday said the Germans had attacked Lillehammer repeatedly Saturday night and yesterday with planes firing machine guns. One house near the railroad station in the well known tourist town was set afire, the communique said.

The Norwegian news agency, Norsk Telegrambyro, reported from "somewhere in Norway" that "today's military reports can be summed up in four words, 'Everything now goes well.'"

The agency said British troops had been in full contact with Norwegian forces since Saturday in the Gudbrandsdal. This valley, slanting southeast toward Hamar and Oslo could be reached by the British either from Laerdal or Aandalsnes, both places where they were reported to have landed on the west coast.

The communique said the Germans dropped bombs at different times again yesterday on the harbor of Aandalsnes. One German plane was shot down north of Trondheim, the communique said.

The communique said the Germans "attacked our positions on both sides of Lake Mjoesa, supported by artillery and planes," adding: "We held our positions." The communique thus tended to confirm that the Germans were not in Hamar, which is on the eastern shore of the lake.

A report from "somewhere in Norway" to the Swedish newspaper "Aftonbladet" also said the British expeditionary force, rushed by a small railroad from its landing place at Aandalsnes, had joined the Norwegians in the interior and driven the Nazis from Hamar Saturday night. The report said British and French tanks took part in the engagement.

King Haakon VII and his government fled to Hamar when the Germans entered Oslo. The town was bombed, and the advance of troops forced the king and government to flee to Elverum, fifteen miles to the northeast. Since he left Elverum there has been no indication of King Haakon's whereabouts, but Norwegians insist he is still in Norway.

Elverum Reported Retaken

The Germans were reported to have captured Elverum after taking Hamar, but reports from Norwegian travelers Saturday said Norwegian troops had recaptured Elverum.

The penetration of Brtish soldiers from the western coast to the interior was disclosed yesterday in a Norwegian Army communique from "somewhere in Norway," which said the British were in Oestlandet, meaning the "eastern land." This is the section of Norway east of the Gudbrandsdal and south of Trondheim.

It also said two German tanks were destroyed in close fighting at Randsfjord, on the Valdres Railroad ninety miles northwest of Oslo, but did not say whether the British were engaged in that fight.

Aandalsnes, the reported landing place of the first British troops to reach the interior, is at the head of Romsdals Fjord, about 100 miles south of German-held Trondheim. A small railroad runs from Aandalsnes to Dombaas, on the main Oslo-Trondheim line. Hamar also is on this line.

[In Berlin, the Germans reported Saturday that their planes had hit and sunk or damaged two British cruisers and four transports in assaults on Allied forces attempting to land at Namsos, north of Trondheim, and Aandalsnes.]

Reports from Kiruna, Swedish ore city on the railroad leading to the Norwegian port of Narvik, said a steady stream of German transport planes had been landing troops at Narvik. Twenty transports were said to have landed Friday, fifteen Saturday and three Sunday.

The reports said the German forces in Narvik were estimated at 3,000, while the British had landed 5,000 troops at Harstad, thirty-five miles northwest of Narvik. Many German planes also were reported to have flown to the district around Trondheim.

Reports that two Nazi destroyers and six German steamships had sailed through the Allied mine belt after a space had been cleared by seven captured Norwegian whale ships came from the southwestern Swedish city of Gothenburg.

The reports said the whale ships were rigged up as mine sweepers and sent southward. While they were working, many planes circled above the spot. When the whale ships finished, the Nazi destroyers and steamers sailed through. It was not reported whether the steamers were carrying troops.

Border dispatches indicated the Norwegians were repairing rapidly the disorganization created by the Nazi coup that started the conflict almost two weeks ago.

APR 22 1940

The newspaper "Tidningen" said German troops were encountering difficulty in the mountainous, lake-dotted Norwegian terrain. "Tidningen" said the Nazis were loading mountain artillery on railroad trains for transportation from Oslo to the central fighting zones.

The Germans in Bergen, on the western coast, have occupied several islands on an archipelago outside that city, the paper added.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 21--(AP)--SEVENTEEN MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION IN NORWAY, ARRIVED AT THE SWEDISH BORDER TOWN OF FJALLNES TODAY, FROM THEIR 120 MILE JOURNEY FROM BOMBED AND MACHINEGUNNED LILLEHAMMER AND THE HARDSHIPS THEY HAD ENDURED.

THE LEADER OF THEPARTY WAS THE AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE LIEUT. COL. OLE HAGEN.

APR 22 1940

IN THE PARTY WERE EIGHT CHILDREN, THE SMALLEST LITTLE ANN RONHOVDE, 15 MONTHS OLD DAUGHTER OF THE NORWEGIAN-BORN PROFESSOR, A.G. RONHOVDE, OF RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. THE PROFESSOR ACCOMPANIED HIS WIFE AND THREE YEAR OLD SON.

THE CHILDREN, TWO OF WHOM WERE SICK WHEN THEY LEFT OSLO NEARLY TWO WEEKS AGO WHEN THE GERMANS OCCUPIED THE CITY, SEEMED TO HAVE WITHSTOOD THE HARDSHIPS WELL.

THE FIVE LEGATION WOMEN WERE MRS. RAYMOND COX, WIFE OF THE LEGATION SECRETARY; MRS. T.S. KLATH, WHOSE HUSBAND IS SECRETARY OF THE TRADE DIVISION; MRS. AUSTIN PRESTON, WIFE OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL IN OSLO; MRS. EASTON KELSEY AND MRS. BRIGG PERKINS, WHOSE HUSBANDS ARE VICE CONSULS.

THEY ALL LEFT OSLO EARLY APRIL 9 AFTER A WAKEFUL NIGHT BECAUSE OF AIR RAID ALARMS, AND DROVE TO LILLEHAMMER IN A MOTOR CARAVAN WITH AMERICAN FLAGS SPREAD OVER THEIR CAR ROOFS.

LIEUT. COL. HAGEN SAID THAT A SNOWSTORM FORCED THE PARTY TO ABANDON PRVIOUS PLANS TO COME OUT OF NORWAY BY WAY OF HAMAR AND ELVERUM WHICH WERE INVOLVED IN FIGHTING BY THE TIME THE STORM CLEARED.

APR 22 1940

ONE NIGHT ON THE JOURNEY WAS SPENT IN FARM HOUSES NEAR DOMBOS. AFTER THAT THEY TRAVELLED DAY AND NIGHT UNTIL THEY REACHED THE FRONTIER AT NOON SUNDAY.

APL HOLMQUISTS

STOCKHOLM APRIL 2

VERDALSORA, 55 MILES NORTH OF TRONDHEIM, WAS REPORTED HERE TO BE IN FLAMES AS THE RESULT OF ACTION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMANS THAT BEGAN AT 5 A.M. SUNDAY WITH HEAVY FIRING. THE OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE WAS NOT YET REPORTED.

LEVANGER, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF VERDALSORA WAS IN GERMAN HANDS. IT IS SITUATED ON THE RAILWAY RUNNING FROM TRONDHEIM TO NAMSOS.

APR 22 1940

VERDALSORA IS A PLACE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE, ALSO BEING LOCATED ON THE RAILWAY, AND ALSO ON A HIGHWAY WHICH RUNS ALL THE WAY TO THE SWEDISH BORDER.

30.24-1817

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22--(MONDAY)--(AP)--THE SWEDISH

NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER QUOTED THE GERMAN GENERAL VON FALKENHORST

GERMAN COMMANDER IN

OSLO TODAY WARNING THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND ERECTION

OF BARRICADES ON NORWAY'S HIGHWAYS WOULD BE WORSE FOR THE

NORWEGIANS THEMSELVES, AND THAT NORWEGIANS WOULD BE ORDERED TO

REMOVE THE BARRICADES AND REPAIR THE BRIDGES. APR 23 1940

REMOVE THE BARRICADES AND

THE GERMANS HAVE NO TIME TO DO THIS WORK THEMSELVES,

REPAIR THE BRIDGES, HE SAID, AND HE

THE GENERAL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE GAVE COMMANDS TO PROVINCIAL

POLICE TO SEE THAT NORWEGIANS THEMSELVES REMOVED THE BARRICADES

AND REPAIRED THE BRIDGES.

APL HOLMQUIST CCC 1090P

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 21--(AP)--THE SWEDISH SOCIAL

DEMOCRATIC PARTY, LARGEST IN THE RIKSDAG (PARLIAMENT), DECIDED

TONIGHT TO ACCEPT A PROPOSAL BY THE LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE

PARTIES TO USE MAY 1 AS A DAY FOR MANIFESTING SWEDEN'S

NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE INSTEAD OF FOR THE TRADITIONAL

RED DEMONSTRATIONS. OTHER PARTIES WOULD BE ASKED TO

COLLABORATE WITH THE THREE GROUPS.

FMC 510P HOLMQUIST 72190 RC

Berlin Asserts German Troops Passed Hamar To Reach Lillehammer

Sees Race With Britain To See Which Can Take Most Of Norway

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 21—Germany and Great Britain apparently were in a race tonight to see which could occupy most of Norway before coming to decisive grips.

APR 22 1940

Military observers here, speculating on the purpose of an Allied force reported landed at the west Norwegian port of Andalsnes, said the strategy probably was to try to establish contact with Norwegians making a stand near Hamar and other points in central Norway.

DNB reported tonight that German troops advancing rapidly to the north from southern Norway had reached Lillehammer, north of Hamar.

Area Strategically Important

The strategic importance of this central region lies in its valleys, which afford reasonably good communications in the mountainous kingdom and the railroad connecting Hamar and Andalsnes.

Unanswerable here was the question of the strength of the Allied expeditionary forces or whether the severe air bombing, which the Germans said they had administered yesterday, had crippled their effectiveness.

In the twelve days of action in Scandinavian waters, Germany in unofficial reports has said she has inflicted the following losses on the British fleet:

Five cruisers, ten destroyers and eight submarines sunk; one cruiser beached;

Four battleships, seven battle and heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and one airplane carrier badly damaged;

As many as seven British transport ships sunk or damaged.

The air force accounted for the lion's share of these claims.

Describes Attack On British

Today's high command communique described an air attack yesterday on British forces landing at Namsos and Andalsnes as "of extarordinary effectiveness."

At Andalsnes, it said, a cruiser was sunk by a heavy air bomb and another, set afire, was beached. "At another place," a 15,000-ton troop transport was said to have been set afire "by numerous bombs," and another listed after being hit.

"British military units which landed," the communique said, "were attacked by bombs at two places and suffered heavy losses of men and materials. The railway stations at Namsos and Andalsnes were set afire, highways and bridges were destroyed by bombs.'

Advanced 30 Miles

In its report on the advance to Lillehammer the commuique said reinforced German troops in the Oslo region were making progress "in all directions," with one fighting group pushing northward about thirty miles past Hamar and a few miles beyond Lillehammer, and others near Gjovik, across Mjosa Lake from Hamar.

The high emmand also reported several small Norwegian war vessels sunk in Hardanger fjord by German sea forces, a land battery silenced there, and a former Polish destroyer sunk by a German submarine northeast of the Shetland Islands.

With the Allies having a foothold at Andalsnes and Namsos, there seemed at least a theoretical possibility that he Germans at Trondheim, Narvik and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

other regions in northern Norway might be cut off from their southern forces.

Mighty Effort Necessary

On the basis of German reports, however, it appeared that a mighty Allied military effort would be necessary to achieve such a purpose in view of the steady stream of German reinforcements stated to be pouring into Oslo, gateway to central Norway.

The high command said that "transport of men and materials to Norway contiuues at increased tempo" and that reinforced German troops were fanning out wider in every direction from the fallen Norwegian capital.

Infantry and artillery reinforcements, it said, are being sent to Trondheim and Germans in the Bergen and Stavanger coastal areas are extending the occupied zone "and wiping up smaller Norwegian forces."

Germans Undisturbed

Germans professed to be undisturbed by the prospect that their northern troops might be isolated.

"In the first place, the English can't do it," one commentator said. "In the second place, if by some miracle it were accomplished, our men up north still would not be cut off. In an emergency, they could be removed by planes."

The German disposition is to discount northern Norway as being of any military importance. Narvik, in any event, no longer is an outlet for Swedish iron ore.

What was being increasingly stressed was the usefulness of the lower coast as an air base many miles closer to England than any in Germany.

Army Circles Confident

Official military sources here, meanwhile, radiated utmost confidence, and the population was encouraged also by the consistently favorable reports of the high command. Its communiques are accepted as the most exact truth by the great majority, and the general feeling, therefore, was that all was going well in the field.

The official German news agency even spoke of the "progressive damaging and destruction of England's so-called grand fleet." This was based on the high command's report that German bombers, which now streak through the northern skies with bombs of terrifically destructive force, in two days had "destroyed or seriously damaged" four cruisers and five transports.

"Efforts to land in Norway, which seem to be the established policy of the Allied war leadership," DNB said, "requires use with regard for loss of British sea force units which previously were retained in harbors for security."

Germans also counted on improving weather in the north to increase the effectiveness of their air force.

Text of Communiqué

BERLIN, April 21 (AP)—Today's High Command communiqué follows:

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"On the afternoon of April 20 British sea forces appeared before Narvik and for a time bombarded the city and harbor. No efforts were made to land.

"German troops stationed in the region of Narvik seized 8,000 rifles, 315 machine guns and ammunition for them.

"More reinforcements consisting of infantry and artillery systematically are being sent to Trondheim.

"At Stavanger and Bergen, German troops were engaged in extending the area of occupation and wiping up smaller Norwegian forces.

"In the region of Oslo, reinforced German troops made progress in all directions. One fighting group is near Aamot. Another is pushing its way northward 50 kilometers past Hamar. German troops are near Gjoevik.

"German sea forces in Hardanger

30.24-1817

Fjord sank several smaller Norwegian war vessels, including the Norwegian minelayer Tyr, and silenced a land battery.

"Transport of men and materials to Norway continues at increased tempo.

"A U-boat sank a former Polish destroyer northeast of the Shetland Islands.

"In attacks by German fighting planes, previously reported, against English sea forces April 19, one heavy and one light cruiser and four transports were hit. The assault by strong groups of fighting planes against the enemy trying to land at Namsos and Andalsnes April 20 was of extraordinary effectiveness.

"At Andalsnes a cruiser was struck by a bomb of the heaviest caliber and sunk. Another cruiser was struck by medium caliber bombs from two planes, caught fire and the vessel finally beached itself.

"At another place, a troop transport of 15,000 tons was set afire by numerous bombs. A second transport listed heavily after being struck by a bomb.

"British military units which landed were attacked by bombs at two places and suffered heavy losses of men and materials. The railway stations at Namsos and Andalsnes were set afire, highways and bridges were destroyed by bombs."

reliance on the air force he commands by placing a wreath on the grave of Manfred von Richtofen, World War ace who died in battle April 21, 1918, after being credited with destruction of eighty-one enemy planes.

While the Storm Troopers concluded the birthday demonstrations with expressions of fervent faith in the Führer, Victor Lutze, their chief, told a mass meeting of the brown-shirted S. A. that this war basically is a revolution of men against capitalism.

Facing 16,000 S. A. men who stood in stiffly regimented rows in Berlin's Lustgarten, the broad square hemmed in by old royal buildings, Lutze declared:

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Gold Against Blood, He Says

"It is more than a war against Poland or England. It is capital against labor. It is gold against blood. It is an outworn system against blood."

For Germany, he said, it is a fight for existence, a continuation of the Nazi revolution which now faces external instead of internal foes.

Lutze's central theme, and that of S. A. gatherings in the deferred celebrations throughout Germany, was that

Hungarian Press Voices Assurances Of Good Will

Budapest, April 21 (AP)—Assurances of good will toward Germany and compliments to Adolf Hitler on his birthday were voiced today in the Hungarian press.

The inspired comments, coming after Premier Count Pal Teleki's assertion that Hungary is not neutral but only non-belligerent, were accepted in political circles as reflecting the Government's policy of siding with Germany as a means of keeping Germans out of Hungary.

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Observers said that what the Government fears is a *putsch* by pro-Nazi elements backed by Germany and possibly accompained by "benevolent" occupation.

The Government organ, *Uj Magyarsag*, asserted that "some people say we must have a neutral policy with the same good will toward all belligerents. Such a policy would certainly result in neither of the parties trusting us and having no feeling of obligation toward us. We can only follow a pro-Italian, pro-German policy."

counties, to the northwest of which lies Opland Province and the strategic Valdres Valley.

Evidence of the Germans' progress was seen in the requisitioning of almost all buses today to bring refugees from Oslo back to the capital from the Randsfjord lakes region, more than thirty miles to the north. This advance means that the Germans have carved a huge pie-slice out of southern Norway, by far the most important area of the kingdom.

The German-occupied territory contains about 1,600,000 inhabitants—half of Norway's population—and the great bulk of her biggest industrial enterprises. Among them are important hydro-electric plants, nitrogen works, paper and pulp mills and most of her harbors, shipyards and drydocks.

With Oslo as the hub, the occupied area roughly describes an arc starting in Oestfold Province, bordering Sweden in the southeast corner of Norway, and swinging north and west through Akershus, Buskerud, Vestfold, Telemark, Aust-Agder and Vest-Agder Provinces. Besides these, which appear to be under German control completely, the Nazis are said also to hold most of Rogaland Province, on the Atlantic coast, with Stavanger as its metropolis.

Thus, the whole coast from the Swedish border west along the Skagerrak and north up the Atlantic seaboard at least to Stavanger appears to be in German hands.

Starting tomorrow (Monday), new rations will set limits of 250 grams (8.8 ounces) of sugar a week for each person and 80 grams (2.8 ounces) of coffee or 25 grams (.88 ounces) of tea. Rations also have been fixed for feeding domestic animals. Effective then also, bank withdrawals will be limited to 400 kroner except for wage accounts, pensions, taxes, rent, duties and other specific purposes. (The Norwegian krone was quoted at 22.7 cents before the German invasion.)

The Norwegian Seamen's Union broadcast a radio appeal to all seamen to obey orders from German-held Oslo so that food could be imported into occupied Norway. Until further notice, eggs are being allowed only to hospitals and certain invalids. The new automobile ferry between the southern Norwegian ports of Larvik and Hirtshals, Denmark, is being used daily to bring in Danish foodstuffs.

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OSLO, Norway (At Present Occupied by the Germans), April 21—(AP)—Starting tomorrow, new rations will set limits of 250 grams (8.8 ounces) of sugar a week for each person, 80 grams (2.8 ounces) of coffee and 25 grams (.88 ounces) of tea. Rations also have been fixed for feeding domestic animals. The Norwegian Seamen's Union broadcast a radio appeal to all seamen to obey orders from German-held Oslo so that food can be imported into occupied Norway. Until further notice, eggs are being allowed only to hospitals and certain invalids.

The new automobile ferry between the southern Norwegian port of Larvik and Hirtshals, Denmark, is being used daily to bring in Danish foodstuffs.

IN THE WEST, SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN AND SOUTHWEST OF BERGZABERN, BERLIN—APRIL 21 ENEMY PATROL UNDERTAKINGS WERE COSTLY TO THE ENEMY BUT WERE REPULSED WITHOUT LOSS TO OURSELVES.

IN THE GERMAN-FRENCH BORDER REGION THERE WERE NUMEROUS AIRFIGHTS APRIL 20. ONE OF OUR OWN PLANES CRASHED IN BATTLE. FIVE ENEMY PLANES OF VARIOUS TYPES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER ENEMY AND OUR TERRITORY BY GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

(END COMMUNIQUE)

APR 22 1940

R.A.F. Destroys 4 Enemy Craft On West Front

London Says Its Victories May Total 6; Nazis Put Allied Losses at 5 Ships

By The Associated Press

LONDON, April 21.—The Air Ministry said tonight that British flyers had shot down four—and possibly six—German warplanes in fights over the western front during the day. Except for one slightly wounded British pilot, who made a successful forced landing, it said, the British were unscathed.

The text of the communique was:

"Headquarters of the British air forces in France announces this morning that a patrol of eight fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force encountered an enemy formation of twelve Messerschmitt 109's in the neighborhood of Saarlautern.

"Our fighters attacked the enemy formation, and as a result of the general engagement which ensued two enemy aircraft were shot down and were seen to crash in German territory. A third Messerschmitt was driven down, apparently out of control.

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"In the afternoon, in an engagement with a strong formation of enemy fighters, another of our patrols shot down one Messerschmitt 110 and one Messerschmitt 109, both of which fell in French territory.

"Another Messerschmitt 109 is believed to have been destroyed. One of our pilots, having been slightly wounded during the first action, made a successful forced landing. All the rest of our aircraft returned safely to their hases."

Nazis Admit Aalborg Raid

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (at present occupied by the Germans), April 21 (AP)—The German High Command in Denmark announced that British planes "in different intervals attacked the airdrome at Aalborg" last night but were repulsed by anti-aircraft fire without doing damage.

The Aalborg airdrome is in North Jutland, sixty miles from Skagen.

The brief German communiqué declared:

"On the night of April 20-21 British fliers at different time intervals attacked the airdrome at Aalborg. Because of vigorous ground fire they did not succeed in doing any harm."

DUCE SILENT ON WAR STAND IN BRIEF TALK

Editor Of Ciano Paper Reiterates That Nation Cannot Escape War

Ansaldo Predicts Victors Will Attempt To Control World

APR 22 1940

Rome, April 21 (AP)—German Ambassador Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen has gone to Berlin, it was learned today, and diplomatic circles believe he was summoned to confer with Adolf Hitler.

The Ambassador left Rome two days ago.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, April 21—Premier Mussolini in a two-sentence speech gave "labor and arms" as the watchword of the Italian people today in the face of developments in the European war, while Giovanni Ansaldo underscored his warning of a week ago that Italy could not remain permanently outside the conflict.

Mussolini proclaimed the slogan from the balcony of Plazzo Venezia after responding to cheers of a crowd gathered to celebrate the two thousand six hundred and ninety-second birthday anniversary of Rome, Italy's Labor Day.

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Il Duce's Watchword

He said:

In this particular, eventful moment and on this day of the festival of labor the watchword is labor and arms.

I am certain this watchword will be heeded by all the Italian people from the Alps to the seas of the empire.

Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, *Il Telegrafo*, of Leghorn, predicted the

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Nazi S. A. Chief Defines War As Labor Against Capital

Victor Lutze Tells Nation Conflict Is For Germany A Fight For Existence

APR 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 21—Germany still was stirred emotionally today in the afterglow of observances of Adolf Hitler's fifty-first birthday anniversary yesterday. Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering stressed Germany's

the unity between the Führer and his people was unshakable.

"We know that if we fail," the S. A. commander declared, "Germany goes into an abyss, from which she could not be raised for decades, possibly centuries."

Nazi-Held Area Includes Bulk of Norse Industry

Advance to Hadeland Puts Half of Nation's People Under Sway of Invaders

APR 22 1940

By The Associated Press

OSLO, April 21.—The Germans appeared tonight to have pushed their occupied zone north of Oslo as far as the open, rolling ridges of the Hadeland district. This advance has military significance because the Hadeland district gives the German forces access to the fertile Toten

victors of the war would attempt to "take possession of the whole world."

He reiterated the necessity of Italy being powerfully armed if she hoped to be on the side of the victors.

Dire Future For Losers Predicted

In a broadcast to the Italian armed forces, Ansaldo referred to his statement of a week ago when he said that "all Italians who think our country can remain out of the present conflict up to the end are mistaken and delude themselves. . . ."

Today he said he had "no word to add and none to subtract" from last Sunday's declaration.

Ansaldo forecast a dire future for losers in the war.

"They will be subjected to expropriation," he said. "They will be exploited in every possible manner. They will be reduced to the state of Chinese coolies compelled to toil for others.

Victors To Seize Whole World

"There is not a shred of internationalism which can save tomorrow's vanquished from this fate. The victors will attempt to take possession of the whole world and there is no fine promise which can make them do otherwise.

"The supreme interests of Italian workers rest with Italy's might. Only if Italy is strong, very strong, militarily will they be able to be in one way or another among the conquerors."

(A PARIS DISPATCH SAID THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT APPOINTED AN IMPORTANT DELEGATION TO THE MILAN FAIR IN A FURTHER MOVE TOWARD FRIENDSHIP WITH ITALY.)

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3 Nazi Planes Lost Over Sweden, Charged With Mapping Forts

One Brought Down in Air Battle 15 Miles Beyond Frontier; 2 in Forced Landings; Paper Accuses Reich of 'Deliberate' Photographic Flights

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, April 21.—Increasing German aerial violations of Swedish territory, in which one plane was shot down and two others burned after forced landings tonight, were deliberate, and for the purpose of photographing Swedish fortifications, "Goeteborg Posten" charged today.

The newspaper, the largest in western Sweden, called for greater Swedish aerial defense, noting that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had remarked that a country which failed to defend its neutrality could not be considered a neutral.

Two German planes flew over the Swedish fortified islands off Goeteborg (Gothenburg) tonight and one of them, ignoring warning shots by the neutrality guard, proceeded inland, where a Swedish plane shot it down at a point fifteen miles northwest of Goeteborg. The crew of four was rescued. The other plane disappeared into the clear night.

Two other German planes made forced landings on Gotland Island, in the Baltic Sea, and were burned by their crews, who were interned.

[Altogether, twenty-eight German planes violated Swedish neutrality on Sunday, the Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, said, and several opened fire on Swedish planes.

[A Stockholm radio report heard in London said south central Sweden was blacked out as the aerial violations of Swedish territory increased and that air-raid alarms were sounded in many districts.]

Sweden was reported tonight to have attained the peak of preparedness against any attempt to violate her borders. Since September, when the European war began, Sweden has been strengthening her "neutrality guard" program. It was stepped up rapidly during the Finnish-Russian war and even more in the last two weeks, during which Germany invaded Denmark and Norway.

There are numerous evidences of the military preparedness. Horses are tethered in small public parks near barracks. One esplanade in a residential sector has been occupied by soldiers who guard an anti-aircraft gun and receive machine-gun lectures and demonstrations.

Foreigners are barred from military zones, and travel throughout Sweden is carefully regulated. The number of troops involved is a military matter, but one reliable informant said "one may say Sweden's preparations to maintain her neutrality are virtually complete."

TODAY'S NEWSPAPERS REFRAIN FROM REPEATING THEIR RECENT ATTACKS ON THE ALLIES.

ROME-APRIL 21

WHILE GERMAN MILITARY EXPLOITS CONTINUE TO DOMINATE THEIR WAR NEWS THEY ALL REPORTED THE CONCENTRATION OF CONSIDERABLE ALLIED FORCES NEAR TRONDHEIM, NORWAY, AND SAID AN IMPORTANT BATTLE WAS IMMINENT IN THAT SECTOR.

FRENCH PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD'S DECLARATION ON ITALIAN-FRENCH RELATIONS YESTERDAY BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE VIRTUALLY WAS IGNORED.

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THE ONLY MENTION WAS AN OBSCURE REFERENCE IN A STEFANI (OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM PARIS QUOTING THE FRENCH PREMIER AS SAYING "A MEDITERRANEAN UNDERSTANDING COULD ONLY CONSOLIDATE THE PEACE."

(A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY SAID "A MEDITERRANEAN ENTENTE" WITH ITALY AND SPAIN IS REGARDED BY THE FRENCH AS "ONE OF THE INDISPENSABLE BASES OF PEACE."

30.24-1819

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STOCKHOLM-APRIL 21

THIS INCLUDES THE HOME FRONT.

STOCKHOLM NOW HAS SEVERAL HUNDRED AIR SHELTERS,

A FEW OF WHICH COULD HOUSE SEVERAL THOUSAND PEOPLE.

FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES ARE GOOD, EXCEPT FOR COAL.

HOWEVER, THERE IS ENOUGH COAL IN SWEDEN TO CARRY ON

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

THE FIRST SWEDISH COAL BOAT THROUGH THE NEWS

GERMAN-BRITISH MINEFIELDS REACHED GOTEBORG LAST NIGHT AFTER A

17-DAY TRIP FROM THE SHETLAND ISLANDS, AT BRITAIN'S TIP.

THEY WERE ATTACKED BY UNIDENTIFIED WARPLANES DURING THE VOYAGE

BUT WERE NOT DAMAGED.

'Expectant Father' Poses Legal Problem in Britain

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 21—Postponement of military service for "expectant fathers" under certain conditions may result from a ruling in a recent case.

A young husband called for service asked the local Hardship Committee to postpone his call because his wife expected a baby. The committee refused and the umpire to whom the soldier appealed also refused. But his ruling is likely to set a precedent.

No hardship existed, the umpire decided, because the baby was not expected for six months. But, he ruled, three months of expectancy or less might be considered a special circumstance because of the nervous strain on the mother.

SIGRID UNDSET ENLISTS

Nobel Prize Winner For Literature Gets Job In Norway

Stockholm, April 21 (AP)—Among the masses of volunteers who have enlisted in Norway, one of the first was Sigrid Undset, Norwegian woman author and winner of the Nobel prize for literature in 1928.

Miss Undset, it is reported here, is employed as a censor.

Moscow Paper Denies Any Friction With Paris

Says 'Idea of War Would Be Fatal to France'

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP).—Asserting there was no place on the globe where the interests of France conflicted with those of the Soviet Union, an article in the newspaper "Trud" said today that sober French people "have nothing in common with those who preach the breaking of relations or even war with the Soviet."

"The campaign against the U. S. S. R.," it said, "encounters objections among the French bourgeoisie. . . . The idea of war would be fatal to France."

The writer of the article took the unusual step of disagreeing with the conclusions of the author of an article on British-French relations which appeared in the same newspaper on April 16.

The first writer represented England as a horseman riding a horse which was France. The article today said that the British-French coalition was designed to protect the colonial empires of the two nations and that each needed the aid of the other.

France Wooing Italy By Boosting Her Fair

PARIS, April 21 (AP).—The French government, seeking Italian friendship, appointed an important delegation today to the Milan Fair. A Commerce Ministry communique said Leon Barety, a Deputy and the president of the French Expositions Committee, had been named chairman of the delegation. Several foreign trade advisers also were appointed.

This action reflected the French policy of seeking a Mediterranean entente, as outlined by Premier Paul Reynaud yesterday to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

Nazi Parachutists Found With Collapsible 'Bikes'

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, April 22—German parachute troops captured at Dombas, in Central Norway, carried a surprising amount and variety of equipment, the Exchange Telegraph news agency said today. It listed the following articles:

Collapsible bicycles.
Machine-guns.
Radio transmitters and receivers.
Saws.
Wire cutters.
Cameras.
Gas-welding apparatus.

The Germans were reported to have captured fifty civilians, whom they forced to carry their equipment, and to have occupied a farm before they were routed by hand grenades. The news agency said 150 surrendered after twenty-five had been killed and a number wounded.

Four large German planes were shot down in the last twenty-four hours at Dombas, three by the Norwegians and one by the British, Exchange Telegraph said.

WOUNDED ARRIVE IN KENT

200 Cases Understood To Include British From France

London, April 21 (AP)—About 200 sick and wounded soldiers—most of them stretcher cases—arrived at Orpington, Kent, tonight.

It was understood members of the British Expeditionary Force in France were among those being hospitalized.

Belgians Fire on Planes Of Britain and the Reich

To Protest to Both Belligerents on Battle Near Border

BRUSSELS, April 21 (AP).—Aerial activity over Belgian territory by German and English planes was noted today and last night by the government which announced it would protest to Berlin and London.

Several planes were identified as German and two as British. Anti-aircraft batteries fired on them. Yesterday the government said it would send protests to Berlin and Paris after a battle of four warplanes near the Belgian-French frontier.

Artillery Actions Reported

PARIS, April 21 (AP).—Artillery activity after a quiet night on the western front was reported today by the French high command.

Nazi Plane, Out of 'Gas,' Lands at Basel Airport

Four Flyers Say They Did Not Want to Drop in France

BASEL, Switzerland, April 21 (AP).—A German bombing plane, returning from a long reconnaissance flight over France, ran out of gasoline today and landed amid a group of Swiss soldiers on the runway of Basel's civil airport—only three miles from the Rhine frontier.

The German officer and three men surrendered immediately and will be interned for the duration of the war.

The plane was placed under guard and Swiss authorities began an investigation of the Germans' story that they landed in Switzerland rather than try a forced landing in the midst of the French Maginot line.

Russia Honors 2,106 For Victory in Finland

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP).—Tass, the Soviet official news agency, announced tonight the decoration of 2,106 Red Navy men, commanders, members of their families and workers "for exemplary execution of battle orders of their command in fighting the Finnish white guards and the courage and heroism displayed therein."

Three naval air units and one submarine also were honored for their part in the struggle that ended March 12.

BY EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE BLASTED AT BOTH ENDS OF GERMANY'S AERIAL FERRY TO NORWAY AND THRUST INTO THE HEART OF THE INVADED NORTHERN KINGDOM IN A DASH BY MOBILE TROOPS.

THE WAR IN THE AIR WAS TOLD IN BRITISH COMMUNIQUES WHICH REPORTED THE BOMBING OF GERMAN AIRFIELDS IN NORWAY AND DENMARK, GERMAN ATTACKS ON ALLIED FORCES IN WHICH A BRITISH TRAWLER WENT DOWN AT NAMSOS, NORWAY, ABOUT 100 MILES UP THE NORWEGIAN COAST FROM GERMAN-HELD TRONDHEIM, AND THE SHOOTING DOWN OF FOUR--AND POSSIBLY SIX--GERMAN WARPLANES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE ADMIRALTY IDENTIFIED THE TRAWLER AS THE RUTLANDSHIRE AND SAID THE "CREW WERE SAVED."

THE AIR MINISTRY X X X 3RD GRAF

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THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE BRITISH WERE UNSCATHED IN THE AERIAL BATTLES OVER THE WESTERN FRONT EXCEPT FOR ONE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED FLIER WHO MADE A SUCCESSFUL FORCED LANDING.

AALBORG IN NORTHERN ETC., SECOND GRAF PREV.

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AALBORG IN NORTHERN DENMARK AND KRISTIANSAND AND STAVANGER IN SOUTHWESTERN NORWAY, MAIN LINE POINTS ON THE 300-MILE MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SYSTEM GERMANY USES TO FEED MEN AND MUNITIONS TO THE NORTH, WERE TARGETS OF A CONCERTED OFFENSIVE LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING.

PLANES, RUNWAYS AND BUILDINGS WERE DAMAGED, A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE AIR MINISTRY SAID. IT ADDED THAT "ALL OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS" HAD RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASES.

CONTROL OF THE AIR BECAME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT AS BRITAIN RUSHED TROOPS ACROSS THE NORTH SEA TO NORWEGIAN LANDING POINTS FOR THE DECISIVE TEST WHICH, OBSERVERS PREDICTED, WOULD CENTER AROUND TROND-HEIM.

(TRONDHEIM IS ALMOST 400 MILES NORTHEAST OF KRISTIANSAND AND 350 MILES NORTHEAST OF STAVANGER.)

A JOINT ADMIRALTY-WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAID THAT GERMANS HAD CAUSED HEAVY DAMAGE YESTERDAY AT NAMSOS, NORWAY, BUT THAT THE ONLY ALLIED LOSS WAS ONE BRITISH TRAWLER SUNK. IT SAID THERE WERE "NO CASUALTIES TO ALLIED TROOPS."

THE WAR OFFICE, BEYOND A NON-COMMITTAL COMMUNIQUE, CONTINUED CLOSE-MOUTHED ON ACTUAL OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TONIGHT MERELY SAID:

"OPERATIONS IN NORWAY ARE CONTINUING. BRITISH TROOPS ARE OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH NORWEGIAN FORCES."

THIS CO-OPERATION, ACCORDING TO STOCKHOLM REPORTS, RESULTED IN A RAPID OVERLAND ADVANCE THAT ENABLED THE ALLIES TO RETAKE HAMAR IN A SHARP ENCOUNTER WITH GERMAN TROOPS.

(THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET RECEIVED REPORTS FROM SOMEWHERE IN NORWAY THAT HAMAR, 60 MILES NORTH OF OSLO, HAD BEEN RECAPTURED SATURDAY NIGHT BY NORWEGIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS. (DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THE GERMANS HAD REACHED LILLEHAMMER, 25 MILES AIRLINE NORTH OF HAMAR.)

WHILE BOMBS THUNDERED DOWN ON FARAWAY SCANDINAVIAN AIRFIELDS, SHELLS BURSTING OVER A TOWN ON ENGLAND'S SOUTHEAST COAST SENT THE 3,000 RESIDENTS SCURRYING FOR SHELTER AND PUNCHED SHRAPNEL HOLES IN ROOFS.

30.24-1821 30.24-1821

NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED IN THE TOWN AND NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON LAND DURING THE ENCOUNTER, IN WHICH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND NAVAL GUNS FIRED ON GERMAN PLANES. THE RAID LASTED FOR THREE HOURS LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY.

THE GUNFIRE, HEAVIEST ALONG THE COAST SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, MADE MANY THINK THAT THE TOWN WAS BEING SHELLED FROM THE SEA. AMONG THE ROOFS DAMAGED WAS THAT OF THE POLICE STATION.

ONCE DURING THE RAID A HUGE GERMAN BOMBER FLEW OVER THE TOWN WITH SHELLS BURSTING AROUND IT.

NO AIR RAID WARNING WAS SOUNDED. SEVERAL RESIDENTS HAD NARROW ESCAPES. AN OLD WOMAN FLED TO THE BASEMENT FOR SHELTER SHORTLY BEFORE A HOLE WAS BLOWN IN THE ROOF OF HER HOUSE.

AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON THE ROYAL AIR FORCE RAIDS SAID:

"THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST ENEMY AIR FORCES AND AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE OPERATING AGAINST NORWAY HAS BEEN FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING LAST (SATURDAY) NIGHT AND THIS MORNING.

"IN ADDITION TO THE SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE GERMAN BASE AT AALBORG IN NORTHERN DENMARK WHICH ALREADY WAS REPORTED, THE AIRCRAFT OF THE RAF DURING LAST NIGHT BOMBED AIRDROMES NOW OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS AT KRISTIANSAND AND STAVANGER.

"IT NOW IS KNOWN THAT, IN THE ATTACK UPON AALBORG, BOMBS WERE DROPPED FROM A LOW HEIGHT AND DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO A HANGAR. ONE AIRCRAFT, AFTER DROPPING BOMBS, ATTACKED WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE A GERMAN TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT WHICH WAS ABOUT TO LAND AT THE BASE. FIRES ALSO WERE STARTED ON THE AIRDROME BY OTHER AIRCRAFT WHICH FOLLOWED.

"AT KRISTIANSAND A NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SEEN DISPERSED ON THE AIRDROME AND WERE ATTACKED WITH BOMBS.

"IN THE CASE OF STAVANGER, BOMBS WERE DROPPED, A NUMBER OF WHICH WERE SEEN TO HIT RUNWAYS. THE BURST OF ANOTHER BOMB WAS FOLLOWED BY AN EXPLOSION ON THE AIRDROME. BOMBS ALSO WERE DROPPED ON A SEAPLANE BASE NEARBY.

"THESE ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT BY STRONG FORCES AND ALL OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS HAVE RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASES."

AN UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE RAID SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THE BRITISH FLIERS HAD CAUSED "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE."

THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID THAT, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION, IT UNDERSTOOD THAT MANY JUNKERS 52'S AND GIANT HANSA TRANSPORTS HAD TAKEN OFF FROM AALBORG FOR NORWEGIAN TERRITORY CARRYING "BOTH TROOPS AND SOME FAIRLY HEAVY EQUIPMENT, OF THE NATURE OF LIGHT FIELD OR MOUNTAIN GUNS."

THE LANDING GROUND AT AALBORG WAS DESCRIBED AS WELL-SUITED TO HEAVY PLANES, WITH A FIRM, LEVEL SURFACE.

IN ITS ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AALBORG RAID THE AIR MINISTRY SAID:

"AIRCRAFT OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED LAST NIGHT THE AIRDROME AT AALBORG IN NORTHERN DENMARK WHICH HAS SERVED AS THE GERMAN BASE FOR THEIR AIR OPERATIONS AGAINST NORWAY."

UX152PES

LONDON--FIRST ADD BRITISH (ORIGINAL) X X X AGAINST NORWAY."

IN THE RAID ON THE KRISTIANSAND AIRFIELD, THE BRITISH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DROPPED "LARGE NUMBERS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS" PRINCIPALLY ALONG THE LINE OF THE RUNWAY.

THIS REPORT, WHICH WAS UNOFFICIAL, SAID INCENDIARY BOMBS STARTED A STRONG FIRE NEAR A NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT.

"THE RAID WAS SUCCESSFULLY ROUNDED OFF BY TWO OF OUR AIRCRAFT WHICH CARRIED OUT A LOW MACHINE-GUN ATTACK ON THE AIRDROME, HANGARS AND BUILDINGS," IT WAS SAID.

W542PES

A BLACKOUT IN SOUTH CENTRAL

LONDON, APRIL 21 (AP).--THE STOCKHOLM RADIO

SWEDEN WAS ORDERED TONIGHT, THE STOCKHOLM RADIO REPORTED, AS

FOREIGN PLANES SUDDENLY INCREASED IN THE VIOLATION

OF SWEDISH TERRITORY BY FOREIGN PLANES AND THE SHOOTING

DOWN OF ONE GERMAN PLANE BY A SWEDISH FIGHTER, THE

BROADCAST SAID THAT AIR RAID ALARMS WERE SOUNDED IN

MANY DISTRICTS.

ALTOGETHER, 28 GERMAN PLANES VIOLATED SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

SUNDAY, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, A BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, SAID, AND SEVERAL

OPENED FIRE ON SWEDISH PLANES.

THE AUTHORITIES IN JONKOPING PROVINCE IN

SOUTHERN SWEDEN ORDERED A BLACKOUT AT 10:30

TONIGHT, THE RADIO SAID, AND ADDED THAT THE GERMAN

PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES NORTH OF GOTHENBURG.

EARLIER ANOTHER PLANE WAS SIGHTED OVER RORO

AND BJOERKOE, SMALL ISLANDS WEST OF GOTHENBURG, THREE

GERMAN PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE FLOWN HIGH OVER

VAERMLAND PROVINCE, JUST EAST OF THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED OSLO REGION.

TWO GERMAN AIRPLANES, THE BROADCAST REPORTED, MADE FORCED LANDINGS AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE STRONGLY-FORTIFIED GOTTLAND ISLANDS IN THE BALTIC. THE CREWS SET THEIR PLANES ON FIRE AND THEN WERE INTERNED.

THE RADIO SAID FOREIGN PLANES ALSO FLEW OVER THE FOLLOWING AREAS TONIGHT:

KOPPARBERG PROVINCE, NORTHWEST OF STOCKHOLM; THE PORT OF ASTARSHAMN, ON THE EAST COAST; MARIESTAD, ON THE SOUTHEAST SHORE OF LAKE VAENERN; STROEMSTAD, A SWEDISH PORT ON THE SKAGERRAK SOUTH OF THE SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN FRONTIER, AND OVER TROLLHAETTAN, AN IMPORTANT ELECTRIC POWER CENTER NORTHEAST OF GOTHENBURG.

PLANES ALSO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FLOWN OVER BOTH ENDS OF THE GOETA CANAL WHICH CONNECTS GOTHENBURG AND STOCKHOLM.

30.24-1823

30.24-1823

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-ONE OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE PILOTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN AIR BASE AT AALBORG, FIRST SUCH RAID ON DANISH SOIL, SAID TONIGHT THE GERMANS WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

"THE BOUNDARY LIGHTS WERE ON," HE SAID, "AND SO WERE THE OBSTRUCTION LIGHTS ON THE BUILDING. THERE ALSO WAS A PATH OF FLARES SET OUT."

"THEY OBVIOUSLY WERE NOT EXPECTING US AND WE MET NO OPPOSITION OF ANY KIND," THE FLIER CONTINUED.

FD652PES

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE IN A JOINT COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT REPORTED GERMAN WARPLANES HAD BOMBED AND ESTENSIVELY DAMAGED NAMSOS, NORWAY, YESTERDAY "BUT THE ONLY ALLIED LOSS WAS ONE BRITISH TRAWLER SUNK."

"THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES TO ALLIED TROOPS," IT ADDED.

THE COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

"THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY AT NAMSOS DURING APRIL 20 AND MANY BOMBS WERE DROPPED. ESTENSIVE DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO THE TOWN BUT THE ONLY ALLIED LOSS WAS ONE BRITISH TRAWLER SUNK. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES TO ALLIED TROOPS."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

W302PES

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM RADIO TONIGHT REPORTED THAT A SWEDISH FIGHTER PLANE SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES A GERMAN PLANE WHICH FLEW OVER SWEDISH TERRITORY NORTH OF GOTEBORG, ON THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST. THE CREW OF FOUR WAS INTERNED.

W451PES

REPULSE ATTACK ON REAR AS WARSHIP DISEMBARKS TROOPS ABOVE TRONDHEIM

Aerial Minelayers Raid England; Fought Off By Shore And Naval Guns—Berlin Claims "Bloody Losses" Among Debarking Allies

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, April 23—A dispatch from the Norwegian-Swedish frontier by Reuters said today that German destroyers from Trondheim had landed troops north of Trondheim with the object of attacking British forces from the rear, but that they had been driven off by British troops.

The dispatch said fierce fighting now is going on between German and British troops at Stiklestad, north of Trondheim, between Steinkjer and Vardalsora.

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, *Tuesday,* April 23—Great Britain, battering by land and air at German forces in Scandinavia, fought off a swarm of mine-laying German planes from her own shores late last night.

An Air Ministry communique early today said the German planes were attacked by anti-aircraft batteries and defensive fighter planes and even by naval units as they evidently tried to lay aerial mines in the estuaries of the Thames and Humber rivers off the east and southeast coasts. No bombs were dropped.

Paris Area Also Raided

At about the same time anti-aircraft batteries in the Paris region barked for fifteen minutes at enemy planes.

There were no air-raid alarms, and despite the rattling fall of shrapnel, no reports of damage.

In the Norwegian sector the British reported "considerable success" for their expeditionary forces after landings at "many places," while British bombers hurled explosive destruction on Germany's aerial troop-ferry route between Denmark and Norway.

Norse Successes Cited

The report of British land successes came from the War Office in a brief communique. It said the triumphs were achieved "in the face of great difficulties," and that British soldiers have joined the Norwegian forces and are giving the hard-pressed Norsemen "all the support in their power."

Hours before the War Office report on the activities of its troops, the air force told of new British raids on Stavanger airport, in southwestern Norway, and Aalborg airport, in Denmark, last night.

Fourteenth Raid Staged

It was the fourteenth time the German-occupied Stavanger airport has been raided by the British, and was the second time in as many nights that Britain has struck at what she believed to be the only large German-held airfield in Denmark.

Those stations on Germany's air ferry line to Norway were bombed in an effort to ground the big Hansa and Junkers transport planes in which the Nazi high command hopes to pour 2,000 Nazi troops into Norway each day.

6 Transports Destroyed

The Air Force reported six German transport planes were believed destroyed at Stavanger and a building smashed and runways broken at Aalborg as the bombers turned their attention to the German "jumping-off place." One flyer, it was reported, swooped under the searchlight beams at Aalborg and planted bombs on the road near the control tower.

The British said several fires still were burning from the raid Sunday night at Aalborg.

The Air Ministry said the Stavanger airdrome was "bombed and machine-gunned" and "a number of enemy aircraft" destroyed when British flyers swooped down on a park of fifty machines lining the crater-pocked field.

Naval Patrol Continues

Along the rocky coasts of Norway, the naval patrol went on ceaselessly and silently. Britain boasted that the "lobe" of Norway's peninsula had been cut off from all but air communication with Germany.

Meanwhile, the nation chuckled in anticipation of a St. George's Day luncheon speech today by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. He is expected to tweak verbally the German eagle's beak in a talk celebrating the day of the patron saint of England, whose name has led Englishmen to battle from Agincourt to the Somme.

Norse Morale "Excellent"

The Allied expeditionary force in Norway was said to have found the Norwegian equipment poor compared with its outfitting, but London sources said the Norwegian morale is "excellent."

"They are a durable people," it was said.

Whatever is the rate of German reinforcement by plane of Nazi troops in Norway, the British War Office preened itself on getting troops landed with "practically no losses" in the face of the enemy's "temporary" command of the land and air.

At the same time, the Home Office became worried about possible bombings in Britain.

To householders went warnings repeating those of last September, when the war started.

The blackout probably will be enforced more strictly within the next forty-eight hours as the danger of the war coming to Britain apparently is increased in view of informed neutral military and naval sources.

British, Ready to Bomb German-Held Ore Port, Warn Citizens to Flee

3,500 Nazi Troops Believed in Trap

Allies Closing Pincers on Trondheim, Battling at Hamar and Elverum

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—The British, in a broadcast warning to the people of Narvik, threatened today to bombard that northern ore harbor, and, meanwhile, with their Norwegian allies, clamped a slowly closing vise on German-occupied Trondheim, vital west coast port and railroad center 400 miles south of Narvik.

The Germans and Norwegians were reported fighting at Malbus, only twenty miles south of Trondheim on the Trondheim-Oslo railroad. A force of British was reported at Storen, five miles to the rear.

A main force of British, working south from the other side of the port, was reported to have reached Steinkjer, reported Norwegian concentration center fifty miles north of Trondheim. This was about fifteen miles north of Vardalsora where fighting between advance detachments was reported yesterday.

To the east of Trondheim, the Norwegians were reported still in possession of the Hegra fortress, guarding the railroad to the Swedish border.

Battle at Hamar

Fighting was reported continuing between Hamar and Elverum, sixty-odd miles north of Oslo, but the outcome was uncertain, with reports conflicting as to whether the Germans or Allies held those towns. Observers were inclined, however, to believe that contrary to previous reports, the Germans still held them.

The Germans bombed Dombas in an effort to cut the railroad which branches there to send lines northward to both Trondheim and Aandalsnes. (D. N. B., the German official news agency, said Dombas had been destroyed.)

Three times during the day the British broadcast warnings to the inhabitants of Narvik advising them to leave the town before the start of a bombardment. The Allied action presumably was planned in reply to the German aerial attack yesterday on Namsos, a British troop-landing point far to the south of Narvik.

[In Berlin, the Germans asserted that Namsos and Aandalsnes, another western Norway port, were bombed by the German air force Sunday and were left in flames. The Germans said the British troops at Namsos fled to the mountains in panic during the six-hour air raid.]

THE GERMANS THERE WERE REPORTED IN SEMI-OFFICIAL NORWEGIAN REPORTS HERE TO BE VIRTUALLY TRAPPED. THE NORWEGIANS WERE SAID TO BE TO THE NORTHEAST, THE BRITISH TO THE EAST AND SOUTH AND BRITISH FLEET STATIONED OFF THE FJORDS AND ISLANDS SEAWARD.

THE AREA IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS, WITH MOUNTAINS 4,200 FEET HIGH SURROUNDING THE TOWN.

NORWEGIAN SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THE BRITISH COULD TAKE NARVIK ANY TIME, BUT UP TO NOW HAVE BEEN SPARING IN THEIR EFFORTS IN THE HOPE OF AVOIDING ANY SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND HARM TO THE PEOPLE.

30.24-1825

30.24-1825

A DETACHMENT OF GERMANS WHO ATTEMPTED TO DRIVE NORTH FROM NARVIK WERE SAID TO BE TRAPPED AT GRATANGEN FJORD, WHERE THEY WERE STALLED IN THE SNOW AND SURROUNDED BY SNIPING NORWEGIANS WHO TAKE POT SHOTS WHEN THE NAZIS EMERGE FROM THEIR FARMHOUSE HIDEWAYS.

THE FIRST ALLIED X X X 3RD GRAF NIGHT LEAD

P1032PES

THE FIRST ALLIED TROOPS TO BE LANDED SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM, SAID A REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLM AFTONBLADET, HAVE DRIVEN NORTH AS FAR AS STOREN, ONLY 25 MILES FROM TRONDHEIM. ALLIED FORCES WERE SAID TO CONTROL THE IMPORTANT RAILWAY DISTRICT BETWEEN TRONDHEIM AND OSLO, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO BE DRIVING AT THE CITY FROM THE NORTH WITH FORCES LANDED AT NAMSOS.

IN GAINING CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS, IT WAS REPORTED, THE ALLIES HAD RECAPTURED ELVERUM, 60 MILS NORTH OF GERMAN-HELD OSLO, AND HAMAR, 20 MILES TO THE WEST.

(GERMAN SOURCES IN BERLIN DENIED HAMAR HAD BEEN LOST TO THE ALLIES.)

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THEY ALSO HELD DOMBAS, 120 MILES NORTH OF HAMAR, AND THUS WERE IN COMMAND OF THREE KEY POINTS ALONG THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN OSLO AND TRONDHEIM, TWO OF THE PRINCIPAL CENTERS OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

IT WAS A GERMAN AIR RAID ON DOMBAS YESTERDAY THAT COST THE UNITED STATES ITS FIRST OFFICIAL CASUALTY OF THE WAR. HE WAS CAPTAIN ROBERT M.LOSEY, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE AT STOCKHOLM, WHO WAS STRUCK IN THE HEART BY A BOMB SPLINTER WHILE TAKING SHELTER IN A MOUNTAIN TUNNEL.

LOSEY HAD REPORTED TO FREDERICK A.STERLING, AMERICAN MINISTER TO STOCKHOLM, ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO AFTER HAVING ACTED AS AN OBSERVER IN FINLAND DURING THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR. HE WAS SENT INTO NORWAY TO CONTACT A PARTY OF AMERICANS, CHIEFLY FROM THE LEGATION AND CONSULATE AT OSLO, WHICH WAS BEING MOVED TO SWEDEN.

(THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON REPORTED THAT THE AMERICANS HAD REACHED SWEDEN SAFELY YESTERDAY UNDER ESCORT OF THE AMERICAN NAVAL ATTACHE, LIEUTENANT COMMANDER OLE O.HAGEN, AND NOW ARE AT FJALLNAS.)

RAILWAYS APPEARED TO BE THE KEY OBJECTIVES IN ALL THREE OF THE ALLIES' MAJOR OPERATIONS.

NARVIK IS THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY LINE OVER WHICH THE GERMANS COULD, IN THE PAST, OBTAIN SWEDISH IRON ORE. THE DRIVE FROM NAMSOS, WHICH WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED VARDALSORA, 35 MILES NORTH OF TRONDHEIM, INVOLVED CONTROL OF THE RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN NAMSOS AND TRONDHEIM. WHILE FROM THE LATTER CITY ANOTHER LINE RUNS SQUARELY ACROSS NORWAY TO STORLIEN, JUST BEYOND THE SWEDISH BORDER, AND ON TO STOCKHOLM. THE BRITISH FORCE AT STOREN WAS DRIVING TO CUT THIS LINE.

SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM, THE NORWEGIANS, BRITISH AND FRENCH WERE REPORTED TO BE USING THE RAILWAYS FOR TROOP TRANSPORT. THEY WERE SAID TO BE MOVING TOWARD CONTACT WITH THE OTHER FORCES COMING FROM THE NORTH FOR A JOINT OFFENSIVE ON THE GERMAN POSITIONS.

SWEDEN, MEANWHILE, SEEKING TO MAINTAIN HER NEUTRALITY, SENT A STRONG PROTEST TO BERLIN AGAINST FLIGHTS BY GERMAN WARPLANES OVER

HER TERRITORY.

THE NOTE SAID THESE FLIGHTS HAD BEEN "ESPECIALLY NUMEROUS AND GRAVE" YESTERDAY, AND ASKED THAT MEASURES BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ANY REPETITION.

IN SOME SWEDISH QUARTERS, THE POSSIBILITY WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE GERMAN PLANES WERE SEEKING TO DETERMINE ICE CONDITIONS IN THE BOTHNIAN GULF, WHICH IS THE ONLY CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH GERMANY CAN GET QUANTITY SHIPMENTS OF SWEDISH ORE NOW THAT THE NARVIK-NORTH SEA ROUTE HAS BEEN CLOSED BY BRITAIN. THE ICE THERE IS NOT EXPECTED TO BREAK UP UNTIL MID-MAY TO PERMIT THE OPENING OF THAT ROUTE.

SWEDEN HAS SOLD IRON ORE TO GERMANY IN LINE WITH HER PRE-WAR DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY, IN WHICH SHE ASSERTED HER RIGHT TO CARRY ON A NORMAL AMOUNT OF TRADE WITH ALL NATIONS.

SHE HAS SOLD BRITAIN WOOD PULP UNDER THE SAME POLICY.

THE AFTONBLADET ADVANCED A SECOND THEORY THAT THE BRITISH WERE MAKING DANISH AIRPORTS UNTENABLE AND THE GERMANS THUS WERE RECONNITERING ON THE POSSIBILITY OF USING THEIR BASES IN EAST PRUSSIA FOR TROOP TRANSPORT TO NORWAY. SUCH A MOVE WOULD PUT SWEDISH TERRITORY ALONG THE LIKELY GERMAN ROUTE.

WY517PES

BRITISH FIGHT AIR TRANSPORT OF ARMED MEN

Raid German Flying Fields Both in Norway and in Denmark.

CALL ATTACKS SUCCESSFUL

Fires Reported Started by Bombs at Aalborg—Berlin Insists No Damage Was Done.

LONDON, April 22 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force is synchronizing raids on German bases in Norway and Denmark, attempting to choke off the Nazi air ferry service, which poured German troops into the invaded north country.

Air Ministry announcements said today that both Aalborg, in northern Denmark, and Stavanger, in southern Norway, had been raided during the night by British bombers, repeating attacks which on the previous night had also included Kristiansand, another south Norway port.

The Stavanger airdrome was "bombed and machine-gunned," destroying "a number of enemy aircraft," the ministry said. The Aalborg airdrome which the British believe is Germany's only large field in Denmark, was said to have suffered "extensive damage by high explosive and incendiary bombs."

Great Britain reported that all raiders returned safely from the Stavanger attack and only one was missing after the Aalborg foray.

[Dispatches from Aalborg said that Danish police there had declared a state of air alarm and issued instructions for safety during bombing attacks as a result of the raids by British warplanes on the Aalborg airdrome. Berlin denied that any serious damage was caused by the raids both there and at Stavanger.]

Communique on Stavanger.

In announcing the raid on the Stavanger airdrome the ministry's communique said:

"Last night aircraft of the Royal Air Force again bombed and machine-gunned the airdrome at Stavanger. In spite of intense anti-aircraft fire, hits by incendiary and high explosive bombs were observed. A number of enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed.

"All our aircraft returned safely."

A separate announcement told of the attack on the Aalborg air base:

"The enemy base at Aalborg was again successfully attacked last night by Royal Air Force bomber aircraft.

"Extensive damage was done by high explosive and incendiary bombs.

"Several fires caused by earlier attacks were still burning on the aerodrome. One of our aircraft is missing."

The Aalborg base, which is 100 air miles from Norway, was first attacked on Saturday night in the British campaign to sever aerial communications between German bases and the forces of invasion in Norway.

Showdown at Hand.

A well-informed source said that British and Norwegian troops had joined "at several places" and that joint action in eastern Norway near Lake Mjosen had been "extremely successful." Across allied forces were deployed along potential battle lines spotting Norway's snow-packed mountains and valley's and signs pointed toward impending showdown battles with the Germans.

"The Norwegians rally well," this informant said, "getting more and more arms, and the morale of officers and men is very high."

Because of the rugged terrain, he predicted a minimum of large scale operations and said most of the fighting probably would be done by comparatively small bodies.

This informant said that answers could be expected in a few weeks to the much-debated military questions: Can a force be maintained in a hostile country by air communications alone? Can troops be landed if the enemy has temporary and local air superiority?

So far, he said, the answer to the second question has been satisfactory from the British viewpoint.

Norwegians Praised.

Praising the fighting of the Norwegians and emphasizing that Britain, France and Norway all have troops in the field against Germany now, he declared that the Germans might not have reached Oslo had it not been for "forged orders" and the fact that the Norwegians were caught before their army was mobilized.

This informant said there had been "practically no losses" so far in British landings in Norway but that "we can't expect that happy state to continue forever."

He said British contacts with the Norwegians had shown them to be greatly lacking in equipment.

Indication that the Germans expected no resistance in Norway, he said, was seen in their attempts to land parachute soldiers and their dispatch of a small force all the way to Narvik, on the northern Norwegian coast. Germans on the whole Atlantic seaboard around "the nose" from the Skagerrak, he said, virtually have been isolated from all except air communications.

De Wiart In Command.

It was reported that Major-Gen. Carton de Wiart, who served on a British military mission in Poland last Autumn, was directing the British forces in central Norway.

The Admiralty and the War Office, in a joint communique, said that Namsos, 100 miles north of Trondheim, was bombed severely by Nazi planes, damaging the town but failing to cause casualties among Allied troops there. The British trawley Rutlandshire was sunk but her crew was saved.

Increasing reports of German planes being downed on Swedish soil aroused apprehension in London that the Germans might strike through Sweden to send re-enforcements and supplies to their Norwegian forces if they found their Denmark-to-Norway communication lines seriously impaired.

An unofficial amplification of the raid on the Aalborg airdrome, only 100 air miles from Norway, said that "numerous fires" had been started and extensive damage done to the surface of the airdrome and its buildings. The unofficial statement added that the first British raiders found night flying operations in progress at Aalborg and continued:

"The airdrome boundary lights were on, the flare path was in position and four enemy aircraft were circling the field preparatory to landing. They quickly made off when a British bomber opened the attack."

Ground Forces Are Active.

Ground defense forces were active, searchlights were ranging in wide arcs and anti-aircraft fire was intense, the report continued, "as the British aircraft, striking in rapid succession, came in over the target."

"One pilot, approaching from a height of only 100 feet, found that most of the searchlights could not be suppressed to so low a level and, rising over the target, was able to place an accurate salvo of bombs on a road near the airdrome control tower," the statement added.

By the light of the moon at Stavanger nearly fifty enemy planes were seen scattered around the edge of the bomb-pitted airdrome by flyers raiding that point, this unofficial account said. About fifteen of the planes, grouped close together, were chosen as a target by one flyer, who dropped at least ten bombs. At least six of the German planes were destroyed and the others were believed to have been damaged badly, it was said.

British raiders also machine-gunned planes, gun batteries and searchlight posts, said the report, adding that the Germans replied with concentrated pom-pom and machine-gun fire from batteries outside the airdrome.

Troop Movements Veiled.

The allied High Command still veiled its troop movements to keep the Germans guessing as to where their expeditionary force would strike.

Frontier dispatches revealed, however, that the Germans were trying to get re-enforcements by air to stave off impending attacks on two fronts—the Trondheim region on the west central coast and the Oslo district.

A Norwegian communique said that Britsh troops, appearing in east Norway 160 miles from their point of landing, had helped repulse the German advance north of Oslo while other allied forces were said to be encircling Trondheim after making landings north and south of that strategic city.

30.24-1827

30.24-1827

TROOPS LANDED AT MANY POINTS TO BLOCK NAZIS

Allies Are Reported to Be at Storen and Pinching Off Trondheim.

BRITISH TO BOMBARD NARVIK

Swedes Step Up Preparations for Defense—Say Germans Scout Fortifications.

LONDON, April 22 (A. P.).—A War Office communique tonight said that British troops had landed at many places in Norway and had achieved "considerable successes, despite many difficulties."

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The text of the communique:

"On our operation in support of the Norwegians, our troops landing at many places have achieved considerable success in the face of great difficulties.

"They have gained touch with Norwegian forces to whom they are giving all support in their power."

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Advancing on Trondheim.

STOCKHOLM, April 22 (A. P.).—The Stockholm Aftonbladet said tonight that British troops were moving north in a pincers movement on German occupied Trondheim and had reached Storen, twenty-five miles from that port.

The British objective, the paper said, was to regain control of the Trondheim-Storlein railway, which cuts across Norway to Sweden.

Fast moving columns of British and French troops, striking swiftly inland from their debarkation points on the Norwegian coast, were reported engaged in a series of fierce clashes with German forces on the Trondheim and Oslo fronts.

The conflict in Norway was shaping into a full-fledged war in the modern style, with perhaps 100,000 men in the field—British, French, Norwegians and Germans—some moving behind tanks and others attacking under cover of artillery and aerial bombardments.

Narvik to be Bombarded.

In the north, British warnings that the port of Narvik, which is now admittedly held by Germany, would be bombarded were broadcast three times today. The British gave Narvik citizens until this afternoon to leave the beleaguered port.

The British decision to subject Narvik to concentrated bombardment apparently was the allied answer to the German aerial attack yesterday on Namsos, Norwegian port south of Narvik and a landing place for British troops.

[A later Berlin dispatch said that a British bombardment of Narvik had failed to shake the German position there.]

Spurred on by fear of a further widening to the struggle to the point where it might slop over the Norwegian border, neighboring Sweden carried her defense preparations to a peak just short of general mobilization.

The Swedes were worried by incursions of German planes. Extraordinary air defense precautions were taken and one influential Swedish newspaper went so far as to say that German airmen were reconnoitering Sweden's defenses.

Two Focal Points of Fighting.

Focal points of the fighting apparently were Verdalsora, thirty-five miles north of Trondheim, and Elverum, sixty miles north of Oslo, near the Swedish frontier. About 300 miles of rough terrain separates the two battle fronts.

The fighting around Verdalasora, according to Swedish informants, developed when allied forces, driving south after effecting a landing at Namsos, attempted to break the German hold on the 100-mile railway line linking that port with Trondheim, the key to central Norway.

Verdalsora, doubly important because it lies on the railway line and a highway leading to the Swedish border thirty miles away, was reported in flames as the opposing forces fought for its possession.

Germans Attacked at Elverum.

The allied troops attempting to stem the German advance north from Oslo were reported to have reached Elverum after traveling more than 160 miles by rail from the west coast port of Andalsnes, which is 100 miles south of Trondheim.

The Norwegian legation here announced early today that the swift-moving allied column, supported by tanks, had attacked the Germans at Elverum after dislodging the invaders from Hamar, twenty miles to the west.

[In Berlin German sources denied that the British had recaptured Hamar.]

There were unconfirmed reports that the British had actually occupied Elverum.

The progress of the fighting in this area, however, was confused by German reports that Nazi troops had reached Lillehammer, twenty-five miles north of Hamar. A Norwegian communique said that the Germans had attacked Lillehammer repeatedly from the air last night, but did not acknowledge that it had fallen.

Swedes Shoot Down Nazi Flyers.

Sweden, holding steadfastly to her policy of neutrality, was keyed to taut readiness as the war swirled close along her frontiers.

Swedish anti-aircraft batteries, under strict orders to guard against any border violations, fired warning shots at two German planes which flew over fortified islands off Goteborg last night and shot down one of the craft when it failed to veer off. All her crew of four men were rescued.

Several other planes passed over south Sweden, which was blacked out during the night, and two German planes made forced landings on Gotland Island in the Baltic Sea. They were burned by their crews, who were interned.

The Goteborg Posten, one of Sweden's largest newspapers, declared that the Germans have been making repeated and deliberate flights over Swedish territory for the purpose of photographing fortifications. The paper called for stronger aerial defense measures, noting that Adolf Hitler has remarked that a country which fails to defend its neutrality is not neutral.

Meanwhile today Sweden protested strongly to Berlin against incursions by Nazi warplanes over her territory and asked that measures be taken to prevent repetition of the flights which "yesterday were especially numerous and grave."

[Twenty German transports escorted by a number of warships have been seen off Vinga, near Goteburg, Sweden, while twenty-eight German planes were sighted flying over Sweden today, according to reports from that country relayed to America by William Hillman, the National Broadcasting Company's representative, during a broadcast from London today.]

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May Day for Neutrality.

Sweden has been stepping up her "neutrality defense" ever since the outbreak of the Russo-Finnish war on November 30. The actual number of troops now under arms remains a military secret, but informed spokesmen said that "one may say that Sweden's preparations to maintain her neutrality are virtually complete."

Foreigners have been barred from Swedish military zones and travel is strictly regulated throughout the country. Hundreds of air raid shelters have been constructed in the major cities, and close supervision is being maintained over food and industrial supplies.

Emphasizing the united front in Sweden was the announcement last night that the Social Democratic party, the largest in Parliament, had accepted a proposal by the Liberal and Conservative parties to use May 1 as the occasion for a neutrality demonstration instead of the traditional Leftist celebration.

Norse Battling Hard.

The Norwegian legation here said that the Norwegian troops, co-operating to the fullest with their Franco-British allies, were putting up strong resistance in seven main sectors between Oslo and the arctic port of Narvik.

The intervening fronts are at Levanger, between Namsos and Trondheim; Trondheim itself; Hegra fortress, twenty miles east of Trondheim; Bergen and Stavanger.

The Oslo front, the legation said, extends from a point northwest of Honefoss, which is twenty-five miles northwest of the capital, eastward to Gjovik, Hamar and Elverum, and thence in a straight line to the Swedish frontier.

The Germans apparently have driven a salient into this line between Gjovik and Hamar, with the point at Lillehammer.

Fortress Holding Out.

Rockribbed Hegra Fortress was reported fighting off German attacks from two sides, but military authorities said that because of the favorable surrounding terrain and the experience of its commander, Major Holterman, it may be able to hold out for a long time.

Reports from Narvik indicated that the Germans were still holding the town, although allied troops apparently were occupying positions to the north and south.

The German garrison was said to have been strongly re-enforced by troops flown in by aerial transports. Twenty planes were said to have landed on Friday, fifteen on Saturday and three yesterday.

Swedish spokesmen estimated that the Nazi forces there now totaled 3,000, while the British were believed to have landed more than 5,000 men at Harstad, thirty-five miles to the north.

Berlin Reports Destruction Of Two British Submarines

Also Claims Four Planes Shot Down, Two Cargo Ships Sunk and Destroyer Hit in War in Norway.

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BERLIN, April 22 (A. P.).—Two British submarines and four British planes were counted as allied week end losses in a German communique which reported today that British naval forces had bombarded Narvik again but refrained from landing troops.

"Two enemy merchant ships" also were sunk and a British destroyer was struck in the fighting around Norway, the Germans said.

The High Command announcement described continued success in expanding German occupied territory, in establishing new lines of communication between German forces and in staving off British attacks on German air bases.

Report Further Success.

The Germans said that they expanded their occupation of the Trondheim area without meeting serious opposition.

Further success in the Bergen and Oslo regions was reported. The Oslo German forces have established connections with Stavanger, where German troops are landed by air transport, it was said.

The communique follows:

"Narvik again was bombarded yesterday by enemy naval forces without effecting a landing of troops anywhere in the regions occupied by Germans.

"German troops in the Trondheim region reached points important for the continuation of operations. No serious fighting occurred anywhere.

Tell of Increased Booty.

"In the Bergen sector booty seized by German troops was increased by a number of modern guns and a considerable amount of material.

"A land connection between German troops in the occupied regions from Oslo via Kristiansand to Stavanger has been established.

"German troops advancing in the Oslo region northward and northwestward encountered Norwegian troops and overwhelmed them. In the course of the fights our troops took Gjovik and Lillehammer as well as elevated terrain at Lundhadge. The opponent suffered heavy losses.

"Larger fighting plane units successfully attacked British attempts at landing troops near Namsos and Andalsnes and destroyed places occupied by British troops as well as railways.

Arsenal Seized.

"One British destroyer was struck and two enemy merchant ships sunk. Despite bad weather German fighting planes co-operated in breaking enemy resistance north of Hamar and destroyed the enemy's rear rail connections.

"An arsenal of the Oslo garrison, filled with large quantities of munitions and supplies, was discovered at Hevedoeya and seized.

"Two enemy submarines were destroyed in the course of a submarine hunt in the Skagarrak and Kattegat.

"Work was resumed on the Norwegian naval wharf at Horten.

"The air force continued reconnaissance of the sea region around Narvik, along the Norwegian west coast and over the northern part of the North Sea. British airplanes attacked the airport at Aalborg (Denmark), causing neither personnel nor material damage. In the course of the attack three British planes were shot down. Another was shot down during the night over the German coastal region."

Norse Towns Reported Afire

Germans Say Their Bombers Have Set Namsos and Andalsnes Ablaze

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BERLIN, April 22 (A. P.).—A prolonged Nazi air raid which left in flames two Norwegian ports used by the allies as troop footholds was reported today as the Germans said they had scored new triumphs over their foe.

DNB, official German news agency, said the west Norwegian towns of Namsos and Andalsnes, respectively, 100 miles north and south of the German-held city of Trondheim, were burning after being hard hit by German bombs. DNB added that British troops at Namsos fled in panic to the mountains during the raid.

On other fronts, the German communique said that the British lost two submarines over the week end and that the British had bombarded the far-northern ore port of Narvik, but did not land troops.

The DNB report, supplementing the High Command's communique, said the Germans had gained ground steadily northeast and south of Trondheim.

Meanwhile, it was announced officially that six allied planes were shot down during yesterday's aerial fighting over Norway and the North Sea. Two British bombers were said to have been shot down over Stavanger Airport and four crashed in a raid on Aalborg Airport in Denmark and over the north German coast, the Germans stated.

[Britain reported that all raiders returned safely from Stavanger and that only one bomber was missing after the Aalborg attack.]

DNB reported that German troops pushing out from Oslo stormed Norwegian-occupied positions near Lindehagde and that Gjovik, northwest of Oslo, had been captured after the Norwegians suffered heavy losses.

Besides obtaining much war material near Bergen, on the west coast, where a "number of guns of the most modern construction and various calibers" were seized, the report said that an entire anti-aircraft battery fell into German hands at Grasholm.

It was asserted that fresh supplies of men, munitions and armored cars were being moved to Norway without a hitch.

The German communique reported that "two enemy merchantships" were sunk and a British destroyer was struck in fighting around Norway.

Germans Claim 14 English Warships In Last 48 Hours

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Tuesday*, April 23—The German air force was described as loosing its force with mounting intensity early today against debarking British troops, among whom it was asserted "bloody losses" had been caused, and British transports and warships, fourteen of which were declared sunk or damaged in the last forty-eight hours.

In addition the German aircraft were reported by the official news agency, in a summary of yesterday's fighting, to have attacked Norwegian detachments with bomb and machine gun at positions north of Oslo, especially near Elverum, Lillehammer and Mjosa Lake.

Dombas, important railway junction in central Norway, it was declared, was destroyed.

Two Transports Sunk, Claim

DBN said two British transports were sunk by aerial bombs and another set afire in the hornet-like attacks yesterday. Two English warships accompanying the transports were hit directly, the enemy said.

Previous reports declared the Germans had bombed a cruiser until it was beached, scored hits on another cruiser and destroyer, sunk two submarines, sunk a transport and two merchant ships and hit another transport.

Ferocious bombing attacks again on Andalsnes and Namsos caused heavy losses among English troops and constantly disturbed disembarkation operations, DNB said. It was here that three transports were hit, according to the German report, two of them being sunk and another set afire.

These ports were severely damaged, the agency declared.

British Put To Flight

It was at Namsos that the Germans, reporting a previous six-hour attack, said the British troops were put to flight into the mountains, and the town set blazing. The railway station at Namsos was declared destroyed.

Extensive reconnoitering flights, DNB related, were made as far as the Orkneys and Shetland islands, north of Scotland.

The Germans said their forces had advanced north and northwest from Oslo, while wave after wave of bombers rained explosives on the Allied landing places flanking Trondheim on Norway's Atlantic coast.

Cruise In Leisure

German air fighters said their bombs so paralyzed anti-aircraft defenses at Andalsnes that they could cruise in leisure over the town and watch the results of their marksmanship.

They said they saw one British cruiser hit squarely yesterday, another so crippled by a bomb that it ran for shore and was beached and two transports hit. One of the transports, they said, suffered a bomb explosion just forward of her funnel and went down.

Other Losses Claimed

The German high command reported two enemy merchant ships sunk and a British destroyer hit off the Norwegian coast.

Despite acknowledgment that Allied troops had landed in Norway, it claimed continued supremacy for the German air force in combats over the North Sea, Norway and Western front during the week end.

Nine British and two French planes were said to have been downed on these fronts Sunday alone. Four of the British losses were reported inflicted when Royal Air Force bombers raided the German-held air base at Aalborg, Denmark; two over the Stavanger (Norway) airport, and the others on the Western front.

Three Planes Lost

The Germans acknowledged tha three of their planes had failed to return from forays over France and a fourth ran out of gas and landed in Switzerland where its crew was interned. The Allies' scorecard listed eleven German planes shot down in week-end sky battles and three others reported downed.

German land forces, meanwhile, pushed stubbornly resisting Norwegians north of Oslo in snowy, Alp-like mountains. DNB said they had occupied Gjovik, northwest of the German-held capital, and were near Lindehagde.

The high command said the Germans steadily were strengthening their communications lines and reinforcements of men, munitions and armored cars were said to be moving to Norway on schedule.

Still Hold Narvik, Claim

A British bombardment of Narvik failed to shake the German position in Norway's Far Northern iron-ore port, the communique said.

The Germans disputed Swedish reports that combined British-French-Norwegian troops had recaptured Hamar, sixty miles north of Oslo. They said the town, first refuge of the Norwegian Government in flight from its capital after the German occupation thirteen days ago, still was in German hands.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' machine, meanwhile, bent its efforts toward proving by editorial comment from neutral countries that the occupation of Norway is one of Germany's greatest strategic successes yet and that Britain's naval losses are causing the Allies alarm.

11 NAZI PLANES DOWN IN WEST

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Paris Says Week End Toll May Reach 14.

BERLIN ADMITS FOUR LOSSES

One Riddled German Plane Crashes on Belgian Soil.

PARIS, April 22 (A. P.).—Aerial activity by both sides marked the war along the western front today, with French and British airmen and anti-aircraft gunners chalking up a total of eleven German planes shot down over the week end.

Unverified claims indicated that three additional planes may have been brought down.

German pilots flew over areas of northern, eastern and southeastern France as well as the Paris region, military spokesmen said, and allied flyers carried out missions over Germany.

Artillery thundered in the Blies river region while sporadic casemate fire disturbed the Rhine district. Patrols on both sides carried out their customary forays.

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Nazis Claim Advantage.

BERLIN, April 22 (A. P.).—Reporting on the western front, the communique issued today by the German High Command said:

"In the west no special development. German planes, in the course of reconnaissance over France, flew as far as Bordeaux. In the course of the day several air fights developed, in which two British and two French planes were shot down.

"Three German planes failed to return. One German plane was forced to land in Swiss territory owing to lack of fuel."

Crashes in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, April 22 (A. P.).—A German warplane, shot down in a duel with three French fighters, crashed today at Narcimont, near Neufchateau, in the Belgian province of Luxemburg.

The pilot, riddled with machine-gun bullets, was found dead in the wreckage. The remaining two members of the crew, only one of whom was injured, were interned.

The Belgian authorities confiscated German propaganda pamphlets which the plane was carrying.

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German Warship Losses Put At 24, Excluding Submarines

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 22—An official British statement tonight declared German warship "casualties" totaled twenty-four since the outbreak of war.

The total was apart from a "large number of submarines," the statement said.

Britain has lost eighteen warships, including five submarines and the armed merchant cruiser Rawalpindi, the British summation declared.

The statement listed British losses as:

One battleship.
One aircraft carrier.
One armed merchant cruiser.
Ten destroyers.
Five submarines.

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The total did not include trawlers or minesweepers.

German losses listed, exclusive of submarines, were:

One battle cruiser reported sunk; one damaged.
One pocket battleship sunk, one hit by torpedoes.
One heavy cruiser sunk, one hit by torpedoes.
Three cruisers sunk, one reported sunk, one hit by aircraft bombs, one hit by torpedo.
Ten destroyers sunk, one hit by aircraft bombs and one "probably" hit by bombs.

[Editor's Note—Unofficial British sources have tabulated German submarine losses as between thirty-five and fifty.]

Nazi Flyers Interned.

BASLE, Switzerland, April 22 (A. P.).—Switzerland today interned four German airmen and their new Dornier-21 bomber which landed at the Basle Civil Airport yesterday when they ran out of fuel over the French Maginot line.

Swiss mechanics rolled the plane into a hangar today and painted out caricatures of Winston Churchill, Great Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, which had been drawn on the wings.

NAZIS ARE HALTED ON WESTERN FRONT

French Also Shoot Down One of Their Planes.

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PARIS, April 22 (A. P.).—The French command reported tonight a German attack repulsed on the western front and a German warplane shot down by French flyers.

Its evening communique:

"East of the Moselle, we repulsed by our fire the attack of an enemy detachment which did not succeed in approaching our outposts.

"During the night of April 21-April 22, several deep reconnaissances were carried out by our aviation.

"During the morning of April 22, in the course of an encounter with one of our patrols, an enemy reconnaissance plane was shot down and fell in Belgium."

French Flyers Down Another German Plane

Crashes in Belgium; 3-Day Toll for Nazis Set at 12

PARIS, April 22 (AP).—France announced tonight that one of her air patrols shot down another Nazi plane today, bringing to twelve and possibly fifteen the number of German plane losses in three days on the western front. The latest victim crashed in Belgium, the French communique said. (A Brussels dispatch said the pilot died of machine-gun bullet wounds and the other two members of the crew were wounded.)

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The evening French communique said:

"East of the Moselle, we repulsed by our fire the attack of an enemy detachment which did not succeed in approaching our outposts.

"During the night of April 21-22, several deep reconnaissances were

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carried out by our aviation.

"During the morning of April 22, in the course of an encounter with one of our patrols, an enemy reconnaissance plane was shot down and fell in Belgium."

Allies Weigh Air Blockade Aimed at Clipper Planes

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 22—The French and British Ministries are studying a plan for the "aerial policing" of Germany, Blockade Minister Georges Monnet disclosed tonight. He specifically mentioned Lisbon airport, where Pan American planes land on their transatlantic schedule, as attracting the attention of the Allies.

"Too many neutral airplanes, or of neutral appearance, take foreign exchange and merchandise to Germany," the French Blockade Minister said. "Otherwise the Lisbon airport would not collect each day a million [apparently francs] in customs duties."

M. Monnet told the newspaper Petit Parisien that he recently had submitted a plan to R. H. Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare, for this aerial blockade, but he did not disclose details.

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Pan American recently shifted its schedule to avoid stops at Bermuda after the British had established censorship there to examine mail cargoes.

NORWAY ISSUES A WHITE PAPER

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Says Nazis Began War and Then Presented Terms.

REPORTS HAAKON PURSUED

Denounces Invading Germans for 'Barbarous Warfare.'

LONDON, April 22 (A. P.).—A Norwegian white paper published here today on the German invasion of Norway represented that German warships had entered vital fjords and engaged Norwegian defenders before ever approaching the Government on a conciliation plan.

The 3,000-word account also sought to show that the German Minister in Norway, Dr. Kurt Brauer, knew that the German expedition had left some ports in Germany before the allies mined Norwegian territorial waters on April 8 and made no effort to represent the Nazi actions as a reprisal for the mine laying.

The white paper said that Norway had offered to accede to German demands for a new regime by "creation of a friendly Government which could collaborate with Germany," but explained that a break occurred when Adolf Hitler insisted on Major Vidkun Quisling for Premier.

Major Quisling, a pro-Nazi Norwegian, set up a regime at the outset of the German invasion, but it dropped out of the picture when an administrative committee in Oslo took over the management of German occupied areas of the country.

Fighting in Full Swing.

The Norwegians said that German demands on Norway to submit to "defense" from allied machination for the duration of the war were presented at 5 P. M., on April 9 after "five large German warships already had passed the outer fortifications at Bergen," others had entered Trondheim Fjord, Oslo Fjord and fighting "already was in full swing."

King Haakon received the German Minister, Dr. Brauer, at Elverum at 3 P. M. on April 10, the paper said, after attacks on Elverum had been repulsed and was informed "that the situation now is so altered that the demands presented in the memorandum of the previous day could no longer satisfy the German Government," and that the German Government must now demand creation of a new Government in which Germany could have confidence, making possible an amicable collaboration between Norway and Germany."

Quisling is Put Forward.

Such a Government, the Germans insisted, should be headed by Quisling, the white paper said. King Haakon replied that he could not appoint a Government which did not enjoy the confidence of the Norwegian people and therefore Quisling was not acceptable.

The German Minister inquired if this reply "meant that Norwegian resistance against the German invasion would continue and the Foreign Minister replied 'yes, as long as possible.'"

"On that same evening, the white paper continued, "the Government agreed upon a proclamation to the Norwegian people which was issued the following morning and started the organization of military resistance against the attack."

The white paper charged that King Haakon's Government was "pursued by German bombers and that "the barbarous warfare the Germans have thus started has compelled the Norwegian Government temporarily to conceal their residence."

U. S. CITIZENS IN BUDAPEST URGED TO LEAVE

Warned By Legation To Go Home While There Is "Means Of Egress"

Bucharest, April 22 (AP)—Soldiers guarding a Rumanian munitions dump near Pitesti, about sixty-five miles northwest of Bucharest, fired tonight on a group of students reportedly sympathetic to the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, wounding one seriously.

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The official version of the unclarified incident was that the students "met for discussion" in a near-by field and failed to hear the sentries' orders to withdraw.

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, April 22—The American Legation on orders from the State Department in Washington, today advised all United States citizens remaining here to go home while there is a "means of egress" still available.

In line with the State Department's policy of repeatedly advising Americans to leave unless they have compelling reasons for staying, similar notices were issued by United States legations throughout southeastern Europe.

Many French and British in Budapest, including diplomats, had their baggage packed for a speedy flight should it be necessary to escape a German lightning thrust in southeastern Europe.

United States legation officials in Budapest said they had no information leading them to believe war would spread to this region.

Warns Of Possibility

The legation notice said American citizens should "consider the effect" which extension of the war to southeastern Europe "would have upon the possibility of travel," however.

There are about 400 American citizens in Hungary, most of them naturalized Hungarian-born persons.

Southeastern Europe already has been largely cleared of Americans except those with imperative reasons to remain.

The Danubian countries remained jittery, but there were no definite signs of imminence of war here.

Appeals To Patriots

In Yugoslavia, where a campaign to rid the country of all foreign secret agents was in full swing, Gen. Milan Kostic appealed to "all patriots" to denounce the activities of foreign spies and propagandists with whom, he said, the country is swarming.

These agents, he asserted, are attempting to spread dissension in the Yugoslav army and public services.

A special office was opened to receive such denunciations.

Bulgarians, saying their own country was calm, nevertheless expressed apprehension over the presence of large numbers of Germans in Rumania.

WARNS AMERICANS TO LEAVE HUNGARY

U. S. Legation Advises All to Return at Once.

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BUDAPEST, April 22 (A. P.).—The United States legation here today advised American citizens in Hungary to "decide as to the advisability of leaving for the United States while there are still means of egress available."

The legation notice said that American citizens should "consider the effect" which an extension of the war to this part of Europe "would have upon the possibility of travel."

A prefatory declaration said that the legation "has no information which would lead it to believe that the war will be extended to southern Europe."

There are about 400 American citizens in Hungary, but the legation said that most of these were Hungarian-born persons who went to the United States, were naturalized and then returned to this country to live.

The notice asked Americans to advise the legation of their plans, adding: "If you are remaining in Hungary, please give reasons."

BRITISH ARMS FIGURE NAMED TO AIR COUNCIL

Sir Charles Craven Picked For Development And Production Group

Vice-Chiefs Of 3 Fighting Staffs Chosen To Help Relieve Strain

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[By the Associated Press]

London, April 22—Sir Charles Craven, a prominent figure in the armaments industry, has been named a full-time civil member of the British Air Council for development and production, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

It said he had been given leave of absence from his duties as chairman of the Vickers group of companies.

At the same time, a communique from No. 10 Downing Street announced appointment of vice-chiefs to "relieve the strain" on chiefs of the three fighting staffs who are on a twenty-four-hour basis.

New Vice-Chiefs

The new vice-chiefs, who will be members of the board of the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Air Council, respectively, are:

Naval—Vice-Admiral Tom S. V. Phillips.

Imperial General Staff—Sir John G. Dill.

Air Staff—Air Marshal R. E. C. Peirse.

Vice-Admiral Phillips, 52, is deputy chief of the naval staff and has been in the navy thirty-eight years.

An Ulsterman, General Sir John Dill, 58, once was described as "one of the most able soldiers in the whole British army." He served in the Boer War, was in command of the staff college at outbreak of the World War and commanded one corps of the British Expeditionary Force in the present war.

Air Marshal Peirse, 48, was deputy chief of the air staff in the Royal naval air service in the World War and won the Distinguished Service Order in 1915 for repeated attacks on the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge.

To Relieve Pressure

The statement announcing the appointments said, "His Majesty's Government recently has been considering the pressure upon the time and energy of chiefs of the staff; it is clear from recent experience that as the war develops this strain is bound to increase.

"Air warfare alone makes this inevitable, and indeed the effect of air warfare is to necessitate in greater or less degree for all three services a twenty-four-hour shift.

"On the assumption that the strain may be prolonged, it has been thought essential to take steps to relieve it to the greatest possible extent. . . ."

LONE COLONEL IN LOST FORT

Norwegians Had Called Up 70-year-old Pensioner.

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TAKEN IN BERGEN ATTACK

He Remained at Post After His Comrades Had Fled.

BERGEN, April 22 (A. P.).—A seventy-year-old pensioned colonel of the Norwegian Army, called to the colors only a few hours before, was the lone occupant of the ancient fortress at this western Norwegion port when the German Army of occupation took the city with hardly a fight, a Bergen newspaper man reported today.

A reporter on the newspaper Bergens Aftenblad, telling the belated story of the capture of his home city when the Germans struck in Scandinavia on April 9, said he was received in the Bergenhus fortress by the German chief commander soon after the Nazis had arrived.

"There was a big crowd around the Bergenhus," he said. "A constant stream of German soldiers was entering and all Norwegian guards had disappeared.

Germans Lost 20 Men.

"The German commander said he had arrived with his staff twenty minutes earlier, finding the fortress had been given up by the Norwegians except for Col. George Trumpy.

"I asked the German general what had happened.

"'Some days ago,'" he replied, "'we understood England and France proposed to go to Norway. We therefore wished to get there first. We are proceeding peacefully, hoping to reach an understanding with Bergen's authorities and hoping that the Norwegian nation understands we arrived in the nation's own interest.'

"Have you any losses?" the commander was asked.

"'Kvarben Fortress was fired and we answered a couple of times,'" he said. "'Our ships were hit. We landed with twenty dead and wounded. We knew we could destroy the entire defense around Bergen, but refrained because this would mean losses for the Norwegians which we wished to avoid as much as possible.'"

Wants Britain To Give U. S. West Indies Port

M. P. Says Offer Of Base Near South America Could Pay Part Of Debt

London, April 22 (AP)—Major Victor Cazalet, Conservative member of Parliament, urged tonight in a political speech that Great Britain offer the United States a West Indian port for use as a naval outpost close to South America.

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This would be "a gesture of friendliness to America and could be taken in part payment of our debt," he said.

The port was not specified.

He also advocated a union of the United States and British fleets after the war for "preservation of freedom of the seas and common ideals of civilization."

German Envoy Leaves Rome

Von Mackensen Reported on Visit to Hitler —Italy's Status Still a Mystery.

ROME, April 22 (A. P.).—With Italy's future [illegible] the Rome-Berlin Axis still obscure, despite recent authoritative pronouncements, the German Ambassador to Rome, Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, is reported to have gone home to confer with Adolf Hitler.

His absence became known when he failed to appear at the German colony's celebration of Hitler's fifty-first birthday on Saturday, and yesterday the belief was expressed in diplomatic circles that he was conferring with Der Fuehrer.

Meanwhile, from Premier Mussolini and Giovanni Ansaldo, the editor of Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, Foreign Minister Count Ciano's newspaper, came new but still vague declarations on the responsibilities of Italians.

Speaking yesterday from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia, Mussolini told a crowd gathered to celebrate the 2,692d anniversary of the foundation of Rome:

"In this particular, eventful moment, and on this day of the Festival of Labor, the watchword is 'Labor and Arms.' I am certain that this watchword will be heeded by all the Italian people from the Alps to the seas of the empire."

Sees World at Stake.

Signor Ansaldo predicted, in a broadcast to the Italian armed forces, that the war victors would attempt to "take possession of the whole world." He declared that Italy must be powerfully armed if she hopes to be on the side of the victors.

He said that the losers of the war would be "subjected to expropriation . . . exploited in every possible manner" and "reduced to the state of Chinese coolies. . . ."

"There is not a shred of internationalism which can save tomorrow's vanquished from this fate. The victors will attempt to take possession of the whole world, and there is no fine promise which can make them do otherwise.

"The supreme interests of the Italian workers rest with Italy's might. Only if Italy is strong, very strong, militarily, will they be able to be in one way or another among the conquerors."

London Warns on Balkans.

LONDON, April 22 (A. P.).—On the allied diplomatic front Italy remained one of the biggest question marks today despite reports that the Fascist press was letting up somewhat in its bitter attacks against Great Britain and France.

The London Daily Telegraph followed up an editorial in the authoritative London Times, which declared that the allies would not remain inactive if an attack were made on any Balkan nation.

The Telegraph said: "The time has come to make it plain that a violation of the territory of Yugoslavia would bring into action in her defense the forces of Great Britain and France."

Turkish Gold Reserves Rise During March

Gain Attributed Primarily to Loans From Allies; U.S. Stock Advance 11%

GENEVA, April 22 (AP).—Non-belligerent Turkey appears to be the chief European winner in the war so far—in gold reserves, at least—judging from the League of Nations' monthly statistical bulletin, issued tonight.

Turkish gold reserves, which had hung around 17,000,000 gold dollars since 1936, suddenly leaped to $51,000,000 during February and rose $2,000,000 during March.

Turkish sources here attribute the rise primarily to loans from the British-French allies.

The United States gold reserve increased by 11 per cent from the outbreak of the European war in September, ending March with an additional $1,055,000,000.

Other gold reserve increases were: Union of South Africa, 24 per cent; Yugoslavia, 6 per cent; Rumania, 2 per cent.

Sweden during the same period lost $108,000,000, or half her reserve, while Switzerland and Norway each lost 12 per cent; the Netherlands, 10 per cent, and little Latvia, $4,000,000, or 36 per cent.

Wholesale price rises, calculated for twenty-eight countries for the last half of 1939, showed Denmark as Europe's chief sufferer after the outbreak of war, with an increase of 51 per cent. In China wholesale prices leaped 150 per cent over the same period.

Australia and Costa Rica were the only countries where wholesale prices showed even a slight drop.

Other rises included: Belgium, 40 per cent; Great Britain, 33 per cent; Egypt, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, 25-27 pe cent; Argentina and Japan, 20 per cent; Canada, 13 per cent; the United States and Germany, about 2 per cent.

ARRIVE IN SWEDEN

17 Members of U.S. Legation Families Leave Norway.

STOCKHOLM, April 22 (A. P.).—Seventeen members of the families of American legation officials in Norway arrived at the Swedish border town of Fjallnes early today after a 120-mile journey from Lillehammer.

In the party, which was led by the American military attache, Lieut.-Col. Ole Hagen, were eight children, of whom the youngest was the twelve-month-old daughter of the Norwegian-born Prof. A. G. Ronhovde of Rutgers University. The professor, his wife and their three-year-old son also were in the party.

SUNK OFF ENGLAND

Norwegian Ship Blown Up—20 Believed Lost.

LONDON, April 22 (A. P.).—The Norwegian steamship Bravore, 1,458 tons, sank today after an explosion off the southeast coast of England.

Twenty of the crew of twenty-four were believed lost.

ROTTERDAM, April 22 (A. P.).—The owners of the 951-ton Netherlands cargo ship Bernisse announced today that the vessel had been sunk off the Norwegian coast on her way from Sweden to Holland with a load of ore.

All the crew of eighteen men were saved.

The circumstances of the ship's sinking were not disclosed.

Meatless Mondays For Belgium

Brussels, April 22 (AP)—The Cabinet today decided to institute meatless Mondays beginning April 29.

Egypt Feels Danger Is Past

Cairo, Egypt, April 22 (AP)—Victories of the Allied fleets off Norway have enabled Allied warships to come to the Mediterranean, so that the danger of two weeks ago no longer is imminent, Premier Aly Maher Pasha told the Chamber of Deputies tonight.

The Premier reiterated Egypt's support of the British and French and declared the country was sparing no efforts to carry out its obligations under the British-Egyptian treaty.

FIGHT OVER SHETLANDS

Two Planes Are Driven Off by Defense Forces.

LONDON, April 22 (A. P.).—British fighters today drove off two planes seen over the Shetland Islands, off the northern Scottish coast.

No bombs were dropped.

Fishing Trawler Sunk

The Hague, April 22 (AP)—The Netherlands fishing trawler Bep was sunk in German forbidden waters, the Foreign Office was advised today by the consul at Emden.

The crew of eight was rescued and held pending a hearing at Wesermunde, Germany. The cause of the sinking was not given.

Wearing Of Uniforms Banned To Norwegians In German-Held Areas

Oslo, German-Occupied Norway, April 22 (AP)—The administrative council set up to govern German-held parts of southern Norway decreed tonight that Norwegians are not permitted to wear uniforms.

The Royal family appeared briefly outside the palace today in civil clothes.

Oslo remained quiet, with persons who fled the occupation returning gradually. Germans said reinforcements were arriving daily at Oslo.

Britons Warned Not To Peek at Night Raids

LONDON, April 22 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Home Security today urgently warned Britons against raising shades to watch night air battles from lighted windows.

It said that a considerable number of inhabitants of a southeast coast town had shown lights recently while anti-aircraft guns were fighting off German raiders.

74 More Communists Are Arrested In France

Reds Are Said To Have Been Working In National Defense Centers

Paris, April 22 (AP)—Police tonight announced the arrest of seventy-four Communists working in national defense centers.

A quantity of printing equipment of the underground organization and thousands of issues of clandestine newspapers about to be launched, called the "Voice of Factories," were seized.

The Communist party has been banned in France.

STILL SEEKING PACTS

Moscow Reports Talks With Three Powers Likely.

MOSCOW, April 22 (A. P.).—Russian trade negotiations with three nations appeared imminent today.

The Japanese Ambassador, Shigehori Togo, it was learned, conferred yesterday with the Premier-Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov. It was presumed that their talk concerned the possibility of a resumption of Russo-Japanese discussions.

A Yugoslav delegation is due in Moscow shortly for a trade conference, while the question of similar Anglo-Russian negotiations was raised by the interview in London last week between the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, and the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky.

A five-man Japanese delegation was here for three months, but the negotiators failed to reach an agreement. The discussions were broken off when Shikato Matsushima, head of the group, left on April 13 to assume his duties as Minister to Stockholm.

Belgians Shoot Down Cyclist.

BRUSSELS, April 22 (A. P.).—Belgium's stringent control of military zones resulted today in the death of one of her own soldiers. Cycling on leave in Grobbendonck Province, he failed to heed a sentry's challenge and was fatally shot.

AMERICANS QUIT DENMARK

Limited Exodus Is Permitted as Two Ferries Are Reopened

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (at present Occupied by the Germans), April 22 (AP)—Several Americans with vital reasons for leaving the country were allowed to go today as limited transportation facilities between Denmark and Sweden and Germany were opened for the first time since the German occupation.

Ferry service was resumed between Helsingors, Denmark,, and Helsingborg, Sweden, and between Gjedser, Denmark, and Warnemuende, Germany.

Travel was limited to those persons who had received written permission to depart from the German authorities.

PLANES OFF ENGLAND

Two Air Battles Reported to Be in Progress.

LONDON, April 22 (A. P.).—Unidentified planes, believed German, were reported off the southeast English coast tonight and heavy gunfire was heard.

Searchlights stabbed the sky and great flashes of fire, probably caused by exploding bombs, lighted the horizon.

Another flight of planes, also supposed to be German, was reported off the east coast.

Anti-aircraft guns went into action, and pursuit planes darted from their coastal bases.

Swedish Ships Bought From Italy Collide

Destroyers Put Into Cartagena Port Accompanied By Three Other Vessels

Cartagena, Spain, April 22 (AP)—A collision between two destroyers recently purchased by Sweden from Italy was disclosed today as the reason for a flotilla of four Swedish destroyers and one transport putting into this port yesterday.

Officers of the flotilla said that slight damage to the destroyers would be repaired at naval yards here.

It was disclosed that Sweden bought the five vessels from Italy and they were en route to Sweden.

War Risk Insurance Rates Again Increased

London Underwriters' Boost Equivalent To One-Half Per Cent. Of Value Of Shipment

London, April 22 (AP) — The Institute of London Underwriters raised war risk insurance rates today ten shillings for each £100—or $2 for each $400 at the official rate—of cargo for all ships touching ports in the Mediterranean or Black Sea. The new schedule will go into effect tomorrow.

This rise is equivalent to ½ per cent. of the value of a shipment. The rate previously was 4 per cent. It now becomes 4½ per cent.

The new rate between the Americas and the Mediterranean and Black Sea was set at 40 shillings or $8 for £100 under the Allied flag and 30 shillings or $6 under a neutral flag. These rates are equivalent to 2 per cent. and 1½ per cent., respectively.

Spain Checks on Aliens To Safeguard Neutrality

MADRID, April 22 (A. P.).—Spain's Department of Public Security began a new census of aliens today with a view to winnowing out any whose activity might be prejudicial to the nation's neutrality in the European war.

GO AFTER WARSHIP

U. S. Destroyers Investigate British Moves in Pacific.

MANILA, April 22 (A. P.).—Two destroyers of the United States Asiatic fleet, authoritative source revealed today, sped northward late Saturday to investigate activities of a British warship operating in the channel between Formosa and the Philippine Islands.

Reports here said the warship was halting merchant shipping, presumably as part of the British blockade against Germany.

The United States destroyers were ordered to see that the British ship does not violate the neutrality of Philippine waters.

Some observers believed the British craft was looking for a fleet of German merchantment reported en route, with full cargoes, from Java to Vladivostok.

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30.24-1831

30.24-1831

Danish Envoy Reports No U. S. Relief Is Needed

Replies to Brotherhood Offer to Campaign for Funds

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP).—Danish Minister Henrik de Kauffmann said today after a meeting with leaders of the Danish Brotherhood that there was no necessity for raising relief for Denmark.

Leaders of the brotherhood, which embraces persons of Danish extraction living in the United States, discussed with the minister various questions arising from Germany's invasion of Denmark. The minister said they were interested principally in knowing about the current situation.

The Danish Brotherhood's president is John Hansen of Davenport, Iowa.

WAR JOB FOR BERMUDA

Ship Convoys to Form There After May 1.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 22 (A. P.).—The British authorities announced today that "from the beginning of May" Bermuda will be a concentration center for British-protected merchant convoys.

An announcement said that ships "arriving from different parts of the world will assemble at Murray's Anchorage and from time to time will depart in company for various destinations."

Spain Decrees Crew Insurance

MADRID, Spain, April 22 (AP)—The government today decreed war risk insurance for the crews of all Spanish ships obligatory after April 1 and fixed premiums for zones proportionate to the danger.

A premium of 8.75 per cent of the value of the policy was set for the "zone of great danger" north of the 48th parallel and east of the 14th meridian West.

Premiums range from 1.5 to 4.25 per cent for the "zone of danger" between the 45th and 48th parallels and west of the 1st meridian West and also for the ports of belligerents in the Mediterranean and belligerent ports elsewhere in the world.

Premiums for trips elsewhere in Europe were fixed at 1 per cent and for voyages to America and other continents at 1.25 per cent. Coastal voyage premiums range from .25 to .35 per cent.

ADMIRAL FEARS U. S. WILL HAVE TO FIGHT JAPAN

Taussig Thinks Events May Force Us to Wage Naval War in Pacific.

CALLS A FREE CHINA VITAL

Tells Senators British, French and Dutch Should Assist Us in Struggle.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, former assistant chief of naval operations, said today that the trend of developments in the Far East might eventually force the United States into war against Japan.

Asserting that he was expressing only his own viewpoint, Admiral Taussig told the Senate Naval Committee: "We would be warranted in using economic and financial means and, if necessary, using force to preserve the integrity of China."

Japan's promises in international relations are worthless, the officer declared, adding that "Japan is seeking to impose her culture on the world by force."

He said that even if she conquered China, Japan would still lack such essential raw materials as oil, rubber and tin and that she thus might seek to expand "in the Netherlands Indies and the Philippines."

Testifying on the naval expansion bill, Admiral Taussig continued:

"The Far Eastern situation definitely threatens our national interest. We need a stable, independent China. . . . I don't see how we can escape being forced into an eventual war by the present trend of developments in the Far East."

But, Admiral Taussig asserted, "we should not be placed in the position of having to carry on a single-handed war against Japan." He suggested that Great Britain, France and the Netherlands should give assistance, and added:

"It should be a naval war. We can't invade Japan and Japan can't invade the United States. But Japan would try to invade the Philippines."

Admiral's Slip Stirs Laughter.

Admiral Taussig suggested the construction of an "impregnable" naval base in the Philippines and the continued building of battleships. He said that agreements might be made with the British, French and Dutch by which American naval vessels could use their bases in the Pacific.

Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, remarked, "You have offered us a tremendous program," and the committee room rang with laughter when Admiral Taussig replied inadvertently: "I'm just trying to keep us out of peace, Senator."

The witness hastily added that he was seeking to keep the United States out of war.

Senator Johnson asked whether Great Britain would take a firm stand against Japan if her own interests were affected, and Admiral Taussig responded:

"If it's their vital interest—that's the word they go on."

Major Eliot Testifies.

Another witness, Major George Fielding Eliot, the military writer, expressed the opinion that an alliance in the Pacific with Britain and the Netherlands would not be effective because those countries did not now have freedom of action.

Instead, Major Eliot suggested that an agreement with Australia might be worthwhile. If the United States had the support of Australian bases and lent some money to improve them, he said, it might be in a better position in the Pacific.

The writer warned strongly against United States entrance into the European war, now or later, declaring that such action might prevent this country from ever solving its domestic problems.

After its open hearing, the committee decided in executive session to summon Major-Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, for questioning tomorrow regarding the administration's policy of releasing army-developed planes for sale abroad. The decision to summon Gen. Arnold was in response to a request by Senator Johnson.

CANADA IS TOLD SACRIFICES ARE STILL TO COME

Bank Governor Asserts Increase In Incomes Must Go For War Purposes

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, April 22—Graham F. Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, told Canadians today their "sacrifices are still to come," and they must spend their money for war equipment rather than for private purposes.

Increased incomes from war activity, he said in an address before the Montreal Canadian Club, "must be returned to the state in the form of taxation or subscription to war loans."

Canada, he added, must provide exchange to enable the mother country to buy supplies from Canada and must save enough to repurchase Canadian securities held in the United Kingdom.

Reply To Taunt

This, he said, should be the reply to the taunt of totalitarian states that democracies "can't take it—in other words, pull in their belts."

"The people in this country are going to have to think twice before they make expenditures that are not essential," he continued.

"They are going to have to ask themselves, 'Can I do without this article or this service—this cruise or this imported luxury?'"

The real cost of the war, he held, must be met out of current production.

Must Stand On Own Feet

"There are no countries from whom we can borrow," he observed. "We have to stand on our own feet."

In a review of foreign-exchange control, he said:

"We have met all our obligations. Indeed, we have gone further and allowed the withdrawal of Canadian dollar income at official exchange rates.

"In effect, what we have done is to ask the non-resident to leave his capital in this country, so that we may avoid curtailment of the resources which are needed for the conduct of the war.

Serving Their Interests

"In doing so, I believe we are serving the non-resident's best interests as well as our own. Control or no control, the great bulk of the foreigner's capital would have remained at risk in this country, and so foreigners were bound to have a vital stake, both in our ultimate success and in that degree of efficiency or organization which will leave us with a sound structure when peace comes."

He pointed out funds for repatriation of British-held Canadian securities must be in addition to war costs, estimated at $500,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

CALLS ON CANADA TO SPEND FOR WAR

Bank Governor Towers Sees Sacrifices Ahead.

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German Bomb Kills U.S. Attache During Air Raid on Norse Town

Capt. Losey Struck as He Helped Americans Flee; Hull Considers Action

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Department of State received word today that Capt. Robert M. Losey, assistant military attache at Stockholm, was killed in a German bombing raid at Dombas, Norway, yesterday. He was the first American killed on land since the European war started.

Capt. Losey, thirty-one years old and a native of Iowa, had gone from Sweden to Norway to assist Americans in getting out of the latter country. A newspaper at Gothenburg, Sweden, describing his death, said he was standing in a mountain tunnel at Dombas during an aerial bombardment when a splinter from a bomb struck him in the heart. Dombas is about 100 miles south and a little west of Trondheim.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, expressing sorrow over the news, considered tonight whether to take strong diplomatic action toward Germany because of it. Mr. Hull said he was seeking all information about the circumstances surrounding Capt. Losey's death and would not make a decision as to diplomatic action, if any, until the information had been assembled.

The State Department's first information came through a telegram sent from Opdal, Norway, yesterday, to the American Legation at Stockholm and signed by a "Major Yssum," presumably a Norwegian Army officer. It read:

"American Military Attache, Capt. Losey was killed by a German bomber plane at Dombas today. Inform Mrs. Harriman [Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, American Minister to Norway]. He will be sent tomorrow, Monday, via Roros to Fjalinas, where instructions from legation are awaited."

Capt. Losey had gone to get in touch with a group of Americans assumed to be en route from Lillehammer, Norway, to Saerna, Sweden. The State Department has been informed that the group got across the frontier safely yesterday, escorted by Lieut. Commander Ole O. Hagen, American naval attache at Stockholm.

The information being assembled by Secretary Hull, on the basis of which diplomatic action may follow, will include details about the bombing operations. Dombas is a rail center and therefore a military objective. But the question immediately asked by officials here was whether the Germans, who still contend there is no state of war existing between Germany and Norway, had a right to bomb any place in Norway, even a military objective. There was no information to indicate that the British were at Dombas.

Indications were that the State Department would at least present to the Foreign Ministry at Berlin a bill for damages.

Served in Finland

Capt. Losey reported for duty to Frederick A. Sterling, minister at Stockholm, only a few days ago. He had previously been in Finland as an observer during the Russo-Finnish War.

Capt. Losey was born at Andrew, Iowa, was graduated at West Point in 1929 and last served in this country at Mather Field, Calif. He was assigned as assistant military attache for air to Scandinavia in February. Trained at Brooks and Kelley Fields, in Texas, he was ordered to the California Institute of Technology in 1934 for graduate training. There he studied meteorology and aero-engineering.

From August, 1937, to January, 1940, he was on duty with the training and operations section of the office of the Chief of Air Corps, in Washington. In February he left the United States for Helsinki, and this month he was detailed to work in both Norway and Sweden.

Capt. Losey is survived by his wife, Mrs. May Banta Losey, of Hollywood, Calif. Among other survivors, the War Department listed his mother, Mrs. Nellie M. Losey, and a sister, Miss Margaret P. Losey, both of 830 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

Several Had Narrow Escapes

Death from the air has several times in recent months missed narrowly American diplomats or military attaches in the midst of Europe's fighting.

At the outbreak of the war a German bomb was dropped in the garden of the villa of Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., near Warsaw, when the ambassador and

his family were there. The bomb shattered windows. Later German planes dropped bombs close to the American Consulate in Warsaw.

In the Russo-Finnish war Russian bombs fell a few hundred feet from the American Legation just outside Helsinki at a moment when two State Department officials were inside.

Dispatches last week recounted that Mrs. Harriman, seventy-year-old American Minister to Norway, was near when German bombs fell as she accompanied officials of the Norwegian government toward the Swedish frontier.

During the present Chinese-Japanese war several American officials were aboard the American gunboat Panay when it was sunk by Japanese bombers in December, 1937. Foreign Service Officer J. Hall Paxton was struck by shrapnel and Emil Gassey, clerk of the American Embassy at Nanking, was wounded seriously.

Losey Was Recognized As Leading Army Expert

Hollywood, April 22 (AP)—Capt. Robt. M. Losey, reported killed by a bomb in Norway, was recognized as one of the United States Army's leading experts in military aviation weather science.

After graduating from West Point, Losey was sent to the California Institute of Technology where he earned his master's degree in meteorology in 1935. Some months later he won a second master's degree in engineering.

Informed here of his death, his widow, Mrs. Kay Banta Losey, said: "It's war. I guess you must expect almost anything."

Later she collapsed.

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STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22 -- (AP) -- CAPTAIN ROBERT M. LOSEY, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES MILITARY ATTACHE IN STOCKHOLM, WAS KILLED BY A BOMB SPLINTER, THE GOTEBURG NEWSPAPER HANDELS TIDNINGEN SAID TODAY.

LOSEY, IT SAID, WAS STANDING UPRIGHT IN A ~~MOUNT~~ MOUNTAIN TUNNEL DURING A GERMAN AIR BOMBARDMENT AT DOMBOS, NORWAY, YESTERDAY, WHEN A BOMB EXPLODED AHEAD OF THE TUNNEL AND A FRAGMENT STRUCK HIM IN THE HEART.

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THE NEWSPAPER SAID NOBODY ELSE IN THE SHELTERED TUNNEL WAS HURT.

WHEN LOSEY WENT TO DOMBAS, CENTRAL NORWAY, MRS. FLORENCE JAFFRAY HARRIMAN, THE U.S. MINISTER TO NORWAY, PLANNED TO ACCOMPANY HIM. BUT AT THE URGENT SUGGESTION OF FREDERICK A. STERLING, MINISTER TO STOCKHOLM, AND MAJOR FRANK B. HAYNE, MILITARY ATTACHE, SHE CHANGED HER PLANS AND REMAINED AT SARNAS, JUST INSIDE ~~ACROSS THE~~ SWEDISH BORDER.

MAJOR HAYNE, WHO ~~I~~ ORIGINALLY WAS SCHEDULED TO GO TO OSLO AND THEN GOT ORDERS TO REMAIN HERE WHILE LOSEY WENT TO NORWAY, SAID:

"PERHAPS SENIORITY WAS THE ONLY REASON I WAS ORDERED TO REMAIN IN STOCKHOLM. IT WISH IT COULD HAVE BEEN ME INSTEAD OF HIM, I'M NOT MARRIED."

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THE MINISTRY HERE SAID THAT LOSEY WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN OFFICER TO BE KILLED IN ANY OF THE RECENT WARS including the conflicts in Ethiopia, ~~IN ABYSSINIA~~, SPAIN AND FINLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 22-(AP)-A SQUADRON OF BRITISH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS STOPPED FOR AN HOUR AND FORMED A PROTECTIVE RING THAT FOUGHT OFF THE ATTACK OF A GERMAN DORNIER FLYING BOAT WHILE A SHIP'S SURGEON REMOVED A SEAMAN'S APPENDIX, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT WHEN THE SHIPS ARRIVED HOME FROM NORWAY.

APR 23 1940

P1111PES

30.24-1833

AALBORG, DENMARK, APRIL 22-(AP)-DANISH POLICE DECLARED A STATE OF "AIR ALARM" TODAY IN THIS GERMAN-OCCUPIED CITY AND ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFETY DURING BOMBING ATTACKS.

THE DECLARATION FOLLOWED UPON ATTACKS YESTERDAY BY BRITISH WARPLANES ON THE AALBORG AIRDROME.

APR 23 1940

WE56AES

LONDON, APRIL 22-(AP)-BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE PLANES HAVE FLOWN 800,000 MILES IN 800 FLIGHTS OVER GREATER GERMANY SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, A ROYAL AIR FORCE INFORMANT SAID TODAY.

HE DECLARED THAT THE LOSSES HAD BEEN SMALL AND THAT THE SCOUTING VALUE OF THE FLIGHTS AMPLY JUSTIFIED THEM.

"EVEN AT NIGHT EUROPE IS NOT INVISIBLE FROM THE SKY," HE SAID. "UNDER THE MOON THE RIVERS GLEAM AND METAL FLASHES, AND THE LIGHTER MASS OF A TOWN IS PLAINLY DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE DARKENED COUNTRY-SIDE AROUND IT.

"ON A MOONLESS NIGHT, WITH CLOUDS, THINGS ARE MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE OBSERVER BUT EVEN THEN IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE OUT A REMARKABLE AMOUNT OF WHAT LIES BENEATH THE AIRCRAFT XXX.

"AT NIGHT, EXCEPT WHEN RAIDERS COME DOWN TO INSPECT A TOWN OR SOME ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE AREA, THE PRINCIPAL ENEMY IS NOT THE GERMANS BUT THE WEATHER XXX.

"IN THE DAYTIME ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FILL THE AIR WITH BURSTING SHELLS WHILE ENEMY AIRCRAFT COME OUT LIKE DEADLY WASPS."

FH515AES

30.24-1833

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 22 -- (AP) -- REAR ADMIRAL SIR HENRY M. HARWOOD ARRIVED HERE TODAY ABOARD THE BRITISH HEAVY CRUISER HAWKINS FOR HIS FIRST VISIT SINCE HIS SQUADRON FOUGHT THE GERMAN POCKET BATTLE-SHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE OFF URUGUAY LAST DECEMBER.

APR 23 1940

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22--(AP)--THE CREWS OF TWO SWEDISH FISHING VESSELS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THEY WERE FIRED ON BY A GERMAN PLANE EARLY THIS AFTERNOON WHILE THEY WERE IN SWEDISH WATERS ON THE WEST COAST NEAR THE NORWEGIAN BORDER.

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THE CREWMEN, FOUR IN NUMBER, REPORTED THEY HURLED THEMSELVES TO THE DECK AND ONLY ONE OF THEM WAS HURT. THEY DECLARED THE GERMAN PLANE WAS ONLY 250 METERS (820 FEET) ABOVE THE WATER AND THE PILOT SHOULD HAVE SEEN CLEARLY THE NATIONALITY MARKS ON THE VESSELS.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22-(AP-BY RADIO)-REPORTS RECEIVED HERE FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED DENMARK TODAY SAID THAT PART OF THE DANISH ARMY PARADE GROUNDS WERE BEING CONVERTED INTO VEGETABLE GARDENS AND THAT COLLECTION OF COPENHAGEN HOUSEHOLD WASTES FOR INDUSTRIAL USE HAD BEGUN.

BERLIN, APRIL 22, (AP)— [redacted] ARMS, MUNITIONS AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS HAVE BEEN SEIZED IN QUANTITIES "SURPASSING ALL EXPECTATIONS" BY A SYSTEMATIC SEARCH OF DEPOTS IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED PORTIONS OF NORWAY, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY.

DNB SAID THAT AMONG THE MATERIALS SEIZED [redacted] WERE 380,000 PAIRS OF ARMY BOOTS DESTINATED FOR ENGLAND.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22-(AP-BY RADIO)-THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG DECIDED TODAY THAT CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS WOULD NOT BE CALLED FOR MILITARY SERVICE BUT MUST JOIN CIVIL LABOR CORPS.

SCAND WIRELESS-PKL-615PES—

BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 22—(AP)—THE SWISS GENERA STAFF ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A NUMBER OF CITIZENS RECENTLY HAD RECEIVE REQUESTS FROM ABROAD FOR DETAILED MAPS OF SWITZERLAND AS WELL MAPS OF CITIES AND TOWNS AND AIR PHOTOGRAPHS AND POSTAL CARDS ILLUSTRATING SWISS LANDSCAPES.

APPARENTLY FEARFUL OF SWITZERLAND'S BIG NEIGHBORS TRYING TO ASSEMBLE INFORMATION BY INDIVIDUAL REQUESTS FOR MAPS FROM UNSUSPECTING CITIZENS, THE HIGH COMMAND URGED THE POPULATION TO SEND ALL SUCH REQUESTS TO THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

SINCE SWITZERLAND MOBILIZED LAST SEPTEMBER, THE ARMY CONFISCATED ALL DETAILED MAPS AND ESTABLISHED A CENSORSHIP OFFICE TO REVIEW ALL POSTCARDS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF LANDSCAPES [redacted] BEFORE THEY ARE PUBLISHED OR SOLD.

FWC 404P APL GOLTZES 02010

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN LEGATION TONIGHT RELEASED AN APPEAL TO HER "FELLOW COUNTRYMEN" FROM SIGRID UNDSET, ~~DANISH~~ NORWEGIAN WOMAN AUTHOR AND WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE IN 1928.

"WHEN MEN WHOM WE ARE DISGUSTED AND ASHAMED TO ADMIT ARE NORWEGIANS THINK THEY CAN SELL THIS LION (COAT OF ARMS) TO BE A DICTATOR'S LAPDOG, THEY MUST BE TAUGHT A LESSON, FOR THEY HAVE MADE THE MISTAKE OF THEIR LIVES," SAID THE STATEMENT.

THE STATEMENT WAS DATED LILLEHAMMER, NORWAY, APRIL 19.

(LAST NIGHT THE GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, DNB, REPORTED GERMAN TROOPS HAD ADVANCED TO LILLEHAMMER, 25 MILES NORTH OF HAMAR.)

IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT MISS UNDSET, ENLISTED IN THE NORWEGIAN CAUSE, WAS EMPLOYED AS A CENSOR.

P1045PES

30.24-1835

30.24-1835

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN STEAMER BRAVORE, 1,458 TONS, STRUCK A MINE AND FOUNDERED OFF THE ENGLISH SOUTHEAST COAST TODAY. ONLY FOUR OF HER CREW WERE KNOWN TO HAVE REACHED LAND.

THE SWEDISH FISHING CUTTER, "GG144", ALSO STRUCK A MINE NEAR ITS HOME PORT OF GOTEBORG AND SANK WITH ITS CREW OF SIX.

THE CREWS OF TWO SWEDISH FISHING VESSELS REPORTED THEY WERE FIRED ON BY A GERMAN PLANE WHILE THEY WERE IN SWEDISH WATERS ON THE WEST COAST NEAR THE NORWEGIAN BORDER.

APR 23 1940

P941PES

BERLIN, APRIL 22-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT NAMSOS AND ANDALSNES, WESTERN NORWEGIAN TOWNS WHERE BRITISH FORCES LANDED, ARE AFLAME.

THE AGENCY, IN ITS DAILY REPORT ON THE MILITARY SITUATION SUPPLEMENTING THE HIGH COMMAND'S COMMUNIQUE, ADDED THAT THE BRITISH HAD BEEN HARD HIT BY GERMAN AIR BOMBS.

THE GERMAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, ACCORDING TO THIS REPORT, HAS GAINED GROUND STEADILY NORTHEAST AND SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM. NAMSOS IS 100 MILES NORTH OF TRONDHEIM AND ANDALSNES THE SAME DISTANCE SOUTH.

AT THE SAME TIME IT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT 18 ALLIED PLANES--NINE BRITISH AND TWO FRENCH--WERE SHOT DOWN DURING YESTERDAY'S AIR ATTACKS OVER NORWAY, THE NORTH SEA AND THE WESTERN FRONT.

IT WAS STATED TWO BRITISH BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN OVER STAVANGER AIRPORT, FOUR CRASHED DURING THE ATTACK ON AALBORG AIRPORT IN DENMARK AND OVER THE NORTH GERMAN COAST, WHILE THE REMAINDER WERE SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED BY DNB FROM STOCKHOLM, THE BOMBARDMENT OF ENGLISH POSITIONS AT NAMSOS LASTED SIX HOURS.

GERMAN PLANES KEPT APPEARING INCESSANTLY. A VERITABLE SHOWER OF BOMBS DESCENDED, IT WAS REPORTED. THE NUMBER OF DEAD CANNOT BE ESTIMATED AT PRESENT, DNB SAID.

PANIC AROSE AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS IN AND AROUND NAMSOS, THE REPORT ADDED, AND MANY UNITS FLED INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS. IN THE SOURCE OF THE SECOND ATTACK THE RAILWAY STATION WAS DEMOLISHED AND A SAWMILL DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED NAMSOS HAD BEEN BOMBED SEVERELY BY GERMAN PLANES. THEY SAID NAMSOS WAS DAMAGED AND A BRITISH TRAWLER WAS SUNK BUT THE CREW WAS SAVED AND ALLIED TROOPS ESCAPED WITHOUT CASUALTIES.)

FROM STAVANGER, THE BROADENING OF THE AREA UNDER GERMAN CONTROL WAS SUCCESSFULLY UNDERTAKEN, ACCORDING TO THIS REPORT, WHILE FROM OSLO THE GERMAN TROOPS PROCEEDED NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

DNB SAID THERE WAS HEAVY RESISTANCE NEAR OSLO BY NORWEGIAN TROOPS. IT FURTHER STATED THAT FORTIFIED POSITIONS NEAR LINDENAGDE WERE STORMED AFTER A BITTER FIGHT.

GJOVIK, NORTHWEST OF OSLO, WAS TAKEN AFTER BLOODY LOSSES WERE SUFFERED BY THE RESISTING NORWEGIANS, DNB SAID.

BESIDES OBTAINING MUCH WAR MATERIAL NEAR BERGEN, ON THE WEST COAST, WHERE A "NUMBER OF GUNS OF THE MOST MODERN CONSTRUCTION AND VARIOUS CALIBERS" WERE SEIZED, THE REPORT SAID AN ENTIRE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS AT GRASHOLM.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS ASSERTED THAT RESERVES OF MUNITIONS, MEN AND ARMORED CARS WERE TAKEN TO NORWAY WITHOUT A HITCH.

W1022AES

UNDATED SCANDINAVIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

UNDER COMMAND OF LT.-GEN. OLOF GERHARD PHOERNELL, APPOINTED COMMANDER OF ALL MILITARY FORCES LAST DEC. 9, SWEDEN CAN MUSTER CONSIDERABLY MORE DEFENSIVE STRENGTH THAN ANY OF HER SCANDINAVIAN NEIGHBORS.

AT THAT TIME A CALL FOR 40,000 ADDITIONAL MEN BROUGHT THE TOTAL UNDER ARMS TO 150,000, COMPARED TO THE ARMY'S NORMAL STRENGTH OF 30,000. THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD OF HOW MANY HAVE BEEN CALLED UP SINCE THEN, BUT THE UNITED STATES ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE HAS PLACED SWEDEN'S POTENTIAL RESERVE STRENGTH AT 525,000.

COMPARED TO NORWAY'S FLEET OF 50 SMALL COAST DEFENSE SHIPS, SWEDEN HAS A NAVY WHICH HAS, FOR ITS MAIN STRENGTH, THREE COAST DEFENSE SHIPS OF BETTER THAN 7,000 TONS EACH RATED AS BATTLESHIPS. EACH HAS FOUR 11-INCH AND SIX 6-INCH GUNS.

TWO 8,000-TON SHIPS OF A SIMILAR TYPE WERE ORDERED IN 1939. OTHERWISE, SHE HAS FIVE COAST DEFENSE SHIPS ARMED WITH 8.3-IN. GUNS AND WITH A TOTAL TONNAGE OF 17,980; A 5,000-TON AIRCRAFT-CARRYING CRUISER WHICH CARRIES 11 PLANES; AN ARMORED CRUISER WHICH IS UNDER RECONSTRUCTION, 16 DESTROYERS AND TORPEDO BOATS, 10 SEAGOING AND SIX COASTAL SUBMARINES AND NUMEROUS MINE-SWEEPERS, PATROL BOATS, ETC.

HER AIR FORCE WAS PLACED AT 260 PLANES AND 1,000 MEN LAST YEAR, BUT SHE SINCE HAS PLACED ORDERS FOR ADDITIONAL PLANES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NORWAY'S ARMY AT THE START OF THE WAR WAS ESTIMATED AT 75,000 MEN, WITH LESS THAN 200,000 RESERVES, AND AN AIR FORCE OF 200 TO 300 MODERN PLANES. THE STRENGTH IN THE FIELD FOLLOWING THE GERMAN INVASION HAS NOT BEEN ESTIMATED.

DA1228PES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WITH THE VANGUARDS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES TO NORWAY ALREADY STRIKING AT THE GERMAN INVADERS IN THE VITAL SECTORS OF OSLO AND TRONDHEIM, THE NORTHERN FRONT WHICH THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN SO ANXIOUS TO FORESTALL IS BEING OPENED UP FULL-TILT TO GROW AS A MENACE TO THEIR RIGHT WING ON THEIR OWN HOME SOIL.

THIS DEVELOPMENT MAY BE EXPECTED TO RESULT IN HEAVY INTENSIFICATION OF THE WAR IN THE AIR.

THE ALLIED NAVIES BEING IN CONTROL OF THE SEA COMMUNICATIONS, HERR HITLER WILL HAVE TO DEPEND MAINLY ON HIS AIR FLEET NOT ONLY FOR SUPPLIES FOR HIS INVADING ARMY BUT FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

BY THE SAME TOKEN HE WILL HAVE TO RELY LARGELY ON HIS AIR-ARM TO FIGHT OFF FURTHER ALLIED LANDINGS AND SUPPLY SHIPS.

THUS THE BATTLE OF NORWAY PROBABLY IS DEVELOPING INTO AN UNIQUE ENGAGEMENT. AND THE OUTCOME WILL GIVE US A FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO JUDGE THE TREND OF THE WAR AS A WHOLE.

AS I HAVE REMARKED IN THIS COLUMN BEFORE, THE GERMANS ARE LIKELY TO STAND OR FALL ON THE PROWESS OF THEIR AIR FORCE, SINCE THEIR SURFACE NAVY HAS BEEN RENDERED VIRTUALLY IMPOTENT FOR MAJOR OPERATIONS, AND THEIR GREAT LAND FIGHTING-MACHINE IS PREVENTED--BARRING A MIRACLE --FROM STRIKING A DECISIVE BLOW BECAUSE OF THE STRENGTH OF THE MAGINOT LINE.

THE APPEARANCE OF LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMAN AIRPLANES OVER SWEDEN HAS CAUSED GRAVE ANXIETY IN THAT COUNTRY AS TO THE MEANING AND HAS RESULTED IN A VIGOROUS PROTEST TO BERLIN. THE VERY NATURAL FEAR IS THAT THE NAZIS ARE PREPARING TO INVADE SWEDEN AS A MEASURE OF SUPPORT FOR THE NORWEGIAN GAMBLE. SUCH A MOVE HAS BEEN REGARDED BY

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MOST OBSERVERS AS ALMOST A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

ACTUALLY THERE CAN BE SMALL DOUBT THAT THE ALLIES WOULD WELCOME SUCH A DEVELOPMENT SO TO EXTEND THE NORTHERN FRONT FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMANY PROPER. THE NAZIS WILL BE RUNNING A HEAVY RISK IF THEY UNDERTAKE SUCH AN OPERATION.

IT MUST BE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SHOULD THEY SUCCEED IN THE VENTURE AND BE ABLE TO OUST THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES FROM NORWAY, IT WOULD REPRESENT A VERY CONSIDERABLE VICTORY SINCE THE OPENING UP OF THAT NORTHERN THEATER OF WAR WAS THE LAST THING BERLIN WANTED. HAD THE GERMANS FORESEEN WHAT HAS HAPPENED THEY NEVER WOULD HAVE UNDERTAKEN THIS COUP, WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO RESULT IN THE IMMEDIATE SUBMISSION OF THE NORWEGIANS, THEREBY GIVING THE INVADERS UNDISPUTED CONTROL OF THAT COUNTRY FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ALLIED BLOCKADE AND ENGLAND.

THE STRATEGY EMPLOYED BY THE ALLIES THUS FAR IN THEIR NORWEGIAN EXPEDITION WOULD INDICATE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN FIGURING ON THE GERMANS INVADING SWEDEN, AND ARE PREPARED FOR SUCH A MOVE. THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE WILL BE LACKING THIS TIME.

THE LAND FORCES WILL BE EMPLOYED. THEY MAY BE LET LOOSE AT ANY MOMENT AGAINST HOLLAND, FOR INSTANCE, BUT THE PURPOSE OF SUCH AN ATTACK WOULD BE MAINLY TO PROVIDE AIR BASES FROM WHICH TO STRIKE AT ENGLAND AND ALLIED SHIPS. IN OTHER WORDS WE MAY SEE A COMPLETE REVERSAL OF NORMAL PROCEDURE AND HAVE A GREAT ARMY ACTING IN SUPPORT OF THE AIR FORCE INSTEAD OF BEING SUPPORTED BY IT.

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APPARENTLY THE GERMANS HAVE DEPENDED LARGELY ON THEIR TRANSPORT PLANES TO RUSH THEIR UNDOUBTEDLY SUBSTANTIAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO NORWAY, AND THEY ALSO HAVE BEEN MOVING NOT ONLY FOOD SUPPLIES BUT LIGHT ARTILLERY AND OTHER EQUIPMENT BY AIR. THIS OF COURSE ACCOUNTS FOR THE HEAVY ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACKS BY AIR AGAINST GERMAN AIR-DROMES AND PLANES.

NOT ONLY HAVE THE ALLIES CONTINUED TO HAMMER AT NORWEGIAN AIR-PORTS WHICH ARE BEING USED BY THE NAZIS, ESPECIALLY STAVANGER, BUT MADE THE UNEXPECTED MOVE OF HEAVILY RAIDING THE BIG DANISH AIR-PORT OF AALBORG TWICE. THE GERMANS WERE USING THIS AS A POINT OF EMBARKATION FOR NORWEGIAN REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES. THE ALLIES TODAY CLAIMED EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IN THESE TWO RAIDS.

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, APRIL 23)

AIR WAR

BY DEVON FRANCIS

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

APR 23 1940

(ADVANCE) (NY) DAYTON, O., APRIL 23--WHILE THE ACADEMIC DEBATE OVER AIR POWER VS. SEA POWER GOES ON, LIGHTLY QUALIFIED BY SMALL-SCALE BOMBING RAIDS IN SCANDINAVIAN WATERS, NEW LIGHT IS BEING THROWN ON THE GIGANTIC PREPARATIONS WHICH GERMANY HAS MADE FOR A SHOW-DOWN WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN, WHERE AND IF IT WILL OCCUR ARE QUESTIONS MADE TO ORDER FOR WORLD-WIDE CONJECTURE.

THE CONFIDENCE WHICH GERMANY REPOSES IN ITS AIR POWER IN THE EVENT OF A SHOW-DOWN WOULD APPEAR FANTASTIC WERE IT NOT FOR THE RECORD OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGN LAST SEPTEMBER.

WITH TYPICAL THOROUGHNESS, GERMANY HAS PLUMBED NUMEROUS POSSIBILITIES FOR THE USE OF ITS AIR FORCE. THE EXPERIMENTAL LAYING OF MINES BY GERMAN FLIERS IN THE THE THAMES RIVER ESTUARY LAST NOVEMBER WAS ONLY ANOTHER INDICATION OF IT.

IN ADDITION, WELL-INFORMED AMERICAN SOURCES STATE THAT AS LATE AS THREE YEARS AGO GERMANY EXPERIMENTED WITH MOTORLESS, BOMB-CARRYING AIRCRAFT, TOWED ALOFT BY AIRPLANES, FOR MASS RAIDS.

THE GERMANS FINALLY ABANDONED THE SAILPLANE-BOMBER PROJECT BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT MILITARY VALUE BUT THE TESTS CONSTITUE MORE EVIDENCE ON THE EXHAUSTIVENESS OF THEIR RESEARCH WORK.

IT HAS BECOME WELL ESTABLISHED THAT GERMANY'S ULTIMATE GOAL IN WARPLANE PRODUCTION IS SOME 72,000 MACHINES A YEAR. THE FIGURE COMES FROM MORE THAN ONE AMERICAN SOURCE ACQUAINTED WITH WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON IN GERMAN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES.

THAT MANY AIRPLANES WOULD PERMIT THE APPLICATION OF A THEORY THAT A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF MACHINES CAN BE CONSIDERED "EXPENDABLE" IN A MASS ASSAULT ON AN OBJECTIVE, JUST AS GROUND COMMANDS EXPECT THE LOSS OF A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT IN STORMING A POSITION.

THAT THEORY IS THE MAIN CONSIDERATION OF MILITARY MEN IN WEIGHING THE CHANCES OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE TO DESTROY OR SO CRIPPLE ENOUGH UNITS OF THE BRITISH FLEET AS TO MAKE BRITISH SEA POWER INNOCUOUS.

A HUNDRED BOMBERS SWOOPING DOWN IN WAVES OF FIVE OR TEN MACHINES UPON A BATTLESHIP, AND DROPPING THEIR PROJECTILES AT SO LOW AN ALTITUDE AS TO MAKE A MISS AN ACCIDENT, COULD IN A PERIOD OF TEN MINUTES DELIVER A TOTAL BLOW OF 50 TONS OF EXPLOSIVE.

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THE CHAMPIONS OF AIR POWER CONTEND THAT NO BATTLESHIP COULD WITHSTAND THAT. CERTAINLY THE GERMAN VERSION OF AIR ATTACKS ON BRITISH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS IN RECENT DAYS--MODIFIED CONSIDERABLY BY THE BRITISH VERSION--IS NO SOLACE TO THE ALLIES.

UNQUESTIONABLY BOMBING PLANES ATTACKING BATTLESHIPS WOULD SUFFER CONSIDERABLE LOSSES. FIRE FROM BOTH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ABOARD SHIP AND DEFENDING FIGHTER PLANES WOULD RAKE THE ASSAULTING COLUMNS OF PLANES. NAVY MEN IN THIS COUNTRY REASON THAT THE DAMAGE WHICH BOMBS, EVEN IN QUANTITY, CAN INFLICT ON A MODERN BATTLESHIP WOULD BE FAR FROM CRITICAL.

THEY INSIST THAT BOMBS DROPPED FROM LOW ALTITUDE FOR MAXIMUM ACCURACY COULD BE GIVEN NEITHER THE VELOCITY NOR DIRECTION TO PIERCE DECK ARMOR PLATE.

THEY GIVE POINT TO THE FACT THAT IN THE DEBATE ON AIR POWER VS. SEA POWER THE EVIDENCE IS TOO SCANTY TO BE CONCLUSIVE.

BUT THE GERMAN SCANDINAVIAN ADVENTURE DOES OPEN WIDE THE DOOR TO A DECISION BETWEEN THE TWO ARMS. THE MIGHT OF AIR POWER IN A LAND CAMPAIGN WAS DEMONSTRATED CONVINCINGLY BY THE GERMANS IN POLAND AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, BY THE RUSSIANS IN FINLAND.

NOW, WITH AIR BASES NEXT DOOR TO THE SEA BLOCKADE WHICH ENGLAND IS ATTEMPTING TO MAINTAIN TO BRING ABOUT GERMANY'S ECONOMIC DOWNFALL, IT MAY WELL BE THAT THE GERMAN FUEHRER WILL SEEK A FINAL DECISION.

SINCE THE START OF THE WAR THREE COURSES HAVE BEEN OPEN TO THE GERMAN AIR FORCE: TO USE PLANES IN ASSISTING ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY TO SMASH THE MAGINOT LINE; TO SEND THEM AGAINST THE BRITISH FLEET AND NAVAL BASES, OR TO BOMB ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL CITIES IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK CIVILIAN MORALE.

OF THE THREE, THE SECOND WOULD SEEM TO BE THE LEAST COSTLY AND TO CARRY THE GREATEST CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

ONE BIG FACTOR WHICH MAY PREVENT A DECISION IN THAT THEATER OF WARFARE IS THE CHANCE OF FAILURE. AMERICAN NAVAL EXPERTS ARE QUOTED IN WASHINGTON AS BEING FRANKLY SKEPTICAL OF WHAT AIR POWER CAN DO AGAINST SEA POWER.

GERMAN WARPLANES HELD IN LEASH AND USED SPARINGLY, AS THEY HAVE

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BEEN USED AGAINST THE ALLIES FOR ALMOST EIGHT MONTHS, REMAIN A TERRIBLE MORAL THREAT TO THE ENEMY AND ANXIOUS NEUTRALS ALIKE. GERMAN WARPLANES WHICH STRUCK AND FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR PURPOSE WOULD BE AN EQUALLY TERRIBLE LIABILITY TO THE NATION WHOSE WING MARKINGS THEY BEAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, APRIL 23--MOVED APRIL 22).

WEASELS

MAJOR BATTLES SHAPING UP FOR CONTROL OF HAMAR, NARVIK AND TRONDHEIM

Conflict Raging In Skagerrak As Warplanes Attack German Transport Convoy—Norwegian Force Believed Trapped Above Oslo

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[By the Associated Press]

London, April 23—Five German mine sweepers were asked to leave Swedish territorial waters today by ships of the Swedish neutrality patrol, Reuters reported.

The mine sweepers, which were former Norwegian whalers, were active along the Skagerrak. They immediately complied.

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Stockholm, Wednesday, April 24 (AP)—Numbers of German planes were seen passing northward along the Swedish west coast Monday and Tuesday, but hardly any returned south.

Observers said the indications were that German forces in Norway thus had received big reinforcements of men and planes in the last two days.

[By the Associated Press]

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Stockholm, April 23—Fierce sea-and-air warfare, sparked by an attack on a German transport convoy, was reported raging in the Skagerrak tonight while Allied troops in Norway threatened Nazi positions on three fronts.

The Stockholm newspaper *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* reported from Sweden's west coast that warships and airplanes were engaged in two battles in the Skagerrak.

From the roar of gunfire off the coast, it said, the fighting seems likely to prove the most severe in the two weeks since Germany invaded Norway.

Many Planes Involved

Many fighting planes were involved in the battles and, at one coastal vantage point, ten destroyers could be seen speeding past, all of them with their guns spouting.

On land, meanwhile, the newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported a battle in progress "at the door to Oslo," in the Elverum-Hamar-Lillehammer sector, about sixty miles north of Norway's Nazi-held capital.

These reports said a powerful Allied force is advancing in the direction of Hamar. The Allied forces, already engaged in a widening series of encounters with the Germans, apparently are heading toward a decisive clash there.

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Seek To Cut Railroad

The Germans' effort seems to be concentrated on cutting the railroad between Hamar and Andalsnes, Norwegian west coast debarkation point for the British forces, to isolate the Hamar sector.

Dombas, which the Germans have subjected to heavy bombardment and near which they dropped parachute troops, is an important junction on the Andalsnes-Hamar line.

Another major battle seems to be stirring in the region of German-held Trondheim, which the British apparently were trying to surround with forces landed at Namsos, one hundred miles north, and Andalsnes, the same distance south. At some points the opposing lines are separated by only a few hundred yards.

The Norwegian command's communique tonight said German attacks on both sides of Lake Mjosa were supported by artillery, tanks and aircraft.

Attacking In Osterdal

The Germans were attacking in Osterdal, the river valley running north from Elverum, the command said, while the Norwegians advanced in Valdres River Valley, west of Lake Mjosa, and captured one hundred German prisoners.

The Norwegians are in control of the railroad from Andalsnes, British disembarkation point, to Lillehammer, the Norwegian communique said, and have transported reinforcements with mountain artillery to the latter place.

"The Norwegian defenders are being equipped with arms by the Allied powers," said the announcement.

Allies Meet Germans

Other reports from Norway persisted that the Allies, moving south from Namsos, had met a German detachment at Levanger, thirty-five miles north of Trondheim, after advancing eighty-five miles by railroad.

Tension increased in Sweden tonight. Blackouts were ordered in three places. Swedish fishing trawlers were fired upon again by German aircraft in Swedish territorial waters, and German planes were observed cruising over several places in Vasterbotten and Norrbotten.

The newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported from Kaunas, Lithuania, that German troops were concentrating in German harbors in the Memel district and East Prussia.

Swedish reports concerning the far northern iron ore port, Narvik, say the German garrison there is almost trapped with British-Norwegian troops ringing it by land and British naval units hemming it in from the sea.

Swedish sailors who left Narvik Sunday declared that by masterful marksmanship the British had destroyed only four buildings in their repeated bombardments of the Germans in Narvik. German reports acknowledged another barrage of shells from British warships but said there had been no effort to land troops.

Held In Harbors

As a result of a German aerial attack on Swedish fishing vessels Monday, all fishing craft were held in their harbors on Sweden's west coast today. The Swedish Foreign Office awaited a detailed official report before taking further diplomatic action. Formal protest to Berlin already has been made against violation of Swedish territory by German warplanes.

A communique from German-held Oslo said British bombers reached there last night, but that they "had to run away after dropping some bombs without aim." Two hits were recorded in the city's west end, damaging an unidentified foreign consulate, some private houses and a garden fence, the Germans said. No one was hurt.

SHIPS AND PLANES ARE BOTH ENGAGED

Heaviest Cannonading Yet Heard Reported Off Sweden—Northern Port of Narvik Shelled by Navy Craft.

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STOCKHOLM, April 23 (A. P.)—The newspaper Allehanda reported from the Swedish west coast that two violent naval battles were raging today in the Skagerrak with both surface and air forces involved.

The thunder of cannonading, it was said, indicated the severest fighting so far off the Swedish coast.

At least ten destroyers raced past the battle area with their guns roaring, the newspaper asserted, and disappeared within a few minutes.

The newspaper said that the battle apparently began with an attack on a transport fleet and that many fighting planes were involved.

Narvik Bombarded

Attempts of the British-French allies to wrest the important Norwegian ports of Narvik and Trondheim from German hands appeared nearing a showdown today, with the former under bombardment from the sea and the latter threatened with encirclement by land.

Narvik's population took cover at the British broadcast warning that the city was to be shelled and British naval forces turned their guns on the German garrison, seemingly isolated in the arctic town. (The German High Command said Narvik was shelled yesterday.) Swedish versions of the situation at Narvik indicated that the German force there was virtually trapped. Combined British and Norwegian forces were said to have encircled the city by land, while the British fleet controlled the sea approaches.

A detachment of Germans who attempted to drive north from Narvik were said to have been cut off at Gratangen Fjord.

Swedish sailors who said they left Narvik on Sunday declared that the British bombardment there had caused destruction of only four buildings. They attributed this to masterful marksmanship.

The Germans, they said, were treating inhabitants of the occupied port politely, but were requisitioning so much material that the residents were in need of provisions and were suffering.

Big Battle Is Brewing

Four hundred miles to the south a battle of major proportions appeared to be brewing as British, French and Norwegian troops, attempting to close a semi-circle around Trondheim, engaged in a widening series of engagements with its Nazi defenders.

In southern Norway, bitter fighting continued on the Hamar front sixty miles north of Oslo, to which British troops rushed by rail from their debarkation point at An-

dalsnes, 160 miles away. The Germans apparently were concentrating their attempts to cut the Andalsnes-Hamar railway and destroy the British lines of communication.

Nazi planes were reported to have heavily bombed the important railway junction at Dombas, sixty miles southeast of Andalsnes.

Swedish newspaper correspondents also asserted that the Germans had dropped parachute troops at Dovre, ten miles southeast of Dombas, in a desperate and unsuccessful effort to seize control of the railway. These reports said the parachute troops had been surrounded by Norwegian patrols, who killed or captured the entire detachment. The German prisoners, it was said, expressed surprise when told by the Norwegians that British and French troops were fighting in Norway.

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Closing in on Trondheim

The British apparently were closing in rapidly on Trondheim from their landing points at Andalsnes, 100 miles to the south, and Namsos, an equal distance to the north. The main force of British troops working out of Namsos was reported to have reached Steinkjer, 50 miles from Trondheim. Strong British forces also were said to have pushed northward from Andalsnes to Storen, 25 miles below Trondheim.

German destroyers stationed at Trondheim were reported to have landed troops in the northern part of Trondheim Fjord in an attempt to cut communications between the British forces at Steinkjer and Trondheim. The effort was said, however, to have been unsuccessful.

Fierce fighting between allied and German advance guards was reported between Steinkjer and Sticklestad, a tiny village twenty miles to the south, where contact was established yesterday. The allied force was said to include French troops and Canadian ski detachments.

Sharp skirmishes also were reported between covering forces at Melhus, twenty miles south of Trondheim, and at several points further east. Swedish observers believed these engagements were the prelude to a battle of major proportions.

The fortress of Hegra, east of Trondheim on the railway connecting that port with the Swedish frontier, was understood still to be in Norwegian hands.

Norwegian Troops Reported Trapped By Nazis Above Oslo

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, April 23—A portion of the Norwegian forces fighting north of here were described in military reports reaching German-held Oslo today as threatened both from the north and south by swift German troops.

The Germans, striking from Honefoss, northwest of Oslo, were said here to be at Lillehammer, eighty-five miles north of the capital. Another German group, swinging up the west shore of Mjosa Lake from Eidsvold, yesterday reached Gjovik, about sixty miles north of the capital, and Norwegians caught between the two forces were reported to have but one avenue of escape left—westward toward Fosseim Fortress and the Valdres Valley.

One Force Nearer Border

The main Norwegian force north of Oslo appeared to be closer to the Swedish border, between Elverum and Rena, and likewise in danger of being trapped.

Germans extending their line east from Lillehammer and driving north from their positions east of Mjosa Lake would threaten it both from north and south.

East of the lake the Germans held fertile lowlands, but faced mountains, endless forest and but a few poor roads, further north.

By reaching Gjovik, opposite Hamar on Lake Mjosa, the Germans control the valuable Toten counties, and Raufoss, five miles south, important because of its ammunition factory.

Important Strategically

Lillehammer and Rena are important strategically because they dominate the southern entrances to the parallel Gudbrandsdal and Osterdal valleys, which run north and south.

By their activities at Andalsnes and around Trondheim it appears the English and French Allies intend to move down these two valleys toward Oslo. The Germans apparently are bent upon gaining and holding the southern valley gates.

Andalsnes, where the British have landed, is a little international tourist center of 1,000 inhabitants living in white-painted houses surrounded by mighty mountains. It opens the way to Dombas, on Dovre mountain, by a railway winding through a canyon over many bridges, 300 feet above the river bottom.

Both Reported Destroyed

Both Andalsnes and Dombas, the Germans report, have been destroyed by their bombing planes.

From Dombas, the British might reach north by rail 100 miles to German-held Trondheim, or 75 miles south to Lillehammer.

Dombas likewise gives the only traversable access to Osterdal valley, paralleling Gudbrandsdal valley forty-five miles to the east.

The railway coming up Gudbrandsdal valley from Oslo to Trondheim has a branch at Soren (where the British were reported yesterday), twenty-five miles south of Trondheim, where it swings west to Osterdal valley by way of Tonset, thence south to Rena, Elverum, Kongsvinger and Oslo.

Fight To Paralyze Railway

German aerial activities plainly indicate an effort to paralyze this railway network. On the other hand, the Germans admitted in a communique today that British planes reached Oslo last night, but only succeeded in "throwing some bombs without aiming." The consulate-general of a foreign power was damaged, some windows broken and a garden fence blown over.

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The German authorities urged Norwegians in Oslo to surrender secret arms before Sunday and sternly warned against passive resistance.

British and French residents were issued control cards, which must be stamped several times a day by police.

More British In Norway The Better, Germans Say

Berlin, April 23 (AP)—The first admission of direct fighting between British and German land forces in central Norway came from authorized German sources today but German officialdom, analyzing reports of additional air and naval engagements, adopted the attitude that "the more the British attempt to land in Norway the better we like it."

Nazi confidence was blostered by news of the German bombings of Andalsnes and Namsos, British debarkation points south and north of German-held Trondheim; Grong, railway point thirty miles west of Namsos, and Dombas, another strategic rail point sixty miles south of Andalsnes.

Two Transports Hit, Claim

In addition, DNB, reporting today's activities of the German air force, said two British transports were hit by bombs of heavy caliber before reaching the Norwegian coast and "probably were unable to unload their cargo at their place of destination."

In central Norway, the news agency said, British troops again were targets of Nazi airmen with towns in British-occupied regions "bombed and destroyed."

German reconnoitering planes reported British troop detachments withdrew into forests, avoiding open thoroughfares to escape Nazi aerial bombs. DNB added that the German air attacks not only effectively delayed the advance of British columns but by inflicting heavy losses also reduced their fighting value considerably.

These reported successes were coupled with yesterday's German claims of the sinking of two other British transports and one destroyer, the firing of another transport, hit on another destroyer and damage to two other enemy craft.

"If the British land as many as 30,000 troops—all the better" authorized Nazis asserted defiantly.

Seen through German eyes, all attempts by the British to gain a foothold in Norway are doomed to absolute failure. Likewise, Norwegian resistance is "sheer suicide."

Second-Rate Equipment

"The Norwegian army has only second-rate equipment," one authorized commentator observed. "We, on the other hand, came to Norway prepared in every way in the most modern and up-to-date manner.

"We have not left out any detail. We seized every strategic point along the entire coast. There isn't any port of consequence which is not in our hands.

"Why, when the British tried here and there to land they couldn't even set up their anti-aircraft batteries. Special preparations had first to be made because the God-forsaken little harbors had no equipment of any kind.

"Besides being in control of all strategic ports we also seized all industrial centers. We control the railways or else, as happened at Dombas and Grong, destroy them if the English or Norwegians try to use them.

Transports "Unhindered"

"Our transports ply to and fro over the Skagerrak to bring up our reserves unhindered. We smash air bases as fast as they are set up. In the interior of the country we are advancing steadily.

"Thus our hold grows stronger every day. We can only hope the British will be stubborn enough to try again to reach the Norwegian coast. We will annihilate them where we find them."

German troops, which according to an army communique fought their way northeastward from German-held Trondheim on the Norwegian west coast, made the first contact with the British forces. The aim of this drive was to cut off British efforts to move south from Namsos.

It was understood in military circles that the British also were encountered north of the inland town of Lillehammer, where heavy fighting has developed. Canadian troops were said to have been taken prisoners in this area, although the British denied there were any Canadian units in Norway.

Six Merchantmen Sunk

In yesterday's air action against the British Navy, the news agency said, six British merchantmen were sunk off Allesund.

The German Ambassador to Italy, Hans Georg-Viktor von Mackensen, arrived in Berlin today for a short visit.

The well-informed commentary, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, described the visit as "normal diplomatic routine serving the discussion of current affairs."

Reports of an impending visit by Italian Premier Benito Mussolini to Berlin were discounted, however.

Hitler Picks Administrator

Hitler sent 42-year-old Josef Terboven, one of his youngest and most spirited district leaders, to Norway to take over civilian administration in occupied areas.

The functions of Terboven, who is District Governor of the Essen area and who also holds the title of State Councillor, apparently are to be somewhat similar to those of Governor General Hans Frank in the German-occupied portion of Poland.

ARMIES IN BATTLE NEAR TRONDHEIM; BRITISH BOMB OSLO

Berlin Admits Allied Land Forces Are in Contact With Its Troops.

LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—The British War Office reported today that a "sharp engagement" was being fought north of Trondheim, the German-held port on the west coast of Norway.

A communique said:

"Operations in Norway are proceeding in co-operation with the Norwegian forces.

"In the south, our troops, in conjunction with the Norwegians, are resisting enemy pressure.

"North of Trondheim, our troops have been counter-attacked and a sharp encounter ensued."

Fierce Battle Raging.

A Stockholm dispatch to Reuters, a British news agency, said that a fierce battle was reported raging in the heart of Norway for possession of the gateway to Oslo, where the great Gudbrandsdal Valley enters the southern plain near Lillehammer.

The dispatch quoted a Swedish message from Roros as saying that British and Norwegian troops attacking in the direction of Hamar, thirty miles south of Lillehammer, had reached Moelv, despite strong German resistance.

Further east, German forces which had been thrusting from Elverum toward Rena were reported retiring before British and Norwegian pressure.

Nazi Airports Bombed

The Air Ministry announced today while that British bombers had again raided German air bases in Norway and Denmark. Incendiary bombs, it said, set a large fire on the airdrome at Fornebu, Norway.

Both Fornebu and Kjeller, where the British said they also bombed an airfield, are near Oslo. The Danish raid was at Aalborg, only about 100 miles from Norway, where British flyers for three successive nights have attacked the base of Germany's air transport system.

Germans Admit Oslo Attack.

OSLO, April 23 (A. P.).—The Germans admitted in a communique today that British airplanes had reached the Oslo area last night, but said that "they had to run away after throwing some bombs without aiming."

"As a result of the assault, only two bomb hits were recorded in the west end," the communique said. "Bomb pieces which undoubtedly were of English origin damaged the consulate-general of a foreign State, damaged some windows of private villas and knocked down one garden fence.

"It is significant that military objectives [illegible] were attacked nor hit nor any persons wounded."

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Nazis Admit Contact.

BERLIN, April 23 (A. P.).—Direct fighting between British and German troops in Norway was admitted here today for the first time by authorized German spokesmen who had previously mentioned only sea and air battles.

The fighting was reported in central Norway.

DNB, the German official news agency, reported meanwhile, that the greater part of a Norwegian division surrendered today southeast of the Norwegian [illegible] of Stavanger after heavy fighting in mountainous country. It was not possible to estimate immediately the number of prisoners or the extent of the material taken, DNB added.

Two British bombers were shot down at Stavanger airport yesterday during a British raid, the agency said, and another British plane was shot down at Narvik.

The destruction of Andalsnes by German warplanes on Sunday was achieved by an all-day raid, according to word received by the High Command. Andalsnes, a British debarkation point, is south of Trondheim.

Report British in Panic.

The High Command reported that German bombers had raced over the port in continuous waves, unloading bomb after bomb on the disembarking troops who jumped panic-stricken into the water to escape being burned to death on the transports set afire.

According to the High Command, the Britons' greatest disappointment came when a destroyer which was to ward off the German planes sank before their eyes after having been hit squarely.

The high command said that Andalsnes harbor had been demolished and its big warehouses set aflame or destroyed. The German losses were said to have been negligible.

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British Pounding Narvik.

Earlier today the High Command acknowledged that British warships had again pounded Narvik, one of the first Nazi footholds in Norway, but the allied efforts to bolster the British-French-Norwegian forces in Norway were said to have been balked by crippling sea losses.

The communique listed one British destroyer sunk and another hit, one transport sunk and another destroyed by fire in an attack yesterday by German warplanes near Andalsnes, the allied debarkation point on Norway's west coast.

"The submarine hunt in the Kattegat yielded another success," it said, and "a supply steamship in convoy destined for Norway" was torpedoed off the west coast of Standlandet.

Earlier, German dispatches had reported fourteen transports and warships sunk or damaged in the past two days.

[An official announcement in London said that Britain had lost only eighteen warships sunk since the war began.]

The high command also reported a Norwegian patrol boat destroyed. It said that one British bomber was shot down in an unsuccessful attempt to raid the Nazi air base at Aalborg, Denmark.

Although the British bombarded Narvik, it declared, there was still no allied attempt to land at that far northern iron ore port.

German troops were said to have advanced beyond Aamot and Lille-Hammer, north of Oslo, and about sixty miles northeast of Trondheim, cutting connecting roads.

30.24-1841

30.24-1841

leading south from the allied landing point at Namsos.

DNB said that Nazi warplanes, ranging over south Norway, had bombed and machine-gunned other enemy objectives, including the important railway junction of Dombas, to facilitate the advance of German ground troops moving north from Oslo.

The attack on Dombas, which was said to have been destroyed, was apparently aimed at cutting the railway line by which British troops have been moving from Andalsnes to re-enforce Norwegian troops on the Hamar front, sixty miles north of the capital.

Other objectives which had been attacked from the air, DNB said, were Lillehammer, seventy-five miles southeast of Dombas on the Andalsnes-Hamar railway; Elverum, twenty miles east of Hamar; and the Mjosen Lake region.

The news agency said that the Norwegians had offered stiff resistance in the rough snow-covered terrain on the Hamar front, but had paid for their opposition in "bloody losses."

DNB denied reports that the British had recaptured Hamar and said that German troops had occupied Gjobik, fifteen miles to the west, after inflicting heavy losses on the Norwegian defenders.

The news agency said that the German positions at Trondheim and Stavanger, on Norway's southwest coast, had been strengthened.

BRITAIN GETS WAR BUDGET OF $9,334,500,000

APR 24 1940

Simon Announces Host of New Taxes 'for Sake of Victory.'

CALLS ONE REVOLUTIONARY

Limits Company Dividends and Warns There Will Be No Profiteering

LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—Great Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, announced today a new war budget of £2,667,000,000 ($9,334,500,000) for the fiscal year 1940-41, which began on April 1, and imposed a host of new levies which he asked the public to accept "for the sake of victory."

The new taxes ranged from a wholesale sales tax to increased postage rates.

Sir John told the House of Commons that Great Britain's war expenses for the first seven months of the European conflict totaled £905,000,000 (about $3,167,000,000) and that this indicated an annual war expenditure rate of about £1,500,000,000 (about $5,250,000,000), which figure, however, was rising.

The Chancellor, giving Britons an idea of what the war would cost, asserted that by March 31, 1941—the end of the current fiscal year—the rate of war expenditures alone would probably have reached £2,000,000,000 ($7,000,000,000) a year.

From new sources, the Chancellor said, he hoped to boost revenue by £101,000,000 to a total of £1,234,000,000, leaving a £1,433,000,000 deficit to be found by borrowing.

[The British pound is currently worth about $3.50.]

New Tax Called Revolutionary.

A proposed new "purchase" tax would be applied on sales from wholesalers to retailers and fitted by the Government into a plan for "transforming our whole economy," Sir John Simon said. He explained that this revolutionary tax would be applied at rates yet to be determined and would "reduce the demand for supplies and conserve man power."

Sir John said that the purchase tax "would be the source of substantial additional revenue," but added that "there will be no purchase tax on food or drink or foodstuffs whether for human or animal consumption." Nor will the new tax apply to services or fuel gas, electricity or water, he declared.

Bars Profiteering.

He warned that war profiteering would not be tolerated, declaring that Parliament would know how to deal with "the citizen who seeks by clearly artificial arrangements to escape paying his proper share of the heavy burden of taxation."

Sir John said that the post-war emergence of a "minority of individuals to whom the war had brought nothing but colossal fortunes" would be a situation which the House "could not pass by without effective and appropriate action."

As he ended that sentence a Laborite member yelled: "You did last time."

Limit on Dividends.

The Chancellor said that legislation would provide that public companies could not distribute a greater dividend on ordinary shares than they distributed in any of the three pre-war years. He added that a dividend of 4 per cent would be allowed for companies which had recently been unable to pay any dividend.

The proposed expenditure of $9,334,500,000 amounts to $230 for every man, woman and child in Britain.

In the income tax payments alone, Sir John pointed out that a married man without children, if he earns £300 ($1,050) a year, will pay £15 ($52.50) in income taxes instead of the £7 ($21.50) he paid last year.

"If he earns £400 ($1,400) a year, he will pay £30-12-5 (about $110) instead of £17-10-0 (about $90) last year and £12-12-0 (about $45) the year before.

What Income Tax Is Like.

Sir John disclosed that he would resort both to direct and indirect levies and said that as announced in his emergency war budget last fall the income tax rate went to 7 shillings and 6 pence on the pound (37½ per cent), beginning April 1. For the latter part of the 1939-40 fiscal year it had been 7 shillings flat (35 per cent).

The Chancellor coolly announced that the surtax exemption would be dropped from £2,000 to £1,500 ($5,250), making the levy on the higher brackets run as high as 85 per cent. Nothing on this scale, he added, had ever been approached either in war or peace.

New taxes included an increase of 1 penny a pint (about 1½ cents) on beer, 3 pence (about 5 cents) an ounce on the tobacco duty and an increase of the ordinary letter rate from 1 pence half-penny (about 2 cents) to 2½ pence (about 3 cents).

To strike a balance for the 1939-40 fiscal year, Sir John said, the Government was forced to borrow £768,000,000 (about $2,698,000,000).

He estimated that the beer tax increase would produce £18,000,000 in a full year and the postal rate increase, including an increase on foreign postage of a half-penny, would produce £10,000,000 this year and £11,000,000 in a full fiscal year.

The cost of a bottle of whisky was increased by 1 shilling 9 pence half-penny.

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He estimated that by March 31 next Great Britain's expenditure for war purposes alone would be £2,000,000,000 a year and said that of a £500,000,000 vote of credit given early in the war, £91,500,000 had not been spent.

Sir John cheerfully said that Great Britain's first year at war had cost less than was expected and that income exceeded estimates as a result of large yields from tax boosts authorized by his September budget, just after the war began.

He added that Great Britain's national debt had increased to £8,931,000,000 on March 31.

House Cheers Sir John.

Sir John rose to the accompaniment of cheers.

He said that the total income tax collected during the year was £300,000,000, the largest ever collected in a single year.

The most striking case of unexpected yield was from the motor vehicle duty, he said.

The estimated yield from the horse power tax in the war budget was £22,000,000 but "in fact this had produced £34,000,000."

Sir John told the House that "death duties are over £2,000,000 up on the estimate," and that national defense contributions had produced nearly £27,000,000, as compared with an estimated £25,000,000.

Great Britain's "Lend to Defend the Right to Be Free" campaign had brought in £22,000,000 from new savings certificates and defense bonds in the first four months of the war savings campaign, Sir John disclosed.

About £400,000 had been lent to the Government free of interest "by public-spirited men and women."

Sir John said he thought that the war expenses for the first six months of the fiscal year of 1940-41 would be about £950,000,000.

Great Britain began the new financial year "with £100,000,000 in hand," he declared, pointing out a change in financing when he declared that "the usual budget material is not available" and "we are forced to seek authority by a succession of votes of credit." The first of these was for £700,000,000.

To the accompaniment of cheers, the Chancellor told the House it was "a noteworthy fact that we were able to raise the first war loans at 3 per cent.

"I am assuming that in the future we shall not exceed the levels recently established," he said. "I shall propose legislation to assist the export trade by improving the conditions under which a drawback is payable on exported goods."

Cost By March 31, 1941

The Chancellor, giving Britons an idea of what the war would cost, asserted that by March 31, 1941—the end of the current fiscal year—the rate of war expenditures alone probably would have reached £2,000,000,000 ($7,000,000,000) a year.

He said the total income tax collected during the year was £300,000,000, the largest ever collected in a single year. (The pound currently is worth about $3.50.)

This compared with £59,000,000 produced by the income tax in the first year of the last war. The surtax this year provided £69,750,000, compared with £10,000,000 in 1914.

Yield Above Estimates

Customs and excise taxes had yielded £400,000,000, the Chancellor said. This was £97,500,000 more than the emergency estimate, he pointed out, and declared this was chiefly due to an exceptionally large yield on articles on which he had increased the duty last September.

The actual expenditure last year totaled £1,816,873,000, Simon said, instead of an emergency budget estimate of £1,933,000,000.

The 1939-40 revenue estimate of £995,000,000 had been exceeded by £54,000,000, Sir John said. He pointed out that this is over £1,000,000 a week, a "most heartening result."

Other Cheering Revenue

The Chancellor said that tobacco produced £9,700,000 more revenue than was expected, spirits £1,700,000 more, sugar £4,600,000 more and beer £750,000 more.

The most striking case of unexpected yield was from the motor-vehicle duty, he said.

The estimated yield from the horse-power tax in the war budget was £22,000,000, but, "in fact, this had produced £34,000,000."

"We spent £1,817,000,000, we found out of revenue £1,049,000,000 and we borrowed the rest, which was £768,000,000—a good deal better than might be expected," the Chancellor declared.

Excess Profits Tax Starts

Sir John told the House that "death duties are over £2,000,000 up on the estimate," and that national-defense contributions had produced nearly £27,000,000 in comparison with an estimated £25,000,000.

The excess-profit duties had already contributed "its first trickle of £30,000," he said.

Britain's "lend to defend the right to be free" campaign had brought in £22,000,000 from new savings certificates and defense bonds in the first four months of the war-savings campaign, Sir John disclosed.

About £400,000 had been lent to the Government free of interest "by public-spirited men and women."

A speech which First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill was to have delivered at a St. George's Day luncheon today was unexpectedly called off with the announcement that Churchill was unable to attend because of "pressure of work."

The Taxes To Pay It

"I consider it to be necessary by means of additional taxation to increase the revenue," Sir John said, estimating the 1940-41 revenue at £1,132,000,000 (about $3,962,000,000).

He said he would resort both to direct and indirect levies. He reminded the nation that the income tax rate beginning April 1 would be seven and a half shillings in the pound (37½ per cent) as had been announced at the time of his emergency war budget soon after the conflict began.

From new sources, the Chancellor said, he hoped to boost revenue by £101,000,000 to a total of £1,234,000,000, leaving a £1,433,000,000 deficit to be found by borrowing.

(The British pound currently is worth about $3.50.)

Beer Tax Increased

The new taxes ranged from a wholesale sales tax to increased postage rates.

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The Chancellor announced an increase of one penny a point (about 1½ cents) in the tax on beer, three pence (about 5 cents) an ounce in the tobacco duty and an increase of the ordinary letter rate from one pence halfpenny (about 2 cents) to two pence halfpenny (about 3 cents). Inland telephone charges will be increased fifteen per cent.

He estimated the beer tax increase would produce £18,000,000 in a full year and the postal rate increase, including an increase on foreign postage of a halfpenny, would produce £10,000,000 this year and £11,000,000 in a full fiscal year.

Purchase Tax Revealed

The cost of a bottle of whisky was increased by one shilling, nine pence halfpenny.

Sir John announced a new tax called "a purchase tax."

The purchase levy would be fitted into a plan for "transforming our whole economy," Sir John said.

He explained the revolutionary tax would be applied at rates yet to be determined and would "reduce the demand for supplies and conserve man power."

Foodstuffs Exempted

It will be a percentage on the price at the stage when the wholesaler is selling to the retailer, Sir John disclosed.

Sir John said the purchase tax "would be the source of substantial additional revenue," but pointed out that "there will be no purchase tax on food or drink or foodstuffs whether for human or animal consumption."

"Heaviest Burden"

Nor will the new tax apply to services or fuel gas electricity or water, he declared.

Private telegraph services will be increased by twenty-five per cent. by June 1.

COST AMOUNTS TO $230 FOR EACH PERSON

National Debt Is Already Five Time As Much Per Capita As Here

APR 24 1940

Simon Says Country Will Need Almost $10,000,000,000 In Next Year

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 23—Great Britain today announced a history-making budget of nearly $10,000,000,000, imposed drastic new taxes to meet part of the cost of her war against Germany, and set in motion an economic revolution designed to put the nation's "whole economy" under Government control.

The proposed expenditure of £2,667,000,000 ($9,334,500,000), for the fiscal year ending next March 31, was estimated by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a two-hour and ten-minute speech in the House of Commons, and amounts to $230 for every man, woman and child in Britain. More than half of it must be borrowed.

Three Times Cost In U. S.

That per capita bill for carrying on both the Government and the war is more than three times the per capita cost of the United States Federal Government in 1939—$70.

As for the cost of the war itself, Sir John told the House that Great Britain spent $3,167,000,000 in the first seven months of the conflict.

He declared that figure indicated an annual war expenditure at the rate of about $5,250,000,000, but that the estimate was rising and the rate of annual expenditure would be about $7,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year

March.

The budget represents an increase of £279,000,000 over the 1939-40 year.

Equal To Factory Output

Under it the Government would spend almost the equivalent of the output of all the factories in this industrial kingdom. The factory production under the 1935 census was valued at £2,806,000,000 (then about $14,030,000,000, when the pound was valued at $5. The pound at present is about $3.50.)

The heaviest taxation ever proposed in British history is expected to yield £4,319,000,000, but the Government still must borrow $5,015,500,000 to make both ends meet in the 1940-41 fiscal year.

The British national debt already is $31,258,500,000, or about $800 per capita as compared with the United States national debt of $308 per capita in 1939.

Wholesale Sales Tax

Sir John announced a proposed new wholesale sales tax, the rates of which have not been determined and which would "reduce the demand for supplies and conserve man power."

Taxes were hiked on several other items, but the heavy income-tax schedules announced in the war emergency budget last fall were not changed except that the surtax will begin at $5,250 instead of the old minimum of $7,000.

The income tax begins at $437.50 for a single person and $700 for a married person with no children.

Beginning April 1, Britons pay 7½ shillings on the pound (37½ per cent). For the latter part of the 1939-40 fiscal year ending last March 31 the rate was 7 shillings (35 per cent.).

Other New Taxes

Other new taxes included:

One penny a pint (about 1½ cents) on beer, to yield annually an increase of £18,000,000 ($63,000,000).

Three pence (about 5 cents) per ounce on tobacco for an increased annual yield of £23,000,000 ($90,500,000).

Increase in the ordinary letter rate from one pence half-penny (about 2 cents) to two pence half-penny (about 3 cents).

Declaring the nation faced the task of "transforming the whole economy," Sir John announced that new legislation would be introduced to stimulate exports.

To Lower Living Standards

The new wholesale tax would enter into this economic revolution under which the Government will use taxes, monopolies and rationing as a means of reducing the standard of living at home to sell more abroad.

"There is a strenuous drive to increase exports," Sir John assured the House. "At the same time it is necessary to discourage unnecessary spending at home."

In the main the taxes were imposed on products not essential for subsistance.

LONDON--THIRD ADD SIMON RUNNING. X X X MINIMUM.

SIR JOHN ESTIMATED THAT IF THE STANDARD RATE OF THE INCOME TAX REMAINED AT LAST YEAR'S FIGURE (37 1/2 PER CENT) IT WOULD HIELD IN THE CURRENT YEAR £406,000,000 TOWARD HIS ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FIGURE WHICH HE ASKED THE PEOPLE TO ACCEPT "FOR THE SAKE OF VICTORY."

SIR JOHN ESTIMATED THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TAXATION AT £420,000,000; FROM MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES AT £36,000,000; FROM STAMP DUTIES AT £19,000,000; FROM NATIONAL DEFENSE CONTRIBUTION AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX AT £70,000,000; AND FROM OTHER REVENUE DUTIES £1,000,000.

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"THE TOTAL INLAND REVENUE I THEREFORE ESTIMATE AT £658,000,000," SIR JOHN SAID.

SIR JOHN WARNED THE HOUSE AND NATION THAT "THE RATES AT PRESENT CHARGED BY THE POST OFFICE SHOULD BE MADE TO BEAR SOME INCREASE AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EXPENDITURES."

TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF CHEERS, THE CHANCELLOR TOLD THE HOUSE IT WAS "A NOTEWORTHY FACT THAT WE WERE ABLE TO RAISE THE FIRST WAR LOANS AT THREE PER CENT. I AM ASSURING THAT IN THE FUTURE WE SHALL NOT EXCEED THE LEVELS RECENTLY ESTABLISHED."

"I SHALL PROPOSE LEGISLATION TO ASSIST THE EXPORT TRADE BY IMPROVING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A DRAWBACK IS PAYABLE ON EXPORTED GOODS," SAID SIR JOHN.

HE ADDED THAT THE MARGIN OF PREFERENCE ON EMPIRE SUGAR MAKING WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL AUGUST, 1942.

"PARLIAMENT WILL KNOW HOW TO DEAL WITH THE CITIZEN WHO SEEKS BY CLEARLY ARTIFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ESCAPE PAYING HIS PROPER SHARE OF THE HEAVY BURDEN OF TAXATION," SIR JOHN SAID.

THE CHANCELLOR DECLARED THAT THE POSTAL EMERGENCE OF A "MINORITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO WHOM THE WAR HAD BROUGHT NOTHING BUT COLOSSAL FORTUNES" WOULD BE A SITUATION WHICH THE HOUSE "COULD NOT PASS BY WITHOUT EFFECTIVE AND APPROPRIATE ACTION."

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HE SAID THAT "AS ANNOUNCED IN THE EMERGENCY BUDGET" THE STANDARD RATE OF THE INCOME TAX WOULD BE RAISED FROM SEVEN SHILLINGS TO SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE (35 TO 37 1/2 PER CENT) IN THE POUND.

HE PLACED THE ESTIMATED REVENUE ON THE EXISTING BASIS OF TAXATION AT £1,133,000,000.

SIR JOHN, AFTER DECLARING THAT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ESTIMATED REVENUE FROM TAXATION AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE MUST COME FROM

30.24-1843

30.24-1843

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION AND REMINDED THE HOUSE THAT THE INCOME TAX IS "THE HEAVIEST BURDEN OF DIRECT TAXATION THAT THE TAXPAYERS HAVE EVER BEEN CALLED UPON TO BEAR."

WHEN THE SURTAX IS ADDED, THE INCOME TAX WILL RUN UP TO 17 SHILLINGS IN THE POUND (85 PER CENT FOR THE HIGHEST BRACKETS), THE CHANCELLOR DISCLOSED.

THESE CHANGES IN THE INCOME TAX WILL INCREASE THE YIELD IN A FULL YEAR BY £61,750,000, SIR JOHN SAID.

HE ADDED THAT HE WOULD MAKE PROVISIONS FOR THE 1940-41 SURTAX TO BE CHARGED "IF NECESSARY" ON INCOMES OF £1,500 (ABOUT $5,250). (THE FORMER LIMIT FOR SURTAX WAS £2,000.)

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THE TAX ON BEER, HE SAID, WOULD BE INCREASED BY ONE PENNY A PINT AND LEVIES ON WHISKY, TOBACCO AND MATCHES WOULD BE BOOSTED.

SIR JOHN NOTED THAT THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION OF THE BUDGET WAS HOW THE REMAINING £1,433,000,000 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IS TO BE PROVIDED.

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THE CHANCELLOR WARNED THE NATION THAT "FROM TIME TO TIME WE SHALL HAVE TO MAKE APPEALS FOR LOANS," AND POINTED TO "THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS" OF THE NATIONAL SAVINGS CAMPAIGN WHICH HAD RAISED OVER £131,000,000 IN SAVINGS CERTIFICATES IN THE FIRST 21 WEEKS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

HE SAID HE HAD EXAMINED THE ECONOMIST JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES' PLAN FOR COMPULSORY SAVINGS "WITH THE UTMOST CARE" AND WAS FAR FROM BEING CONVINCED THAT "SUCH A SCHEME HAD ALL THE MERITS CLAIMED FOR IT."

SPEAKING OF INCREASES ON INCOME TAX SIR JOHN SAID:

"TAKE FOR EXAMPLE THE MARRIED MAN WITHOUT CHILDREN. IF HE EARNS £300 A YEAR HE WILL PAY £15 IN INCOME TAX INSTEAD OF THE £7 HE PAID LAST YEAR."

"IF HE EARNS £400 A YEAR HE WILL PAY £30 12 SHILLINGS AND 5 PENCE INSTEAD OF £17, 10 SHILLINGS LAST YEAR AND £12, 12 SHILLINGS THE YEAR BEFORE."

SIR JOHN, MENTIONING THE BALANCE TO BE RAISED, SAID:

"IT WILL BE FOUND AND MUST BE FOUND. WE MUST FOSTER AND IMPROVE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE FLOW OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE STIMULATED AND INFLATION AVOIDED."

"WE PROPOSE TO PROVIDE FOR THE LIMITATION OF DIVIDENDS PAID BY PUBLIC COMPANIES DURING THE WAR," HE SAID.

SIR JOHN ALSO ANNOUNCED A PROHIBITION ON THE ISSUE OF BONUS SHARES DURING THE WAR.

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"A BILL WILL PROVIDE THAT PUBLIC COMPANIES," HE EXPLAINED, "SHALL NOT DISTRIBUTE A GREATER DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES THAN WAS DISTRIBUTED IN ANY OF THE THREE PRE-WAR YEARS," AND ADDED THAT A DI DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT WILL BE ALLOWED FOR COMPANIES WHICH HAVE RECENTLY BEEN UNABLE TO PAY A DIVIDEND.

(END RUNNING).

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LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-HERE'S HOW THE BRITISH PLAN TO STRETCH THEIR REVENUE TO MEET PART OF THE MOUNTING WAR COSTS:

A WHOLESALE SALES TAX RATE, THE EFFECTIVE DATE AND REVENUE TO BE DETERMINED BUT WITH A "SUBSTANTIAL" YIELD EXPECTED.

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A BEER TAX INCREASE OF ONE PENNY (ABOUT 1.5 CENTS) PER PINT, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW. INCREASED ANNUAL YIELD £18,000,000 ($63,000,000).

A LIQUOR TAX INCREASE OF 15 SHILLINGS (ABOUT $2.60) PER PROOF GALLON,

EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, AND ESTIMATED TO YIELD ANNUALLY £7,000,000 ($24,500,000).

THE TOBACCO TAX INCREASED THREE PENCE (ABOUT FIVE CENTS) PER OUNCE, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, TO YIELD £23,000,000 ($90,500,000) MORE ANNUALLY.

THE MATCH TAX INCREASED A HALF-PENNY PER BOX OF 50.

THE SURTAX INCREASED BY LOWERING THE EXEMPTION FROM £2,000 ($7,000) TO £1,500 ($5,250).

TELEPHONE TOLLS INCREASED GENERALLY 15 PER CENT FOR LONG DISTANCE CALLS WITHIN ENGLAND, EFFECTIVE MAY 1. FOR PRIVATE SUBSCRIBERS ON A MONTHLY BASIS THE INCREASE WAS 25 PER CENT, EFFECTIVE JULY 1.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE CHARGES INCREASED 25 PER CENT.

TELEGRAMS INCREASED BY THREE PENCE EACH.

POSTAL RATES ON LETTERS RAISED FROM ONE PENCE HALF PENNY TO TWO PENCE HALF PENNY, POSTCARDS FROM ONE PENCE TO TWO PENCE AND FOREIGN CHARGES RAISED BY A HALF-PENNY PER LETTER TO THREE PENCE, EFFECTIVE MAY 1.

NO INCREASE IN OVERSEAS TELEPHONE CALLS, AIRMAIL OR POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO SOLDIERS.

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TOTAL REVENUES FROM ALL THESE TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL INCREASED EXPECTED TO YIELD £14,500,000 ($50,750,000).

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LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE AVERAGE BRITON WHO LIKES HIS GLASS OF BITTER OR HIS HIGHBALL WAS HIT HARDER TODAY BY THE NEW TAXES ANNOUNCED BY SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

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IN THE FUTURE, HIS GLASS OF BEER WILL COST FIVE PENCE INSTEAD OF FOUR PENCE HALF-PENNY (7 CENTS INSTEAD OF 6) AND HIS BOTTLE OF WHISKY 16 SHILLINGS ($2.80) INSTEAD OF 14 SHILLINGS AND THREE PENCE (ABOUT $2.50).

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UNDATED BRITISH BUDGET BOX

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIR JOHN SIMON, BRITAIN'S CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, TODAY GAVE BRITONS THIS ACCOUNTING OF THEIR FINANCES THUS FAR IN THEIR MOST EXPENSIVE WAR:

TOTAL WAR AND GOVERNMENT COST FOR 1940-41--$9,334,500,000.

ANNUAL RATE FOR WAR ALONE BY MARCH 31, 1941--$7,000,000,000.

COST OF FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF WAR--$3,167,000,000.

NEW TAXES--$353,500,000.

TOTAL REVENUE EXPECTED DURING FISCAL YEAR--$4,319,000,000.

BRITAIN MUST BORROW--$5,015,500,000.

AR202PES

APR 24 1940

Nazis Tell of Balking Allies

List 14 British Warships and Transports Sunk or Damaged Off Norway.

BERLIN, April 23 (A. P.)—The German High Command acknowledged today that British warships had again pounded Narvik, one of the first Nazi footholds in Norway, but the allied efforts to bolster the British-French-Norwegian forces in Norway were said to have been balked by crippling sea losses.

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The communique today listed one British destroyer sunk and another hit, one transport sunk and another destroyed by fire in an attack yesterday by German warplanes near Andalsnes, the allied debarkation point on Norway's west coast.

"The submarine hunt in the Kattegat yielded another success," it said, and "a supply steamship in convoy destined for Norway" was torpedoed off the west coast of Standlandet.

Earlier, German dispatches had reported fourteen transports and warships sunk or damaged in the past two days.

[An official announcement in London said that Britain had lost only eighteen warships sunk since the war began.]

The high command also reported a Norwegian patrol boat destroyed. It said that one British bomber was shot down in an unsuccessful attempt to raid the Nazi air base at Aalborg, Denmark.

Although the British bombarded Narvik, it declared, there was still no allied attempt to land at that far northern iron ore port.

German troops were said to have advanced beyond Aamot and Follo Hamsser, north of Oslo, and about sixty miles northeast of Trondheim, cutting connecting roads leading south from the allied landing point at Namsos.

Repeated raids on Andalsnes have virtually paralyzed the anti-aircraft defenses there and established German air supremacy in south Norway, according to DNB, the official German news agency.

Flying in relays along the coast, squadrons of Nazi bombers were reported to have scored direct hits yesterday on the British transports, sinking two and setting fire to other afire.

Two British warships escorting the transports also were damaged by direct hits, DNB said.

So complete was the German mastery of the air, the news agency declared, that the Nazi bombers were able to cruise at will over Andalsnes. Both that port and Namsos, 200 miles to the north which also has been used for the debarkation of allied troops, were reported in flames.

30.24-1845

Dombas Reported Destroyed.

DNB said that Nazi warplanes, ranging over south Norway, had bombed and machine-gunned other enemy objectives, including the important railway junction of Dombas, to facilitate the advance of German ground troops moving north from Oslo.

The attack on Dombas, which was said to have been destroyed, was apparently aimed at cutting the railway line by which British troops have been moving from Andalsnes to re-enforce Norwegian troops on the Hamar front, sixty miles north of the capital.

Dombas, which is sixty miles south of Andalsnes, is doubly important from a strategic point of view because it is also linked by rail with the German occupied west coast port of Trondheim, key to central Norway.

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Admit Stiff Resistance.

Other objectives which had been attacked from the air, DNB said, were Lillehammer, seventy-five miles southeast of Dombas on the Andalsnes-Hamar railway; Elverum, twenty miles east of Hamar; and the Mjosen Lake region.

The news agency said that the Norwegians had offered stiff resistance in the rough snow-covered terrain on the Hamar front, but had paid for their opposition in "bloody losses."

DNB denied reports that the British had recaptured Hamar and said that German troops had occupied Gjobik, fifteen miles to the west, after inflicting heavy losses on the Norwegian defenders.

The news agency said that the German positions at Trondheim and Stavanger, on Norway's southwest coast, had been strengthened and the Nazi communication lines everywhere in the south were being improved.

Text of Army Communique.

The regular German communique follows:

"The English yesterday attempted no landing in the Narvik region occupied by German troops. English naval forces, however, again bombarded the city and port.

"German troops in the Trondheim region, supported by light naval forces, pushed forward up to 100 kilometers (about sixty miles) in a northeastern direction, thrust back the enemy there and cut connecting roads leading southward from Namsos.

"One Norwegian patrol boat was destroyed in Vaksdal Fjord. In regions between Bergen and Stavanger fighting with scattered Norwegian troop units is continuing in the further outlying surroundings of cities. Numerous guns fell into German hands.

"North of Oslo German troops continued to advance beyond Aamot and Lillehammer despite terrain difficulties and enemy street barricades.

"Fighting units of the air force participated in the fight. One Norwegian plane was destroyed. Off the Norwegian west coast and in the vicinity of Andalsnes fighting units again attacked British war vessels and transports.

"Despite the hectic defense, one British destroyer and one transport steamship were sunk. Another destroyer was struck by a bomb of medium caliber and one transport ship of approximately 5,000 tons was destroyed by fire.

"Further bomb raids were directed against the important railway stations of Dombas and Grong in central Norway, as well as against rail lines and roads from there. Stations, tracks and roads were destroyed, thereby making it impossible for the opponent to operate quickly from Andalsnes and Namsos.

"Last night another unsuccessful British bombing raid on Aalborg was repulsed. One British plane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

"The submarine hunt in the Kattegat yielded another success. Supplies continued reaching Norwegian ports. Off Stadlandet a submarine torpedoed a supply steamship of 6,000 tons in convoy destined for Norway."

ish submarines were listed as: April 13, an unnamed ship of about 3,000 tons; April 14, an unnamed ship of about 6,000 tons and one on convoy; April 15, four ships in convoy.

German ships sunk at Narvik were listed as: Jan Wellem, 11,776-ton oil refinery vessel; Neuenfels, 8,096 tons; Aachen, 6,388 tons; Altona, 5,892 tons; Hein Hoyer, 5,836 tons; Bockenheim, 4,902 tons; Martin Hendrik Fisser, 4,879 tons, and Frieljnhaus, 4,339 tons.

British merchant losses during the last week were said to be limited to the Swainby, 4,935 tons; the Mersey, 1,037 tons, and the Hawnby, 5,380 tons. These sinkings, it was said, brought the total British losses for the war to 672,778 tons.

Britons were further heartened today by an official statement declaring that Germany had suffered twenty-four warship "casualties" since the start of the war—not counting a large number of submarines—as compared with only eighteen British warships sunk, including five submarines and the armed merchant cruiser Rawalpindi.

Also today Hector C. Bywater, noted naval authority, wrote in the London News Chronicle that Britain's five new battleships are "now undergoing trials" and that they would be "the largest, the most powerfully armed and the most strongly protected" battleships in the world.

The German casualties, as listed by Great Britain, have been both of the Reich's two 26,000-ton battleships, two of her three pocket battleships, both of two heavy cruisers, all six of her six-inch gun cruisers with which she started the war and twelve surface and torpedo craft.

No British Cruiser Sunk.

The German battleship Scharnhorst was reported damaged by H. M. S. Renown, and the sister ship of the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, was reported sunk off Oslo. The pocke battleship Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled and the Admiral Scheer torpedoed, the statement said. Germany has acknowledged the loss of the heavy cruiser Blucher, and the other one was torpedoed in December, the British declared.

The British summary stated that of fifteen caiptal ships completed prior to the war only the battleship Royal Oak has been lost. The Courageous was said to be the only one of seven aircraft carriers lost.

Britain has lost no cruisers, her other losses being the destroyers of a pre-war fleet of 185, the statement said.

Even if Germany had not lost a single ton the vast preponderance of the British fleet would still remain unaffected, the statement said, adding that as the situation stands the British fleet is increasing constantly under a huge building program.

The British statement of the war's naval "casualties" followed by one day a German "unofficial" announcement that in twelve days of Scandinavian action Great Britain had lost five cruisers, and suffered severe damage to four battleships, seven battle and heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and one airplane carrier. A German report today said that in the last forty-eight hours fourteen British warships and transports had been sunk or damaged by bombs.

Lists 26 Transports Sunk.

The Germans acknowledge the loss of the 6,000-ton Karlsruhe, another was hit by a torpedo in December, and still another was sunk, according to the British statement. British aircraft were said to have sunk another light cruiser off Bergen and to have hit still another with a heavy bomb. The remaining vessel of the six-inch gun class, the Emden, was reported sunk by the Norwegians.

Germany had forty-five submarine and torpedo craft at the start of the war, of which only twenty-two were modern destroyers, the British statement said, adding that the German High Command in Berlin had said that two destroyers were lost. The British say that eight modern destroyers were sunk at Narvik, one bombed at Trondheim on April 4, and another probably hit in the same raid.

Great Britain claims to have made a big dent in the fleet of seventy submarines with which

London estimates Germany started the war. In addition, Britain says that twenty-six German transports and supply ships have been sunk or scuttled and ten more hit by torpedoes and probably sunk.

New Battleship Details.

Mr. Bywater gave the most complete details of the five new battleships yet announced. Mr. Churchill on February 27 had said that the 35,000-ton craft would join the fleet soon. They are the King George, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Jellicoe and the Beatty.

"They are the largest battleships ever built in this country," said Mr. Bywater, "and are exceeded in size only by the Lion and the Temeraire and by two others not yet named which are still under construction and will displace at least 40,000 tons."

The five new floating fortresses mount ten 14-inch guns in two quadruple turrets and one twin turret, sixteen 5.25-inch guns and many lighter ones. Each ship will carry three aircraft and 1,500 officers and men. They will have a speed of thirty knots as compared with the twenty-three knots of the battleship Nelson, a 33,950-ton ship.

The completion of these ships will raise Great Britain's capital ship strength to nineteen and leave at least four more building.

Mr. Duff-Cooper said it was "wishful thinking to believe we can drive a wedge between the German Government and the German people."

"We must accept no soft words or specious promises as we did when they came whining and groveling to Versailles," he said, "but must defeat the German people in battle."

Mr. Duff-Cooper declared that "Germany has assumed many ugly shapes in past, but never has the face of Germany assumed so villainous and vile an aspect as under leadership of this little gang of blood-stained, money-making murderers."

"Hitler says the entire German people is behind him," Mr. Duff-Cooper said. "I, for one, am prepared to take him at his word."

The audience cheered when Mr. Duff-Cooper said that Britain had command of the sea to an even greater extent now than she had eight months ago and that no nation with command of the sea ever had been defeated in a great war.

"How long it will take to achieve victory," he said, "no man can say, but one thing we do know and that is that victory is certain in the end."

Nine Nazi Ships Reported Sunk

Three British Submarines Report Attacks on Freighters and Transports.

LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—An informed naval spokesman said today that the British submarines Sea Lion, Snapper and Sunfish, which recently returned home, had sunk nine, and possibly ten, German ships aggregating between 35,000 and 45,000 tons and including some troop ships.

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These sinkings were said to have brought Germany's total merchant shipping loses since the start of the war to 451,000 tons.

In addition to the latest German losses, this spokesman listed eight Nazi ships, totaling 52,108 tons, "believed to have been sunk" at Narvik on April 9.

He said that the 254-ton German ship Rhein had been captured by a British warship on April 20, and that the 4,465-ton Torgen Fritzen was "reported sunk off Stokholm, possibly by a mine."

Submarine Victories.

The ships sunk recently by Brit-

Demands War on All Germans

Duff-Cooper Declares Battle to Death Is Not Merely Against Nazis.

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LONDON, April 23 (A. P.) (Via Radio).—War to the death against the whole German people and not merely against the Nazi regime was urged today by Alfred Duff-Cooper, former First Lord of the British Admiralty.

Mr. Duff-Cooper, speaking before the Royal Society of St. George in place of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said German attacks upon Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark and Norway were "crimes of the whole people."

Mr. Churchill in unexpectedly canceling his speech said that he did so because of the "pressure of work."

Reviewing acts of the German military in the last few days, Mr. Duff-Cooper spoke of them as a "series of crimes" which made a terror of Europe, and declared they were not the crimes of one man or a group of criminals, "but the crimes of a whole people."

Calls for Defeat of Germans.

COOPER URGES TOTAL WAR ON ALL GERMANS

Ex-Minister Says 'Crimes' Of Nazis Are Crimes Of Whole People

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Voices Sentiments Of 'Treat Reich Rough' School Of Britons

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 23 — Alfred Duff Cooper, former War Secretary and First Lord of the Admiralty, called Great Britain today to a total war against the "whole German people"—not only the Nazis.

Duff Cooper, in a St. George's Day speech in which he substituted for Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, voiced the sentiments of the "treat Germany rough" school of Britons by declaring that the German people must be beaten in battle and warning them they need expect no sympathy if, afterward, they come "whining and groveling" as he said they did at Versailles.

Reflects Wide Opinion

Although Duff Cooper now has no official status, and, since the war started, has spent most of his time lecturing in the United States, his view reelects the opinion of an increasing number of important people in Britain, despite the fact, that, when the conflict began, the nation's leaders said it was "a war against Hitlerism," and, subsequently, "Naziism."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Chamberlain himself departed from this original theme as early as January 10, when he warned in a speech that "the German people must realize that the responsibility for the prolongation of this war . . . is theirs, as well as that of the tyrant who stands over them." At the same time, however, he disclaimed for Britain any desire to "annihilate" the German people.]

Hopes Britain Won't Be Fooled

Duff Cooper today said he hoped that when "Germany is beaten in the field" Britain would not be taken in by the German nation's cries that Germany's "crimes" were those of a few politicians.

"Crimes" of the last few years, he said, were not the crimes of one man or a group of criminals "but the crimes of a whole people." He added:

"Germany has assumed many ugly shapes in the past, but never has the face of Germany assumed so villainous

end vile an aspect as under leadership of this little gang of blood-stained, money-making murderers.

"Hitler says the entire German people is behind him. I, for one, am prepared to take him at his word."

Victory for the Allies, he declared, is certain.

Decisive Battle Is On

By DREW MIDDLETON

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London, April 23 (AP).—The tide of war on the northern front rolled tonight into southern Norway and found Allied and German troops engaged in a battle of seeming decision for the gate to Oslo and, perhaps, command of Norway.

While an uncommunicative communique from the War Office pictured British and Norwegian troops as fighting together and resisting "enemy pressure" in the south of Norway, unofficial British and neutral military observers pieced together this picture of the land war:

1. The first major battle of the campaign is beginning at the gate near Lillehammer where the great Gudbrandsal Valley enters the southern plain. It is at Lillehammer that the Allied columns must debouch from the valley if they are to strike across the plain at German-held Oslo.

2. A flying columnn of Norwegians and British has thrust southward from the Britons' central-west coast landing places [illegible] flanking the Lillehammer district, is pushing for Hamar, [illegible] miles south of Lillehammer and [illegible] north of Oslo. This force [illegible] taken Moelven, about 10 [illegible] north of Hamar.

3. British troops have "[illegible] counter-attacked," in the words of the official communique, by Germans north of Trondheim, on the west coast, and a sharp engagement has resulted.

The newspaper said the Baltic States were not disturbed, being confident that any intended action was not directed at them.

Sweden Protests to Berlin.

BERLIN, April 23 (A. P.).—Swedish Minister Arvid Richert called at the Foreign Office today to discuss Sweden's protest against German warplanes' violations of Swedish territory.

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Authorized spokesmen intimated that Mr. Richert was told Sweden had a strange method of counting—that every town over which a plane was seen was reckoned separately and reported as five different incidents.

In this manner, Germans said, forty to sixty invasions of Sweden easily could be construed when, as a matter of fact, only a few planes flew over the country by error.

One Swedish newspaper has charged that the German aerial incursions were deliberate attempts to reconnoiter Sweden's defenses.

French Military Chiefs Hint Nazi Coup in Sweden Is Near

Say Dark Events Appear Imminent in Baltic Area—Germans Reported Massing in Ports Along Baltic.

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PARIS, April 23 (A. P.).—The French military authorities declared today that the position of Sweden has become the "dark side" of the Scandinavian war situation and that important events appear imminent.

A spokesman for the War Ministry at the daily press conference said that the Swedes are understood to be alarmed by indications that the Germans, extending their invasion of Scandinavia, would overflow from Denmark and Norway into Swedish territory. This was apparently intended to prepare the French public for some spectacular new development.

The diplomatic commentator Pertinax wrote in the newspaper L'Ordre that Sweden had rejected Germany's demand for the right to send supplies through Sweden to the Nazi forces in Norway and to use Swedish telegraph and telephone lines. There has been no confirmation of this statement by Pertinax.

Nazis Reported Massing.

STOCKHOLM, April 23 (A. P.).—The newspaper Aftonbladet reported today from Kaunas, Lithuania, that Germany was massing troops, weapons and munitions in large quantities in German harbors in the Memel district of East Prussia. Civilians were barred from these ports, which are strongly guarded.

GERMANS BUILDING SPANS ON MOSELLE NEAR LUXEMBURG

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Anxious Neutrals Respond With Tank Traps—Air Fight Over Front.

LUXEMBURG, April 23 (A. P.).—Ominous preparations across the German frontier of this tiny Grand Duchy, wedged between Germany and France on the western front, gave Luxemburgers [illegible] anxiety tonight, although [illegible] stays in low gear in the [illegible].

This correspondent [illegible] thirteen German bridges under construction on the Moselle River between the Wasserbillig and Wormeldange and several of them extended to mid-river.

The Luxemburgers hastily began to build tank traps on the banks opposite the bridges which they regard as most menacing.

German Troops Visible.

On the German side of the Moselle and in an area to the north, along the Sauer River, large numbers of German troops were visible, some of them working [illegible] backed in the fields and others patroling the river banks. Fully uniformed guards peered through field glasses at all automobiles passing on the Luxemburg side.

This area, from which civilians once had fled, at least had its farming population back, for no farm was left untilled—even those within range of France's big guns.

Undisturbed by French Guns.

From Remich, near the southern tip of Luxemburg, one may watch the war between the Germans and French across the gentle valley of the Moselle.

There is intermittent booming of distant guns and occasional bursts of action as scouting planes draw fire from their enemy, but most of the time it looks tranquil.

On the German side, the construction of fortifications still is under way, slicing sandy gashes in the green turf. The writer could see German military trucks and tanks roll by undisturbed under the range of the French guns.

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British Fliers Active.

LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—British Hurricane fighters fought an "indecisive" action with a larger formation of cannon-firing Messerschmitt 110's which surprised them over the Maginot Line, correspondents with the British air force in France reported today.

One British plane was reported shot down and one Messerschmitt "probably crashed." The German plane received a heavy burst of machine-gun fire and was seen diving steeply, with black smoke pouring from both engines.

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Activity on French Front.

PARIS, April 23 (A. P.).—Tonight's French High Command communique reported: "Fairly brisk activity of artillery on both sides between the Moselle and Blies.

"Enemy patrols have been repulsed west of the Vosges," the communique added, "exchange of rifle fire along the banks of the Rhine."

Anti-aircraft batteries in the Paris area went into action last night and blazed away for fifteen minutes as searchlights stabbed the skies. One German plane was seen flying low to escape the anti-aircraft fire.

No air-raid alarm was sounded in the capital, but civilians in northwest France were driven to cover for fifty minutes when sirens screamed a warning. The alarm passed without incident.

The military authorities meanwhile announced that a French air patrol had downed another Nazi plane on the Western Front yesterday, bringing to twelve and possibly fifteen the number of enemy aircraft destroyed in the last three days.

Otherwise the calm along the Western Front was broken yesterday only by German artillery fire in the Nied sector and by a German infantry raid which was reported repulsed east of the Moselle River.

Today's regular daily communique of the French High Command said merely: "Nothing to report."

BERLIN, April 23 (A. P.).—In its regular daily communique today the German High Command announced in part:

"No special developments in the west. Border patrol and reconnaissance flights were undertaken. A single enemy reconnaissance plane flew into western Germany under cover of night."

OUSTED NORSEMAN SHOWS UP IN OSLO

Arrival of Berlin Envoy Reported a Surprise.

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STOCKHOLM, April 23 (A. P.).—Arne Scheel, Norwegian Minister to Berlin, who was ordered out of Germany, arrived today at German-held Oslo, instead of going northward in Norway to reach the fugitive Norwegian Government of Premier Johan Nygaardsvold.

Mr. Scheel's mission in Oslo was not known, but his arrival there was said to have surprised German authorities.

Ordered to Give Up Arms.

OSLO, April 23 (A. P.).—The German Army command in the [illegible] area decreed today greater freedom of movement for the populace "because of their loyalty."

At the same time the German military authorities urged Norwegians to surrender voluntarily secret arms stores before next Sunday and issued a stern warning against passive resistance or any attempt by Norwegians of military age to leave the German occupied areas.

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The order said the death sentence would be imposed for grave offenses.

British and French residents of this German-occupied city were ordered today to obtain control cards which must be stamped several times a day by police.

No civilian nationals of Great Britain or France have been allowed to leave Norway since the Nazi occupation.

ENGLISH FIGHT OFF GERMAN FLYERS

Planes Believed Mining Thames and Humber.

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LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that anti-aircraft batteries and fighter planes beat off German planes that flew over the estuaries of the Thames and the Humber last night, apparently in an attempt to sow mines in the pathway of British shipping.

In last night's fighting off the Thames and Humber estuaries searchlights swept the sky over this strategic southeast coast and ground batteries thundered. Flashes, as of exploding bombs, were seen at sea. When the noise of battle died down souvenir hunters went out to pick up shell fragments along the coast.

German bombers were also reported to have tried to raid the Orkney and Shetland Islands north of Scotland, but were said to have been driven off by pursuit planes before any bombs were dropped.

BRUSSELS, April 23 (A. P.).—The defense batteries of Brussels went into action today at 10:18 A. M. (4:18 A. M. New York time) against an unidentified airplane.

Two Killed When Mine Sinks British Steamer

Vessel Blown Up After Raid By German Plane Mine-layer.

London, Wednesday, April 24 (AP).—A mine sank the 1,363-ton British steamer Lolworth off the southeast coast of England late last night. [illegible] to one

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The sinking of the Lolworth, with the loss of two crewmen and injuries to eight others, followed a big [illegible] battle Monday night off the English coast when mine-laying German warplanes flew low over the Thames and Humber estuaries.

Captain Tomlinson, of the Lolworth, one of the eight injured, was blown into the air and landed on deck when his ship struck the mine. The second mate, on the bridge with the skipper at the time of the blast, and the chief engineer were killed.

GERMAN AIR BASES BOMBED BY BRITISH

R. A. F. Raids Denmark and Norway Again.

LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that the Royal Air Force bombed German air bases in Denmark and Norway last night. Incendiary bombs started a large fire on an air field in Norway, the announcement said.

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One British plane failed to return. The Air Ministry's communique said:

"Royal Air Force aircraft carried out further attacks on enemy air bases in Norway and Denmark during last night. Airdromes at Kjeller and Fornebu, near Oslo, were bombed. Incendiary bombs were seen to start a large fire at Fornebu.

"Aalborg was also further attacked. German claims that four British aircraft were shot down during last night's operation are false. One British aircraft only has failed to return."

30.24-1847

3 Norse Bus Drivers, Germans Aboard, Race Machines Over Cliffs

Stockholm, *Wednesday*, April 24 (AP). Three fiercely patriotic Norwegian bus drivers, impressed to transport German troops, raced their busses over precipices, losing their own lives but killing most of their 180 passengers, a traveler from Norway reported here today.

The traveler, Reidar Haanes, sports writer for the Norwegian newspaper *Arbeiderbladet*, said that despite alert German patrols around captured Oslo, active and passive resistance persisted, as in the case of the bus drivers, and that machine-gun fire had been heard in Oslo suburbs in the last few days.

NAZI CIVIL RULER SENT TO NORWAY

Terboven Made Governor of Occupied Areas.

BERLIN, April 23 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler today sent Josef Terboven, one of his youngest and most spirited district leaders, to Norway to take over the civil administration in the occupied area.

This District Governor of the Essen area, who also holds the title of State Councillor, is only 42 years old and is regarded as one of the outstanding young men of the Nazi movement.

Apparently his functions are to be somewhat similar to those of Governnor-General Hans Frank in the German-occupied but unannexed portion of Poland. Official spokesmen, however, said that they could not discuss the Terboven matter at present.

Pilot Of Chamberlain's Plane Believed Killed

Capt. D. S. King Thought To Have Been In Crash Of British Air Liner

London, April 23 (AP)—Capt. D. S. King, who was Prime Minister Chamberlain's pilot on two of his three flights to see Adolf Hitler in September, 1938, is believed to have been killed yesterday in the crash of an air liner.

The burned wreckage of the plane, phich had been missing on a flight from Perth, Scotland, to London, was found today near Loch Lomond. Nothing was found of the crew of three, including King. There were no passengers.

Three Of Chamberlain's Peace Pilots Are Killed In Crashes

Captain King, Who Twice Flew Prime Minister To Munich, Latest Victim—Robinson, Slocum Others

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, April 23—Three pilots who participated in Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "peace in our time" flights to Germany a year ago last September now have lost their lives in crashes.

Capt. D. S. King, who was Chamberlain's personal pilot on two of the three trips he made to see Adolf Hitler, and who piloted an escort plane on the third trip, was killed when an Airways Corporation liner crashed on a hill near Loch Lomond last night. A shepherd found the bodies of King and two other men in the wreckage of the plane today.

E. G. L. Robison, who flew Chamberlain to Munich on his third trip in September, 1938, was killed in an air accident two months later.

Then, last month, Flying Officer S. D. Slocum, who flew the escort plane on one of the flights to Germany, was killed in action.

When taken to the hospital he exclaimed "There had to be a victim." Authorities said that he was crying out patriotic Polish slogans when the three were found.

Swiecicki was attached to Marshal Pilsudski's staff in 1920 and was Minister of Information in 1929. He came to Paris in 1936 as chief correspondent for the Polish news agency.

SLASHING FOLLOWS POLE'S BROODING

Wife and Sister Also Cut by ex-Minister.

PARIS, April 23 (A. P.).—Tadeus Swiecicki, former Polish Minister of Information and former general manager of the Polish Telegraphic Agency, and his wife and sister were found today with their throats slashed in their Paris apartment. Both women were in a serious condition, but Swiecicki's injury is less grave.

The police said that they had placed Swiecicki under surveillance. Friends said that he had been brooding over the fate of his country.

5 New British Ships

London, April 23 (AP)—Five new 35,000-ton British battleships, which First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill said last February soon would join the fleet, were reported today to be undergoing their trial runs.

H. M. S. King George V, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Jellicoe and Beatty were described by Hector C. Bywater, naval authority, in a London newspaper as "floating fortresses" which approach the "unsinkable" battleship ideal more nearly than any vessel yet built.

Giving the most exact description yet published of the new ships, Bywater said they mount ten 14-inch guns, sixteen 5.25-inch guns and many smaller guns, will have a speed of 30 knots and carry 1,500 men and officers.

AIR LINE BLOCKADE PLANNED BY ALLIES

Lisbon Terminal Is Cited as Trouble Spot.

PARIS, April 23 (A. P.).—Concerned by indications that large quantities of contraband goods are being slipped into Germany by neutral air lines, France and Great Britain are studying a plan to extend to the air their present sea blockade of the Reich.

The disclosure that some form of "aerial policing" is contemplated was made by the French Minister of Blockade, Georges Monnet, who announced that he had submitted a plan of action to R. H. Cross, the British Minister of Economic Warfare. M. Monnet did not divulge the details of his proposal, but said that the volume of air traffic passing through Lisbon, Portugal, was the subject of special attention by the allies.

Lisbon is the European terminus of America's trans-Atlantic Clippers, which recently canceled intermediate stops at Bermuda after the British authorities there had subjected air mail cargoes to censorship.

"Too many neutral airplanes, or airplanes of neutral appearance, take foreign exchange and merchandise to Germany," M. Monnet said in disclosing the allied intentions. "Otherwise the Lisbon airport would not collect each day a million (apparently francs) in customs duties."

M. Monnet said that "true neutrals will not be troubled" by the proposed air blockade.

"What we wish to and must halt," he declared, "is aerial contraband, at least by commercial airplanes."

Story of H. M. S. Hardy's Raid On Nazi Force at Narvik Told

British Destroyer Stayed in Fight After All but One Man on Bridge Had Been Killed or Knocked Unconscious.

LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—The destroyer Hardy led the British attack upon German naval forces at Narvik on April 10, engaging in much of the action even after every man on the bridge but one had been killed or knocked out, the Admiralty reported today in the first detailed account of this initial naval battle in Norwegian waters.

The main details of this attack of five British destroyers upon six German destroyers and additional supply ships had been announced before, but today's statement was the first giving a full story, showing how the Hardy led the attack again and again before being wrecked by the Germans.

The Hardy fired at point-blank range, although her captain was mortally wounded and only one man was left in action on the bridge after the first encounter.

Entered Harbor Alone.

The Admiralty report was based on "preliminary reports of surviving officers" of the Hardy, according to a communique. This is the story as the Admiralty told it.

The Hardy entered Narvik harbor alone in a heavy snowstorm, engaging two larger German destroyers and sinking one in the first blast. The Hardy next was hotly engaged by two German ships of superior gun-power and by guns mounted ashore, and she fired her torpedoes, which made havoc among German supply ships and transports. Then she withdrew.

Led Third Attack.

The Hardy led a third attack, this time encountering three German destroyers steaming toward her from Rombaks fjord. As the Hardy turned down the fjord two more German destroyers were sighted ahead. Gunfire burst on all sides and the Hardy's bridge was wrecked.

Only one man on the Hardy's bridge was not killed or rendered unconscious, and he, Lieut. Stanning, was crippled. He dragged himself to the wheel house, where nobody was alive, and steered the ship by peering through a hole ripped by a shell.

Lieut.-Commander Mansell kept the remaining guns in action. Stanning later turned the wheel over to an able seaman and went back to the bridge, taking charge of the ship. Afterward, he reported to the Admiralty, he had a vague memory of ramming an enemy vessel and firing at it almost point blank before a shell hit the Hardy's engine room.

Only One Gun Firing.

He reported that he beached the ship to save life. When the Hardy grounded she was already practically motionless, with only one gun still in action and under heavy fire at close range.

Meanwhile the British destroyer Hunter was sunk and the Hotspur and the Hostile were damaged. Only the Havock was unscathed. But the Germans lost six supply ships, one destroyer was torpedoed by the Hardy, and three other destroyers were damaged and left on fire.

Wounded Capt. Warburton-Lee, who commanded the destroyer Hotilla and took responsibility for the attack, was lashed to a stretcher to be taken ashore, but he did not live to reach it.

The survivors took shelter in houses ashore, eighty huddling in one house, where the housewife and a daughter distributed food and all available clothing.

Met Merchant Seamen.

The officers said that the men were "very courageous." One able seaman named Bailey was half frozen and had one hand shot off, but "never once murmured."

The survivors next began a trek to nearby Ballangen, dragging the wounded on sledges. En route they met British merchant seamen from the steamship North Cornwall, which had been captured by the Germans the day before. The British prisoners were released by the Germans during the action when a prison supply ship was sunk.

The British survivors were rescued by H. M. S. Ivanhoe on April 13, after the Warspite and other British warships attacked German forces in Narvik and Rombaks fjords in a second battle.

One Hardy officer said that the visibility was so low that British destroyers had to use fog lights to enable them to keep in touch with one another in moving up the narrow fjord.

NORWAY SEATED IN WAR COUNCIL

Poland Also Represented at Paris Session.

NEW DECISIONS ARE REACHED

Moves for Allied Co-operation Announced in London.

LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—New decisions "designed to guaranty effective co-operation of the allies" were reached at a Supreme War Council meeting in Paris yesterday and today, it was announced here.

The Polish President informed the council that the resources of the Polish Government and people were actively reorganizing.

Representatives of Poland and Norway attended the war council.

Text of British Communique.

The communique from No. 10 Downing street said:

"The eighth meeting of the supreme war council was held in Paris on April 22 and 23.

"Great Britain was represented by Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Samuel Hoare, who were accompanied by Sir Ronald Campbell, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Sir Cyril Newall, Sir Dudley Pound and Sir Edmund Ironside.

"France was represented by M. Paul Reynaud, M. Edouard Daladier, M. Campinchi and M. Laurent-Ernac, who were accompanied by M. Leger, M. Baudouin, Gen. Gamelin, Admiral Darlan, Gen. Vuillemin, M. Corbin and Gen. Koeltz.

"Poland was represented by Gen. Sikorski and M. Zaleski.

"Norway was represented by M. Bachke, the Norwegian Minister in Paris.

General Exchange of Views.

"There was a general exchange of views at the meeting on all political and foreign problems requiring the close attention of the allied Goyernments at the present time

in order to insure due and timely fulfillment of the undertakings of the allies and the common defense of their interests against any hostile action.

"After having considered all questions relating to the general conduct of the war, the council reached new decisions designed to guaranty the effective co-operation in all circumstances of the allies.

"The Polish president of the council assured the supreme war council of the determination with which the Polish Government and people would continue to struggle with all their resources, which are at this moment in the process of active reorganization.

"The council expressed great appreciation of the spirit inspiring these efforts and welcomed the effective contribution that Poland is making to the common cause."

Details Are Not Disclosed.

The communique continued:

"The French President of Council, the British Prime Minister and the Polish President of Council invited the Norwegian Minister to express to his Government their admiration for the heroic resistance which was being offered to the invader by the people of Norway under the inspiring leadership of their sovereign, King Haakon VII.

"The Norwegian Minister conveyed the thanks of his Government for the speed and effectiveness of the help given to his Government by the allied governments."

Details of the "new decisions" taken to insure the efficacy of allied co-operation were not disclosed.

ing cargoes consigned to Germany, that warehouses are overflowing and docks piled high. It was said that an average of 1,653 tons of carbon daily is licensed for transshipment.

American copper imports at the Russian port from the outbreak of the war until March 31 totaled 77,140 tons, according to Japanese statistics, whereas formerly Vladivostok received an average of only about 6,000 tons yearly. Imports of oil and tin have increased similarly, it was said.

British to Boost Purchases.

The informant disclosed that the latest British move came in the form of a proposal to conclude a trade agreement whereby Japan's already heavily favorable balance would be substantially increased through greater British purchases of Japanese preserved foodstuffs."

It was indicated that Britain also is prepared to meet Japanese demands for a lowered tariff on cotton textiles entering India.

Gradual relaxation of British-French opposition to Japan's policies is expected with the probability that an understanding will soon be reached" on the following points:

1. Disposition of Chinese Government-claimed silver specie stored in vaults within the British and French concessions at Tientsin. A forecast that an agreement on this point would be reached soon was published last week in the Tientsin newspaper Yung Pao, mouthpiece of the Japanese Army there. Yung Pao said that $100,000 of the $12,000,000 worth of silver would be allocated to famine relief in North China and the remainder taken into custody by a joint committee. Linked with agreement on this issue was the prospect of accord on North China currency questions and a resultant lifting of the Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions at Tientsin.

Railway May Be Shut.

2. Closing of the Hanoi-Kunming Railway in southwestern China to transportation of supplies from French Indo-China for the Chungking Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, a step long desired by the Japanese forces in China.

3. Withdrawal of British stabilization of the Chinese Nationalist currency.

4. Co-operation of the British commercial interests in China with the Japanese and the Japanese-sponsored regime of Wang Ching-wei.

Neutral military experts asserted that the Trans-Siberian [illegible] is one of the bigg[illegible] in Britain's worldwi[illegible] the flow of com[illegible] from Germany. [illegible] was said to be absolutely necessary to plug this hole. Vladivostok lies on the Sea of Japan and the Japanese recently have voiced concern lest the activities of British warships be extended there.

It was understood that British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie had advised the Japanese Foreign Office that Britain would permit Norwegian shipping to continue to ply regularly between Japanese ports without interference.

Diplomatic War On in Tokio

British and Germans Strive to Win Benevolent Neutrality of Japan.

TOKIO, April 23 (A. P.).—A severe diplomatic battle is raging behind the scenes here between Great Britain and Germany, a reliable spokesman disclosed today, each side seeking to enlist Japan's "benevolent neutrality" toward the European war.

This informant said that the British had hinted at amazing concessions in an effort to obtain Japan's consent to intensification of the allied blockade in the Pacific. The major objective there would be to prevent war materials—American oil, copper and tin and rubber from the East Indies—from reaching Vladivostok for shipment over the Trans-Siberian Railway to Germany.

Reports reaching Japan said that Vladivostok is choked with incom-

Canadian Overseas Force Maneuvers in England

LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—Units of the first division of the Canadian overseas force maneuvered near London today before the Canadian Defense Minister, Norman Rogers, who reached England last week.

Mr. Rogers said that "Canadian troops have always gone to work where they were most needed and where they could make the greatest contribution." Some Canadians have been reported with the British expeditionary force in Norway.

Mr. Rogers disclosed that the second Canadian division would go into camp in Canada next month for intensive training before embarking overseas.

Nazis Give Warning To Armed Norwegians

LONDON, April 23 (A. P.).—The German-controlled radio at Oslo was quoted today by Reuters (British news agency) as saying that all Norwegians and foreigners in the German-occupied areas of Norway must surrender their arms by Sunday or face the penalty of death.

Air-Raid Instructions Are Issued In Denmark

Police Chief Shocked When People Rush Into Streets To Watch Attack

Copenhagen, April 23 (AP)—Danish authorities took steps today to teach their German-"protected" people how to act in an air raid.

Declaring he was shocked because the citizens of Aalborg, a city of 80,000, streamed into the streets and even clustered on the roofs to watch a British air raid on the nearby airdrome, the chief of police ordered everyone off the streets by 9 P. M. daily and said other air-raid precautions would be enforced.

The Danish radio was experimenting with several types of air-raid alarms. No one was hurt in the Aalborg bombings.

Denmark also moved to conserve oil supplies by cutting the number of trains in half and substituting steam for motor engines.

Swiss Youths Urged To Assist Farmers

BERNE, April 23 (A. P.).—Switzerland's Generalissimo Henri Guisan, launched an [illegible] organization [illegible] manifesto urging [illegible] between 14 and [illegible] summer to helping peasant and mountaineer families whose men have been mobilized.

The calling of 500,000 men to the colors took tens of thousands of farmers from their fields.

Danube Shipping Merger Proposed by Germany

Nations Cool to Combine Plan Which Nazis Would Direct

BUCHAREST, April 23 (AP).—A German plan for combining nine of the largest Danubian navigation companies was disclosed today as German agents sought to speed up shipments of war materials from southeastern Europe.

Southeastern European governments were said to be cool to the plan, under which the nine companies controlling 75 per cent of Danube shipping, would be united in an organization known as Danubian Lloyds.

Directed by German experts, the combine would cut loading times, speed up traffic, develop a better canal system and improve rail and river connections.

ITALIAN STEAMER ATTACKED

Reported Mined And Then Machined-Gunned By Germans

Gibraltar, April 23 (AP)—The Italian steamer Italo Balbo was reported here tonight to have been mined, and then to have been machine-gunned by a German plane Saturday off the southeast coast of England.

Some crewmen were said in this report to have been slightly wounded.

CAPT. HENKE KILLED

German Aviator Flew Here From Berlin in 1938.

BERLIN, April 23 (A. P.).—Capt. Alfred Henke, who flew the North Atlantic four times and took part in the Condor transatlantic flight from Berlin to New York in 1938, was killed yesterday while making a test flight. He was 38 years old.

Capt. Henke was in command of the four-engined Condor landplane Brandenburg when it flew non-stop from Berlin to Floyd Bennett Field in August, 1938. After a rest of about fifty hours here he flew back to the German capital.

He was also in command of the big monoplane when it made a forced landing and sank in Manila Bay on December 6 of that year as it neared the end of its flight from Tokio. Capt. Henke was a veteran airman, considered one of the best test pilots and long-distance flyers in the German service.

Concern Is Expressed Over Norwegian Vessel

Valparaiso, Chile, April 23 (AP)—Maritime circles expressed concern tonight about whereabouts of the 2,888-ton Norwegian freighter Balrax, carrying [illegible] equipment for the Chilean state railways.

The ship was reported entering Chilean waters when Germany invaded Norway, but is overdue and has not answered radio inquiries.

The ship had been exempted from the British-French blockade because its cargo was bound before the war.

32 Norse Vessels Freed in Hongkong

HONGKONG, April 23 (A. P.).—Thirty-two Norwegian merchant ships in Hongkong were granted permission to sail from the British colony today under certain undescribed restrictions.

Mackensen in Berlin

BERLIN, April 23 (AP).—The German Ambassador to Italy, Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, arrived in Berlin today for a short visit. The well informed commentary, "Dienst aus Deutschland," described the visit as "normal diplomatic routine serving the discussion of current affairs." Reports of an impending visit by Italian Premier Benito Mussolini to Berlin were discounted.

Two Germans Arrested At Geneva University

Students Accused Of Drawing Plans Of French-Swiss Border Fortifications

Geneva, April 23 (AP)—Two German students of Geneva University arrested today were accused of drawing plans of frontier fortifications along the French-Swiss border in the Jura Mountains north of Geneva.

The arrests followed the Geneva cantonal government's indefinite suspension of all university special courses for German students, about fifty of whom are living in Geneva.

The two students will be tried before a military court, where conviction would make them liable to a maximum prison sentence of five years.

Finland Drops Olympic Plans, Cancels Games

Formal Announcement in Helsinki Ends All Hopes for War-Harried Meet

HELSINKI, April 23 (AP).—The 1940 Olympic games, a football for the world's war lords for three years, finally were cancelled today when Finland decided it would be impossible to hold the international competition at Helsinki this summer.

The decision, expected since Europe was plunged into war last September, was made at a joint session of the organizing committee and the permanent Finnish Olympic committee.

Although the partially completed Olympic stadium and buildings, erected at a cost of some $8,000,000, were not damaged by bombs in the recent Russia-Finland conflict, the Finnish officials decided the international crisis made holding of the games impossible. They decided, however, to petition the international Olympic committee for permission to organize the games when European hostilities cease.

1944 Games Awarded to London

There has been some agitation to permit Finland to stage the games, if conditions permit, before 1944 but it would take special action by the international Olympic committee. The 1944 summer games already have been awarded to London and the winter games to Cortina D'Ampezzo, Italy.

The 1940 winter games, scheduled for Garmisch-Partenkirchen, scene of the 1936 games, were cancelled by Germany last November.

The decision of the Finnish committees furnished the expected, if disappointing, climax to three years of peculation as to whether and where the contests would be held.

All of that speculation was caused by two of the world's undeclared wars—Japan's war in China, which was costly enough so that Japan's war lords did not feel they could sanction the allotment of funds necessary for putting on the games, and Russia's war with Finland, which left the Finns in no condition to carry out their plans.

Pan-American Games Studied

Realizing that Finland probably would be unable to hold the games, athletic officials of North and South America have under consideration plans for Pan-American games. It is not likely they will be held this year but a committee has been appointed to study the proposal with the idea of holding them next summer.

The American Olympic committee, which meets in New York May 5, also is considering the staging of its own "Olympic" games this year to give American athletes a chance to show what they might have done had the international games been held.

Pan-American games probably will be placed on a permanent basis in any event. The idea that has met with the widest support is to hold them in off-Olympic years—in other words, 1942, 1946, 1950, etc.

The games of the twelfth Olympiad, first to be cancelled since Berlin had to give up the 1916 games because of the World War, originally were awarded to Tokio. With Japan's withdrawal in 1938 the summer games were in turn awarded to Finland and the winter games to Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

30-24-1849

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BY ROY PORTER

PARIS, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE DANGERS OF A SPREAD OF THE EUROPEAN WAR INTO TWO [redacted]-NEUTRAL SPOTS--SWEDEN AND YUGOSLAVIA--WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT INTO SHARP RELIEF AT THE TWO-DAY, EIGHTH MEETING OF THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL ENDING TODAY.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, JOINED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMAN-CONQUERED POLAND AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWAY, CONSIDERED THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR AND STUDIED PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

EARLIER IN THE DAY FRENCH MILITARY COMMENTATORS REPORTED THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF INCREASING GERMAN PRESSURE ON SWEDEN IN GERMAN PRESS AND RADIO CAMPAIGNS.

WHILE THE SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA WAS DECLARED TO BE LESS TENSE AT THE MOMENT, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE SAID THE BALKAN COUNTRY CONTINUES TO LIE WITHIN THE DANGER ZONE. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SLACKENING OF ITALIAN PRESS CRITICISM HAS DISPELLED PART OF THE ANXIETY FOR THE TIME BEING.

THE GENERAL "TENDENCY" IS TO WATCH THE TWO DANGER SPOTS CAREFULLY AND BE READY TO ACT IN THE EVENT OF AGGRESSION IN EITHER QUARTER, IT WAS EXPLAINED.

THE PROMPT ALLIED ACTION IN NORWAY WAS CITED AS A PRECEDENT.

AFTER THE COUNCIL MEETING, PREMIER REYNAUD PREPARED TO REPORT TO HIS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, MEETING WITH PRESIDENT LEBRUN TOMORROW AFTERNOON, WHILE PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN HURRIED BACK TO LONDON WITH HIS ADVISORS.

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GENERAL WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE AND THE NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, M.BACHKE, CONFERRED WITH THEIR STAFFS.

EZ518PES

LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-LLOYD'S SHIPPING GAZETTE TODAY LISTED THE NETHERLANDS TRAWLER, BEP, 151 TONS, AS HAVING BEEN SUNK, BUT DID NOT SAY WHERE OR HOW.

APR

ME847AES

LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-WAR SECRETARY OLIVER STANLEY TODAY ASSURED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HE WAS SATISFIED WITH PREPARATIONS TO COUNTERACT ANY GERMAN ATTEMPT TO LAND TROOPS BY PARACHUTE IN ENGLAND WITH THE OBJECT OF SABOTAGE AND DESTRUCTION OF COMMUNICATION LINES.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD [illegible]ONS. X X [illegible]NICATIONS LINES.

GEOFFREY LLOYD, SECR[illegible]ARY FOR MI[illegible] THAT THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY WAS SUPPLYING OI[illegible]AN "ON A PURELY COMMERCIAL BASIS."

MORGAN PHILIPS PRICE, LABORITE, COMMENTED THAT THIS "GAVE A VERY BAD IMPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES."

"THAT IS ANOTHER MATTER," SAID LLOYD. HE GAVE NO AUDIBLE REPLY TO A FURTHER REQUEST FOR ASSURANCE THAT THIS OIL WAS NOT REACHING GERMANY DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, LORD PRIVY SEAL, SAID THAT FURTHER MEASURES

FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE WHOLE NATION FOR WAR EFFORT WOULD BE TAKEN AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRED. HE WAS REPLYING TO A MEMBER'S DEMAND FOR "FULL MOBILIZATION" OF LABOR.

LABOR CHEERS AND CONSERVATIVE PROTESTS OF "INSULT" ECHOED TO LABORITE HUGH DALTON'S QUESTIONS WHETHER THE ISSUE OF BONUS SHARES TO RICH STOCKHOLDERS WAS NOT A "DISGRACEFUL EXHIBITION OF WARTIME PROFITEERING."

THE LABOR QUESTIONER SUGGESTED THAT $40,000,000 HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED THROUGH BONUS ISSUES BY CORPORATIONS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN TO AVOID THE INCOME SURTAX.

CAPTAIN HARRY F. C. CROOKSHANK, TREASURY FINANCIAL SECRETARY, REPLIED THAT THE QUESTION OF BONUS SHARES WAS "NOT BEING OVERLOOKED."

CROOKSHANK REJECTED A SUGGESTION FOR ADOPTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM OF CURRENCY BY RAISING THE VALUE OF THE PENNY TO A TENTH OF A SHILLING AS AN AID TO FRENCH-BRITISH EXCHANGE. (THE SHILLING NOW CONTAINS 12 PENCE.)

AR958AES

LONDON, APRIL 23 -- (AP) -- INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT CONTRABAND CONTROL IN THE PACIFIC HAD HELD ALLIED ATTENTION FOR SOME TIME BUT THAT N O OFFICIAL PROPOSALS HAD BEEN PUT FORWARD TO JAPAN.

02030 TAIT BB220P

LONDON, APRIL 23(AP)- - -"THE WAR IS RESOLVING ITSELF INTO A BATTLE BETWEEN SEA POWER AND AIR POWER," THE LONDON EVENING STANDARD SAID IN AN EDITORIAL TODAY.

"THE RESULT OF THE WHOLE WAR," THE PAPER ASSERTED, "MAY DEPEND ON THE OUTCOME OF" OF THE STRUGGLE FOR NORWAY.

THE EVENING STANDARD SAID "THE ACTUAL FIGURES ARE NOT FAVORABLE TO THE NAZI(AIR) WEAPON. OF 31 BRITISH AND GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK SO FAR ONLY FOUR HAVE BEEN FINISHED BY BOMBERS."

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BRITISH MERCHANTS SHIPS SUNK BY AIR ATTACK TOTAL 21, THE NEWSPAPER CONTINUED, AND "FOR THIS SMALL ACHIEVEMENT A HEAVY FORFEIT OF BOMBERS HAS BEEN PAID BY GERMANY."

LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-LORD HANKEY, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE WAR CABINET, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL LOSSES IN SCANDINAVIAN WATERS SINCE GERMANY INVADED NORWAY AND DENMARK WERE THREE DESTROYERS, ONE SUBMARINE AND ONE TRAWLER.

IN ADDITION A FOURTH DESTROYER, THE HARDY, WAS BEACHED AFTER SUFFERING HEAVY DAMAGE, HE SAID, AND ONE CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS RETURNED TO THEIR BASES AFTER BEING DAMAGED.

LORD HANKEY SAID THE BATTLESHIP RODNEY AND THE BATTLECRUISER RENOWN HAD SUFFERED HITS, BUT NO DAMAGE SERIOUS ENOUGH TO INTERFERE WITH THEIR FIGHTING EFFICIENCY.

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FOUR MORE DESTROYERS, HE CONTINUED, HAD BEEN SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AND THREE CRUISERS HAD BEEN STRUCK BY BOMB PLINTERS.

LORD HANKEY DISMISSED GERMAN NAVAL CLAIMS AS "RISING IN PROPORTION TO THEIR LOSSES."

AR110AES

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SAID, THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP [redacted] HAD BEEN DAMAGED IN THE FIGHT WITH THE RENOWN, AND [redacted] NORWAY HAD REPORTED THAT THE GERMAN BATTLECRUISER GNEISENAU HAD BEEN SUNK.

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LORD HANKEY ADDED THAT HE HAD "EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE" THE NAZI POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL SCHEER HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY BRITISH TORPEDOES.

GERMANY, HE SAID, ADMITTED THE LOSS OF TWO CRUISERS AND THERE IS "EVERY POSSIBILITY" THAT TWO OTHER GERMAN CRUISERS HAVE BEEN SUNK BY BRITISH BOMBERS.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 23-(AP)-KING LEOPOLD TODAY SIGNED A DECREE MAKING MONDAY A MEATLESS DAY FOR BELGIUM BEGINNING APRIL 29. AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID TUESDAY WOULD BE MADE A SECOND MEATLESS DAY IF NECESSARY.

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BERLIN, APRIL 23-(AP)-DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ONE BRITISH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AT NARVIK YESTERDAY.

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BERLIN, APRIL 23 (AP).--- THE GERMAN PRESS TODAY ASSAILED THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET OF STOCKHOLM FOR "REFLECTING ON GERMAN MILITARY HONOR."

THE AUTHORITATIVE [redacted] DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND INTERPRETED THE PRESS TONE AS A HINT TO SWEDEN TO [redacted] "CORRECT" ITS PRESS AND PREVENT DIPLOMATIC HANDLING OF THE MATTER.

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THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DNB, QUOTED THE DAGBLADET AS SAYING THAT GERMAN FLIERS HAD MACHINE-GUNNED WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON ROADS IN NORWAY AS THEY WERE [redacted] FLEEING.

THE BOERSEN ZEITUNG SAID THE SWEDISH PRESS WAS NOT ONLY PRINTING WITHOUT CRITICISM "LYING PROPAGANDA" OF THE FRENCH HAVAS AND BRITISH REUTERS DISPATCHES, BUT WAS ALSO CREATING EVER NEW INCITEMENTS.

HEINKEL1H2S

BRUSSELS, APRIL 23 -- (AP) -- WERNER MIETHE, A WELL-KNOWN GERMAN BICYCLIST [redacted] CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE, WAS SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT APRIL 18 BY A MILITARY COURT AT GHENT, BELGIUM. HE WAS FOUND GUILTY OF HAVING INDUCED TWO BELGIAN CYCLISTS TO WATCH FOR SHIP ARRIVALS AT CALAIS AND REPORT CAMOUFLAGED SHIPS AT ANTWERP, ALSO OF HAVING TOURED THE CAMPINE REGION IN AN AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE NOTING ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND MACHINE-GUN NESTS.

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

YUGOSLAV WATCHED

Ex-Minister Forced to Stay in His Home.

BELGRADE, April 23 (A. P.)—Milan Acimovic, former Yugoslav Minister of the Interior, today was restricted to his residence as authorities pressed a campaign against associates of former Premier Milan Stoyadinovic, who has been interned on charges of pro-Nazi activities in Yugoslavia.

Acimovic, regarded as a Stoyadinovic lieutenant, is expected to be taken under guard to a village in southeastern Bosnia.

BELGRADE--FIRST ADD YUGOSLAV. X X X SOUTHEASTERN BOSNIA.

STOYADINOVIC'S BROTHER, DRAGOMIR STOYADINOVIC, AN EDITOR, WAS JAILED ON CHARGES OF PUBLISHING REPORTS DAMAGING THE SECURITY OF THE STATE.

AUTHORITIES, HOWEVER, SAID THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HIM WERE NOT LINKED DIRECTLY WITH THE PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT CHARGED AGAINST HIS BROTHER.

AR1039AES

BELGRADE, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT DECLARED TODAY THAT THE ARREST AND INTERNMENT OF FORMER PREMIER MILAN STOYADANOVIC WAS PROMPTED "AS AN INTERNAL MATTER TO DEFEND THE SECURITY OF THE STATE" AND WAS NOT "DUE TO FOREIGN POLITICAL REASONS."

POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT WAS PROMPTED BY GERMANY, WHICH WAS DISPLEASED BY REPORTS IN BELGRADE THAT THE ACTION WAS DUE TO A PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT WITH GERMAN AID.

VICE-PREMIER VLADIMIR MACEK SAID HE BELIEVED STOYADANOVIC "PROBABLY" HAD GERMAN SUPPORT BUT THAT HE HAD NO DIRECT KNOWLEDGE OF IT.

"I DO KNOW THAT STOYADANOVIC CIRCULATED ANONYMOUS LEAFLETS ATTACKING THE GOVERNMENT," MACEK SAID. "HE SHOULD HAVE HAD THE COURAGE TO SIGN HIS NAME TO THEM."

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THE GOVERNMENT PRESSED ITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST ASSOCIATES OF THE FORMER PREMIER, RESTRICTING MILAN ACIMOVIC, FORMER MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, TO HIS RESIDENCE. ACIMOVIC IS EXPECTED TO BE TAKEN UNDER GUARD TO A VILLAGE IN SOUTHEASTERN BOSNIA. STOYADANOVIC HIMSELF IS INTERNED IN A MOUNTAIN HAMLET.

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BUDAPEST, APRIL 23-(AP)-A HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID "IT IS ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS TO DRAW WRONG CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE SITUATION IN THIS COUNTRY FROM SUCH ROUTINE CIRCULARS" AS THAT OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION WHICH SUGGESTED TO AMERICANS THAT THEY GO HOME.

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THE LEGATION YESTERDAY ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON ADVISED AMERICAN CITIZENS TO "DECIDE AS TO THE

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ADVISABILITY OF LEAVING FOR THE UNITED STATES WHILE THERE STILL ARE MEANS OF EGRESS AVAILABLE."

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES POINTED OUT THE LEGATION CIRCULAR, ADDRESSED ONLY TO AMERICAN CITIZENS IN HUNGARY, STRESSED THAT THE LEGATION "HAS NO INFORMATION WHICH WOULD LEAD IT TO BELIEVE THAT WAR WILL BE EXTENDED TO SOUTHERN EUROPE."

WE859PES

BRUSSELS, APRIL 23--(AP)--- FRONTIER GUARDS AT QUIEVRAIN TODAY ARRESTED TWO GERMANS WHO HAS ESCAPED FROM A FRENCH CONCENTRATION CAMP AT ESQUEHERIES.

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ROME, APRIL 23-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO'S LEGHORN NEWSPAPER IL TELEGRAFO INDICATED TODAY THAT FRENCH AND BRITISH FORCES IN NORWAY WERE PRESSING THE GERMANS.

IL TELEGRAFO, WHOSE ACCEPTANCE OF ALLIED REPORTS IS NOTICEABLE IN THE GENERAL RELIANCE OF THE ITALIAN PRESS ON THE GERMAN VERSIONS, SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD BEEN FORCED TO SPEED UP THE OCCUPATION OF NORWAY BECAUSE "THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL ACTION OF THE ALLIES IS BECOMING MORE INTENSE EVERY DAY."

THE PAPER SAID THAT IF THE GERMANS DID NOT WANT TO SEE TRONDHEIM ENCIRCLED AND THE "SPOT" OF ALLIED TROOPS IN ROMSDAL FJORD SPREAD EXCESSIVELY UNTIL IT THREATENED THE OCCUPANTS OF ALESUND AND KRISTIANSUND FROM THE REAR, "IT IS NECESSARY TO STRIKE IMMEDIATELY AND DEEPLY."

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GENEVA, APRIL 23-(AP)-ICELAND HAS ASKED THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HEREAFTER TO ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING IT TO REYKJAVIK. THIS INDICATES THAT ICELAND, HERETOFORE REPRESENTED IN THE LEAGUE BY THE DANISH GOVERNMENT, NOW CONSIDERS HERSELF A SEPARATE MEMBER.

OFFICIALS OF THE LEAGUE SECRETARIAT SAID THEY HAD "NO OCCASION TO TREAT ICELAND'S MEMBERSHIP OFFICIALLY," BUT WOULD SEND COMMUNICATIONS USUALLY ADDRESSED TO COPENHAGEN TO ICELAND'S CAPITAL "WITHOUT CREATING A PRECEDENT."

ICELAND IS BOUND TO DENMARK ONLY BY COMMON ALLEGIANCE TO DANISH ROYAL HOUSE. SHORTLY AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DENMARK THE REYKJAVIK PARLIAMENT ANNOUNCED ICELAND WAS ASSUMING CHARGE OF HER OWN AFFAIRS.

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DA457PES

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 23-(AP)-TWO NORWEGIAN MERCHANTMEN, THE 4,909-TON CHRISTIAN KNUDSEN AND THE 5,500-TON SIRANGER, SAILED FROM BUENOS AIRES LATE TODAY, THE FORMER BOUND FOR NORWAY AND THE LATTER FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA THE EAST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE CHRISTIAN KNUDSEN'S DECLARED DESTINATION WAS BERGEN, BUT SINCE THAT PORT IS GERMAN-HELD, IT WAS BELIEVED ANOTHER WOULD BE SOUGHT. CARGO INCLUDED 6,000 TONS OF FOODSTUFFS AND RAW MATERIALS. AMONG A FEW PASSENGERS WAS CAPT.HANS BULL OF THE NORWEGIAN ARMY, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE NORWEGIAN GENERAL OTTO RUGE.

THE SIRANGER HAD AS PASSENGERS 11 NORTH AMERICAN TOURISTS.

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UNOFFICIALLY IT WAS STATED THAT BRITISH NAVAL UNITS WOULD GIVE THE SIRANGER "DISTANT PROTECTION" AS FAR AS THE CANAL; AND SHIPPING CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF THE CHRISTIAN KNUDSEN WOULD BE CONVOYED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

WE845PES

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN COMBINATION PASSENGER-FREIGHT SHIP SIRANGER, 5,500 TONS, SAILED FOR SAN FRANCISCO TODAY VIA THE EAST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA AND THE PANAMA CANAL. SHE CARRIED ELEVEN NORTH AMERICAN TOURISTS AND WAS THE FIRST BELLIGERENT SHIP CARRYING NORTH AMERICANS TO SAIL FROM BUENOS AIRES SINCE THE SCANDINAVIAN INVASION.

UNOFFICIALLY, IT WAS STATED BY BRITISH NAVAL UNITS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC WILL BE GIVE THE SIRANGER "DISTANT PROTECTION" UNTIL SHE REACHES THE CANAL; NOT CONVOYING THE SHIP BUT "KEEPING AN EYE ON HER."

APR 24 1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 23-(AP)-BRITISH NAVAL AUTHORITIES HAVE ISSUED A SERIES OF DRASTIC REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH NORWEGIAN MERCHANT SHIPS MUST AVOID CERTAIN WESTERN HEMISPHERE PORTS OR RISK SEIZURE BY ALLIED FLEETS.

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THE "ORDERS," MADE PUBLIC HERE BY ROLF A.CHRISTENSEN, NORWEGIAN CONSUL GENERAL, BARRED NORWEGIAN VESSELS FROM TRADING WITH MEXICO, CHILE AND CUBA.

THEY ALSO WERE EXPRESSLY FORBIDDEN TO CALL AT NETHERLANDS POSSESSIONS IN EITHER THE WEST OR EAST INDIES.

THE INSTRUCTIONS ANNOUNCED THAT A NORWEGIAN SHIPOWNERS' GROUP HAD BEEN SET UP IN LONDON TO COOPERATE WITH BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN HANDLING THE NORWEGIAN SHIPPING PROBLEMS.

CHRISTENSEN SAID THE ORDERS ALREADY HAD STARTED NORWEGIAN VESSELS ON THE MOVE AND THAT THE TIEUP OF HIS COUNTRY'S MERCHANT MARINE WAS APPARENTLY BROKEN.

NORWEGIAN OFFICIALS HERE STILL WERE UNCERTAIN, HOWEVER, WHAT PERCENTAGE OF NORWEGIAN TONNAGE WAS ALREADY UNDER AL-LIED JURISDICTION AND HOW MUCH OF IT WAS STILL "FREE" IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

"THE SITUATION IS DEFINITELY HOPEFUL," CHRISTENSEN SAID.

MANY NORWEGIAN CAPTAINS PUT IN AT NEUTRAL PORTS AS SOON AS THEIR COUNTRY WAS INVADED, DISREGARDING "SUGGESTIONS" BROADCAST FROM LONDON TO PLACE THEIR SHIPS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALLIES.

FH12[illegible]

APR 24 1940

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD NORWEGIAN SHIPPING BAN XXX OF THE ALLIES.

THE REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH NAVAL AUTHORITIES ALSO BARRED NORWEGIAN TANKERS--BUT NOT OTHER CLASSES OF CARGO CARRIERS--FROM PORTUGLA, PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS, GREECE, SIAM, JAPAN, CHINA AND MANCHUKUO."

NO REASON FOR THE RESTRICTIONS IN TRADING AREAS WAS CITED.

FH1248AES

30.24-1855

30.24-1855

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT RECEIVED WORD TODAY THAT THE BODY OF CAPT. ROBERT M. LOSEY, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE, HAD ARRIVED IN SWEDEN AND WOULD BE TAKEN TO STOCKHOLM ON A SPECIAL RAILROAD CAR WITH SWEDISH MILITARY ESCORT. CAPT. LOSEY WAS REPORTED KILLED IN A GERMAN AIR BOMBING IN NORWAY.

FREDERICK A. STERLING, AMERICAN MINISTER TO SWEDEN, INFORMED THE DEPARTMENT THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM THE CHAUFFEUR OF MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN, AMERICAN MINISTER TO NORWAY. THE CHAUFFEUR, WHOSE NAME WAS NOT GIVEN WAS WITH LOSEY WHEN HE WAS KILLED.

LOSEY'S BODY WILL BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHAUFFEUR TOLD STERLING THAT CAPTAIN LOSEY AND HE HAD GONE TO DOMBAS, NORWAY, ON A SPECIAL TRAIN SUNDAY.

WHILE THE TRAIN WAS IN THE STATION, HE SAID, AN AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED. LOSEY AND HE WENT INTO A TUNNEL ABOUT 150 YARDS FROM THE STATION. LOSEY WAS STANDING NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL WHEN HE WAS STRUCK IN THE HEART BY A BOMB SPLINTER AND KILLED INSTANTLY, THE CHAUFFEUR SAID.

HE ADDED THAT FIVE OR SIX OTHER PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 14 WOUNDED BY THE SAME BOMB.

LT917PES

APR 24 1940

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE SPEED WHICH THE BATTLE OF NORWAY HAS DEVELOPED -- DEMONSTRATING THAT THE EARLIER SLOW-MOTION WAR IN REALITY HAD BEEN GEARED FOR FAST ACTION -- GIVES RISE TO THE NATURAL QUERY AS TO HOW LONG THE GENERAL CONFLICT MUST RUN TO BRING PEACE.

NAZIDOM HAS GIVEN US A FAIR INDICATION OF THE LIKELY ANSWER.

THE BLUNT DISCLOSURE BY NAZI MINISTER OF ECONOMICS WALTHER FUNK OF THE RUTHLESS WAY IN WHICH GERMANY IS DRAWING ON HER RESERVES, COUPLED WITH WORD FROM BERLIN THAT THE NAZI REGIME IS DETERMINED TO MAKE GOOD HERR HITLER'S PROMISE TO FORCE A DECISION IN THE WAR THIS YEAR, STRIKES ME AS HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT FOR THOSE SEEKING TO ESTIMATE THE LENGTH OF THE CONFLICT.

I THINK WE CAN TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT IT WAS NO IDLE GESTURE WHICH THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN MADE WHEN HE SET THIS YEAR FOR THE WIND-UP.

AND HERR FUNK -- THE GO-GETTER ECONOMIST OF THE BARTER-TRADE SCHOOL WHO HAS BEEN HITLER'S ECONOMIC ADVISER SINCE 1930, THREE YEARS BEFORE THE FUEHRER CAME TO POWER -- IS IMPELLED BY SOMETHING MORE SUBSTANTIAL THAN FANCY IN USING STRONG-ARM METHODS TO MEET GERMANY'S PRESSING WAR NEEDS.

APR 24 1940

HITLER'S PROMISE AND FUNK'S ALCHEMICAL SEARCH FOR GOLD SEEM TO ME TO BE THE VERY LOGICAL COROLLARIES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SITUATION WHICH CALLS FOR THE UTMOST SPEED.

THERE ARE NOW SO MANY REASONS WHY THE NAZI LEADER SHOULDN'T TRY TO BEAT THE ALLIES AT THEIR OWN GAME OF ECONOMIC-STRANGULATION IN A WAR OF ATTRITION THAT IT WOULD BE FOLLY FOR HIM NOT TO STRIVE FOR AN EARLY TERMINATION OF THE CONFLICT.

ACTUALLY THE WAY THINGS HAVE TURNED OUT IT UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD HAVE BEEN FAR BETTER FOR NAZIDOM HAD HERR HITLER TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF HIS OWN MILITARY PREPAREDNESS AND ALLIED WEAKNESS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR LAST SEPTEMBER AND STRUCK AT THEM WITH ALL HIS MIGHT. BRI-

TISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN TAUNTED HIM WITH THIS THE OTHER DAY, THE AUSTERE PRIME MINISTER EVEN BREAKING AWAY FROM HIS USUAL METICULOUS ENGLISH TO TELL THE WORLD IN SLANG THAT THE NAZIS HAD "MISSED THE BUS."

THE REASON HITLER HELD HIS HAND SO LONG UNDOUBTEDLY WAS BECAUSE HE HOPED TO GET PEACE WITHOUT FURTHER FIGHTING. HOWEVER, HIS OCCUPATION OF DENMARK AND ASSAULT ON NORWAY MADE IT QUITE CLEAR THAT HE HAD ABAN- DONED THAT IDEA AT LAST.

HE NOW KNOWS THAT THE ONLY ROAD TO PEACE IS TO DEFEAT THE ALLIES OR TO ABANDON THE FIGHT. THERE IS SMALL CHANCE OF PEACE BY NEGOTIA- TION.

THE FUEHRER'S HUGE GAMBLE ON DENMARK AND NORWAY ALSO INDICATED, TO MY MIND, THAT HE WAS GETTING WORRIED ABOUT THE UNDOUBTED PRESSURE WHICH THE ALLIED BLOCKADE IS PUTTING ON GERMANY. THAT BLOCKADE IS WORKING, AND IT IS GETTING TIGHTER EVERY DAY.

WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT HITLER HAD PILED UP A VERY CONSIDERABLE RESERVE OF FOODSTUFFS AND WAR MATERIALS. THE WORLD AT LARGE NEVER HAS FOUND OUT THE EXTENT OF THOSE SUPPLIES, BUT THEY WERE VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED TO BE SUFFICIENT TO LAST A YEAR OR MORE, APART FROM THE CURRENT CROPS AND IMPORTS.

AT THAT TIME THE FUEHRER FIGURED THE VAST DANUBIAN GRANARY, OVER WHICH HE HAD A STRONG POLITICO-ECONOMIC CONTROL, AND RUSSIA WOULD FURNISH HIM ALL THE SUPPLIES HE NEEDED, SO THAT THE BLOCKADE WOULD BE INEFFECTIVE.

BUT THINGS HAVE GONE WRONG. THE ALLIES HAVE RAIDED THE BALKANS ND DIVERTED A LOT OF PRODUCTS HITLER BADLY NEEDED. COMMUNICATIONS AVE FAILED OVER WIDE AREAS DURING THE WINTER. THERE HAS BEEN A SHORT- AGE OF RUMANIA'S ALL ESSENTIAL OIL. RUSSIA IS SAID TO HAVE PRODUCED LITTLE.

THE LATEST BLOW TO GERMANY IS THE UNFAVORABLE CROP REPORT FROM THE DANUBIAN DISTRICT. RUMANIA, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA -- ALL HEAVY EXPORTERS OF WHEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS TO GERMANY -- REPORT THAT THE PROSPECTS ARE THE POOREST IN A DECADE.

THUS WE SEE THAT GERMANY HAS EVERY REASON TO FIGURE THAT THE END OF 1940 MIGHT FIND THE NATIONAL CUPBOARD PRETTY BARE, AND RAW MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRIES SCARCE, ASSUMING THAT THE ALLIED BLOCKADE KEEPS ON TIGHTENING.

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MEANTIME, OF COURSE, THE ALREADY TIGHT ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POSITION IN GERMANY WON'T BE IMPROVING.

FURTHERMORE, GERMANY'S MILITARY PREPAREDNESS IS EXPECTED TO REACH ITS PEAK THIS YEAR. THE ALLIES MAY NOT ATTAIN THEIRS FOR A COUPLE OF YEARS OR MORE.

THE NAZI AIR-FORCE, ON WHICH HERR HITLER MUST DEPEND SO MUCH FROM NOW ON, IS NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR TO THE COMBINED ALLIED FORCE, AT THIS JUNCTURE, BUT THE ALLIES ARE CATCHING UP RAPIDLY.

ALL IN ALL, THIS LOOKS LIKE THE APPOINTED TIME FOR HITLER TO LASH OUT AT THE ALLIES, AND IT MAY BE EXPECTED THAT HE WILL DO THIS IN AN EFFORT TO SECURE A QUICK DECISION.

AND IF THE END OF THIS YEAR DOESN'T ACTUALLY SEE THE FINISH OF THE WAR, YET IT IS NOT AT ALL UNLIKELY THAT BY THEN IT WILL BE TO ALL INTENTS DECIDED, BUT WITH THE BEATEN SIDE HANGING ON IN HOPE OF A REPRIEVE.

ARBASAES

30.24-1857

30.24-1857

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 24-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A GERMAN GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION ARRIVED IN STOCKHOLM TUESDAY FOR DISCUSSION OF PENDING QUESTIONS CONCERNING SWEDISH-GERMAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

NOTHING ELSE WAS DISCLOSED CONCERNING THE NEGOTIATIONS.

FH1201AES

OTTAWA, APRIL 23-(AP)-A CHANGE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN CONCENTRATED IN CANADA WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE PLAN WILL BE ORGANIZED IN FOUR TRAINING COMMANDS INSTEAD OF FOUR TRAINING GROUPS AND TWO MAINTENANCE GROUPS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF TWO TRAINING COMMANDS.

UNDER THE NEW ORGANIZATION, BY THE ELIMINATION OF INTERMEDIATE HEADQUARTERS, THE AIR OFFICERS COMMANDING WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN CLOSER SUPERVISION OVER VARIOUS UNITS UNDER THEIR COMMAND AND SAVE TIME AND EXPENSES, THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

NO. 1 TRAINING COMMAND WITH HEADQUARTERS NOW FUNCTIONING IN TORONTO WILL INCLUDE ALL AIR FORCE TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE GREATER PART OF ONTARIO.

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NO. 2 TRAINING COMMAND WITH HEADQUARTERS NOW FUNCTIONING IN WINNIPEG WILL INCLUDE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO, ALL OF MANITOBA AND NORTHERN AND EASTERN SASKATCHEWAN.

NO. 3 TRAINING COMMAND WHOSE HEADQUARTERS WILL BE IN MONTREAL WILL INCLUDE THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF ONTARIO, ALL OF QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

NO. 4 TRAINING COMMAND WHOSE HEADQUARTERS WILL BE IN REGINA WILL INCLUDE SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN AND ALL OF ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE SCHOOLS IN WHICH PILOTS, AIR GUNNERS AND AIR OBSERVERS FOR THE AIR FORCES OF CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WILL BE TRAINED WILL BE GROUPED UNDER THESE COMMANDS IN SUCH A WAY THAT EACH COMMAND WILL BE AS NEARLY SELF-SUFFICIENT AS POSSIBLE.

HF22AFES

NEW YORK, APRIL 23-(AP)-MEMBERSHIP OF A COMMITTEE TO STUDY POSSIBLE REVISION OF THE HOURS DURING WHICH MORNING AND EVENING MEMBERS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO PUBLISH ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY ROBERT MCLEAN, PRESIDENT OF THE AP, FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FOUR OF THE MEN NAMED ON THE COMMITTEE PUBLISH EVENING PAPERS, FOUR MORNING PAPERS, AND THREE HAVE BOTH. GEORGE F.BOOTH OF WORCESTER, MASS., IS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, WHICH MET FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS AFTERNOON. ANOTHER MEETING WILL BE HELD TOMORROW.

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MORNING PAPER MEMBERS ARE: WILLIAM R.MATHEWS OF THE TUCSON, ARIZONA, STAR; JEROME D.BARNUM OF THE SYRACUSE (N.Y.) POST STANDARD; JULIUS OCHS ADLER OF THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES; AND J.N. HEISKELL OF THE LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, GAZETTE.

EVENING NEWSPAPER MEMBERS ARE TALBOT PATRICK OF THE GOLDSBORO (N.C.) NEWS-ARGUS; HULBERT TAFT OF THE CINCINNATI TIMES STAR; FRANK S.BAKER OF THE TACOMA (WASH.) LEDGER; AND ARTHUR R.TREANOR OF THE SAGINAW (MICH.) NEWS.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR MEMBERS ARE GEORGE F.BOOTH OF THE WORCESTER TELEGRAM AND SUNDAY TELEGRAM; FRANK D.THROOP OF THE LINCOLN (NEB.)

STAR, AND G.BARRY BINGHAM OF THE LOUISVILLE TIMES.

THE QUESTION REGARDING HOURS DURING WHICH MORNING AND EVENING MEMBERS COULD PUBLISH AP NEWS CAME UP IN THE ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY, AND IT FINALLY WAS DECIDED TO HAVE A SPECIAL COMMITTEE MAKE A STUDY FOR THE BOARD, WHICH IN TURN WILL REPORT TO THE MEMBERSHIP.

WE856PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 22-BRAVORE (NORWEGIAN) FREIGHTER, 1,456 GROSS TONS, SANK AFTER EXPLOSION OFF SOUTHEAST ENGLISH COAST, 20 OF CREW OF 24 FEARED LOST, A MINE PROBABLY TO BLAME.

APRIL 22--BEP (NETHERLANDS) TRAWLER, 151 GROSS TONS, OWNERS SAID SHE HAD BEEN SUNK IN FORBIDDEN GERMAN WATERS, CREW OF 6 RESCUED AND HELD FOR GERMAN INVESTIGATION.

APRIL 22--BERNISSE (NETHERLANDS) FREIGHTER, 991 GROSS TONS, SUNK OFF NORWEGIAN COAST WHILE ENROUTE FROM SWEDEN TO HOLLAND WITH CARGO OF ORE, CAUSE NOT GIVEN, CREW OF 18 RESCUED. APR 24 1940

APRIL 20--RUTLANDSHIRE (BRITISH) TRAWLER, 456 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES WHILE AIDING LANDING OF TROOPS AT NAMSOS, NORWAY, CREW RESCUED.

AR208PES

planes with this force bombed a Norwegian troop train carrying 165 soldiers with disastrous results at a point north of Tynset, which the Germans occupied.

Tynset is 115 miles southeast of Trondheim. Roeros is a copper mining town forty-five miles north of Tynset and about a hundred miles south of Steinkjer on a straight line. It is on the railroad line running from Oslo to Rondheim through the Oesterdal Valley.

In addition to cutting off Allied forces in the Lillehammer area, well to the southwest about ninety miles above Oslo, the German flanking troops apparently were aiming at gaining an iron grip on the main line of communications running inland from Trondheim, one of Norway's most important west coast ports. The occupation of Roeros was expected momentarily.

Troop Loss Believed Heavy

The Norwegian troop train was bombed six miles north of Tynset. The number of casualties was not immediately available, but it must have been considerable, as advices reaching here said only the locomotive and one car were left intact. Preceding the bombardment, machine-gunning Nazi planes sped on to Roeros, swooping low over the town with their guns chattering full blast. Two persons were wounded before the panic-stricken populace could reach cover.

The fighting at Steinkjer died down early today, with Allied sources reporting their main front by no means broken. The Norwegian chief of staff told correspondents that, while the advanced Allied positions had been made untenable by the strongly prepared attack, the slight German advance was no great or immediate danger to the Allied forces.

SOME 6,000 RESIDENTS OF STEINKJER WERE MADE HOMELESS BY THE STOCKHOLM-APRIL 24
SEVERE BATTERING AIMED AT THE TOWN BY OPPOSING FORCES. A GERMAN AIR AND ARTILLERY ATTACK IN ADVANCE OF THE NAZI OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ALLIED-NORWEGIAN POSITIONS CAUSED THE WORST DAMAGE, LEAVING VIRTUALLY ALL OF STEINKJER IN ASHES.

HOWEVER, THE ALLIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN PUSHING THROUGH SEVERAL THOUSAND MEN SOUTHEAST TO A POINT NEAR GERMAN-HELD LILLEHAMMER AFTER A PRECARIOUS TRIP ALONG THE RAILROAD FROM ANDALSNES WITH GERMAN PLANES IN HOT SPURSUIT.

LILLEHAMMER, ABOUT 90 MILES ABOVE OSLO, FOR THE ALLIE IS THE GATE TO SOUTHERN NORWAY.

DOMBAS, STRATEGIC JUNCTION ON THE MOUNTAIN LINE, WAS BOMBED BY SWARMS OF NAZI WARPLANES.

Germans Drive Allies Out of Steinkjer

British Fall Back 6 Miles Under Land, Sea and Air Fire Above Trondheim

Battalion of Nazis Gives Up at Narvik

But Thrust Along Glomma Threatens to Cut Allies Off From Coastal Bases

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (Thursday).—Blasted out of their advance positions in ruined Steinkjer, fifty miles north of Trondheim, the British army in north central Norway fell back last night before a combined German infantry, field artillery and air attack and dug into strong fortifications 25 miles to the north. APR 25 1940

At the same time a swift German flanking force was proceeding up the Glomma River in eastern Norway, near the Swedish border, pressing on the Town of Roeros. Air-

British bombers attacked Agdenes fortress at the mouth of Trondheim Fjord early today and met fire from the fortress and three German destroyers. These destroyers had cooperated with the German land forces which forced the Allies from Steinkjer.

30.24-1859

30.24-1859

ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE AT THE NOW FAMED ORE PORT OF NARVIK, CONDITIONS WERE REPORTED VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED WITH THE ALLIES STILL ORGANIZING NORTH OF THE GERMAN-HELD HARBOR.

THE GERMANS, ANTICIPATING REDOUBLED ALLIED EFFORTS TO GET AT TRONDHEIM, WERE RUSHING ADDITIONAL DEFENSES THERE WHILE THEIR BIG BOMBERS RANGED THE COUNTRY SIDE BETWEEN THAT PORT AND STEINKJER TO PROTECT NAZI-CONTROLLED COMMUNICATIONS.

BUT THE POSSIBILITY OF EARLY DECISIVE ACTION IN NORWAY WAS DISCOUNTED HERE. THE DIFFICULT, MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY AND THE THORNY QUESTION OF ORGANIZING SUPPLY LINES MADE QUICK RESULTS A VIRTUAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

SWEDEN, PRESSING HER OWN PREPARATIONS AGAINST ANY EVENTUALITY, ANNOUNCED THAT A NEW DEFENSE LOAN OF 500,000,000 KRONOR (ABOUT $120,000,000)--THE BIGGEST EVER PROPOSED--HAD BEEN SUGGESTED BY STATE FINANCIAL AUTHORITIES, TO BE RAISED THROUGH PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PROPOSED LOAN EMPHASIZED THE UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH SWEDEN, THE ONLY SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRY TO ESCAPE WAR THUS FAR, NOW FINDS ITSELF.

APR 25 1940

"OUR DEFENSE REQUIRES YOUR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. "SWEDEN IS NOW THREATENED AGAIN. BUT WE MUST PROTECT OUR MOST PRECIOUS POSSESSIONS; OUR MOTHERLAND, OUR INHERITED FREEDOM AND OUR RIGHT OF FREE DECISION--THE PRODUCT OF A THOUSAND YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT--OUR SPEECH, OUR HOMES, OUR CHILDREN AND OUR FUTURE.

"EVERYONE MUST REGARD IT AS AN INVITED DUTY TO SHARE IN THIS LOAN."

NOT LESS THAN 31 OF THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT THE LOAN, FOR WHICH BONDS FROM 50 TO 10,000 KRONOR WILL BE ISSUED AT FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF SWEDISH DEFENSE MEASURES APPEARED UNANIMOUS ALONG WITH A DETERMINATION TO RESIST ATTACK FROM ANY QUARTER.

N525PES

REPORTS FROM OSLO TONIGHT SAID THAT AT THE REQUEST OF THE GERMAN COMMANDER ALL GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWAY IS TO BE BLACKED-OUT HENCEFORTH. THE EXTENSION OF THE BLACK-OUT, PREVIOUSLY APPLIED ONLY IN OSLO, WAS BELIEVED DUE TO INCREASED GERMAN CONCERN OVER BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

ALL PERSONS IN THE OSLO AREA WERE FORBIDDEN BY THE GERMANS TO VISIT FORNEBU AIRPORT, NEAR THE CAPITAL, WHICH THE BRITISH REPORTED SEVERELY BOMBED BY THEIR AIR RAIDERS.

NEW RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF ALL MEN OF MILITARY AGE IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED AREAS WERE IMPOSED IN NEW ORDERS REQUIRING THOSE BETWEEN 18 AND 45 TO REMAIN AT THEIR OWN HOMESTEADS.

THE NAZI-CONTROLLED OSLO RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE GERMAN COMMAND THERE HAD LIFTED RESTRICTIONS AGAINST TRAVEL BETWEEN NEIGHBORING TOWNS AND CITIES IN THE OSLO DISTRICT.

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"SUCH RESTRICTIONS WERE TAKEN ONLY BECAUSE AT FIRST IT NATURALLY WAS DESIRABLE TO INSURE THE SAFETY OF GERMAN TROOPS," THE BROADCASTER SAID. "GERMAN TROOPS NOW ARE WELL ENTRENCHED IN ALL OUTLYING NEIGHBORHOODS AND FRICTION HAS THUS BECOME QUITE IMPOSSIBLE."

COPENHAGEN ADVICES SAID THE GREAT DANISH FISHING FLEET HAD SAILED OUT AFTER A LONG LAY-UP DUE TO THE EXTREME COLD AND TO MINE FIELDS.

THE MINES NOW ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SWEPT FROM THE DANES' FISHING GROUNDS.

A GROUP OF 150 DANISH SOLDIERS WHO CROSSED INTO SWEDEN THE DAY OF THE GERMAN INVASION WERE SENT BACK TO DENMARK BY FERRY FROM HALSINGBORG.

APR 25 1940

WE822PES

King Haakon Spurns Negotiation Until Nazi Troops Leave

[*By the Associated Press*]

Stockholm, April 24—King Haakon of Norway proclaimed from his secret headquarters tonight that "there is no basis for negotiation" between the Norwegian Government and Nazi Germany.

The King likewise refused to recognize the new administrative council set up in German-held Oslo.

His proclamation took the form of a letter addressed to Paal Berg, President of the Norwegian Supreme Court, who authorized the administrative council for the German-occupied district. It was distributed by the Norwegian telegraphic agency.

"I naturally agree that the people in districts occupied by Germany must behave in an orderly manner, but neither I nor the Crown Prince can be expected to urge these people to obey German authorities," the King said.

Nazis Must Leave Country

"The Norwegian Government cannot negotiate on any other basis than that German troops be removed from the country.

"There is no basis for negotiations, since the Germans hold to their claims of April 9. These claims are of such form that no change is possible."

King Haakon contended that the authority being exercised by the administrative council in the Oslo district depends upon force and is not being exercised on behalf of the Norwegian Government.

The administrative council can be considered only as an assistant organization to the German administration, the King declared.

Reports from Oslo tonight said that at the request of the German commander all German-occupied Norway is to be blacked-out henceforth. The extension of the blackout, previously applied only in Oslo, was believed due to increased German concern over British air raids.

Danes Fear They May Become Pawns In Spreading Conflict

Correspondent Describes Feeling Of People And Reports No Arrogance On Part Of Germans

By ELMER W. PETERSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Stockholm, April 24—A twenty-minute ferry ride brought me today from German-invaded Denmark to a Sweden still neutral and determined to defend that precarious neutrality, come what may.

At Helsingor, the start of the ferry trip, German boots tape the cobblestones of the water front. Across the Oresund, Swedish soldiers are on guard to protect what remains of peace and freedom in Scandinavia.

That I was the only passenger on the ferry is indicative of the manner in which the war has robbed Scandinavia of its peaceful place in the family of nations, for normal travel still is restricted.

First Shock Over

Departing from Denmark by permission of the German authorities, I left behind a little country which, with the first shock of its occupation over, awaits the future with an increasing realization of the troubles which lie ahead.

British air raids on airfields at Aalborg and the declaration of a state of emergency in that area give the Danes evidence of how the war is coming to them, neither desired nor prompted on their part, despite their German "protectors."

There's growing fear in Denmark that events may bring the war even closer—that the Danes may become helpless pawns in the spreading conflict.

But the Danes continue to accept the Nazi occupation with the thought that they have no other choice.

Disquieting Feeling

Here and there, however, runs the disquieting feeling that the world does not appreciate Denmark's choice in not fighting.

"The world must be pointing its finger at us," comments a writer. "But what could we do?"

A degree of normalcy prevails in the countryside and in the larger cities. Danish authorities are doing their best to fulfill their promises to the Germans, who in turn are evidencing good faith in their promises not to disturb everyday life any more than necessary.

The occupation, to say the least, is an unusual one. There is no military arrogance on the part of the Germans. There is nothing demanding in their attitude on the streets and in restaurants.

Soldiers Walk Freely

German soldiers walk about freely on darkened streets as though conscious that they need fear no harm.

The Danes do not like the occupation. They hate it with the full strength of a liberty-loving people. They hate restraint on their press and on their right to hold public meetings.

But even with restrictions imposing them in ample knowledge of what goes on outside from foreign broadcasts, the Danes cling to the hope that things will change for the better.

Their chief worry at present is an economic one. Food supplies remain plentiful, but shipping is at a standstill.

Killing Live Stock

Danish farmers, facing a shortage of imported fodder and raw materials for Denmark's industrialized agriculture, are beginning to kill their live stock.

Unemployment is a steadily mounting problem.

The rationing of food, although there is lots of it, is under way, and there is a fear that Denmark will be forced to the same level as Germany in regards to food supplies.

There are reports of the Germans buying up foodstuffs but no evidence of anything being commandeered.

No action has been taken against foreigners, with the exception of four British newspapermen who have been interned temporarily by Danish authorities in keeping with the Danes' promise to control their press.

AMERICANS IN OSLO ESCAPE TO SWEDEN

Party, Including Many Women and Children, Travels by Car, Sled and on Foot

12 DAYS NEEDED FOR TRIP

Naval Attache Leads Group to Safety Despite Snow And Many Air Raids

STOCKHOLM, [illegible] April 24 (AP)—Ending a twelve-day struggle through German [illegible] and deep snows of Norway's mountains by car, truck, sled and foot, a party of [illegible] refugees from the United States Legation in German-occupied Oslo arrived here today. The party was in charge of the United States naval attaché at Oslo, Lieut. Comdr. Ole O. Hagen.

Before starting to safety with the party of men, women and children, the attaché had obtained a promise from the Germans not to bomb Sjosjoen, where the women were quartered, until after they had left.

However, the party encountered many air raids along the route and once took shelter in the same railway tunnel at Dombaas, Norwegian railway junction point, in which Captain Robert M. Losey, assistant military attaché at Stockholm, was killed the next day during a German air-raid.

Deciding to move the party on April 12, Commander Hagen left Oslo in a car obtained through the police with a consulate clerk as the driver. An account of his struggle was told in a prosaically titled "Bulletin No. 4" issued by Frederick A. Sterling, United States Minister to Sweden.

Women and Children in Party

Those in the party included Mrs. Ray Cox of Philadelphia, wife of the secretary of the Oslo Legation, and their son, Allan, 10; Mrs. Austin Roe Preston of Buffalo, N. Y., wife of the American Consul, and their daughter, Shirley, 12; Mrs. Brigg A. Perkins, wife of a vice consul, and their son, Tony, 4; Mrs. Easton Kelsey of Ann Arbor, Mich., wife of another vice consul, and their son, Easton Jr.; Mrs. Thormod O. Klath of Brooklyn, wife of the legation's commercial attaché, and their daughter, Carolyn, 10; Professor Andreas Ronhove of Rutgers University, his wife and two children.

The United States Minister to Norway, Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, arrived last night.

With a pass through the lines and six United States flags, the party started from Oslo at 1 P. M. but was forced to return and make a detour because of a broken bridge. Three hours later the caravan was ditched in five feet of snow.

Nine Norwegians finally rescued the refugees at 11 P. M. and they spent the night at a hotel in Haga, a small town about thirty miles northeast of Oslo. Next day the party made fairly good time, reaching Ringsaker, about sixty miles north of Haga, before being halted by a wrecked bridge. There the refugees abandoned their cars and walked two hours.

Then they got a truck ride. Subsequently they obtained cars at Lillehammer and reached Sjosjoen on April 15.

Ride in Horse Sled

"The Commander realized they had to return to Lillehammer if they ever got the road clear," the Minister's story related.

"He finally got a horse sled for five miles to a village where he procured an automobile to go to Lillehammer. He reached Lillehammer at 5:30 P. M., contacted military authorities and asked for help. There had been a heavy blizzard all day long.

"There were air alarms about every two hours throughout the day. The storm continued. He tried to get a mechanic to fix up the cars (two of the three that the party had at Sjosjoen would not start). He arranged for a mechanic about 10 A. M., Thursday, to drive within five miles of Sjosjoen.

"Then he hired two sleds with two horses and four men with shovels. The military plow had started work one hour previously. The rescue party got to Sjosjoen. The cars were fixed and the Americans left Sjosjoen about 4 P. M. With the aid of horses and shovels they finally reached Lillehammer at 7 P. M."

Commander Hagen added:

"I learned that passage was blocked at Elverum by a destroyed bridge. We adopted a northern route, leaving Lillehammer at 11 A. M., April 19, flying American flags from our fenders and bigger ones over the tops of the cars. That night we spent at farmhouses along the way."

Refuge in Tunnel

The next day it was necessary to proceed by train, and while waiting at Dombaas station the party took refuge in a tunnel. From there the Americans traveled to Brekken, then took a bus to Fjaelnaes, reaching Sweden with "the entire party in excellent shape apart from being exhausted from the arduous journey."

"I knew the area was becoming a dangerous fighting sector, so I forced the party to keep going, although all were dog tired," Commander Hagen recounted tonight.

"Yes, we wanted to stop and rest," put in Mrs. Klath, "but he made us keep on. In view of the fighting we know why now. The trip was horrible and the blizzards were terrible.

"It was especially hard on the children. One of them had the mumps, with a resultant throat infection. He's in the hospital now and will be all right. Another had tonsilitis and we wrapped the two of them in blankets. It's a wonder they made it."

AMERICANS ARE SAFE

War Refugees From Oslo Reach Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM April 24 (A. P.).—A group of American war-zone refugees, escorted by Lieut.-Commander Ole O. Hagen, United States naval attache at Oslo, reached here today from Norway.

Among those in the party were Mrs. Raymond E. Cox, wife of the first secretary of the American legation in Oslo, and her son; Mrs. Thormod O. Klath, wife of the legation's commercial attache, and

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child; Mrs. Austin R. Preston, wife of the consul at Oslo, and child; Mrs. Easton T. Kelsey, wife of the vice-consul, and Prof. Andreas Ronhove, his wife and two children.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Minister to Norway, arrived last night, announcing that she planned to remain in Stockholm until the situation is cleared. Mrs. Hagen arrived from Oslo this morning.

The body of Capt. Robert M. Losey, assistant military attache at Stockholm, who was killed in a German bombing raid at Dombas on Sunday, will arrive here tomorrow. A delegation from the American legation will meet the train.

BRITISH HALT ATTACK IN TRONDHEIM ZONE

Allied and Norse Troops Are Battling for Gateway to Oslo on Hamar Front —Snipers Plague Invaders.

LONDON, April 24 (A. P.).—The War Office announced today that British troops in the Trondheim area had beaten off a strong German counter-attack "after some sharp fighting" yesterday and had re-established their lines.

The communique follows:

"In the Trondheim area a counter-attack which was referred to in yesterday's communique was delivered by a considerable number of German troops landed from ships in the Trondheim fjord.

"After some sharp fighting our troops succeeded in re-establishing the situation.

"There is nothing further to report about the operations elsewhere."

Battle Rages Near Hamar.

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (A. P.).—Nazi shock troops were locked in a death struggle today with the British, French and Norwegian armies on the Hamar, Trondheim and Narvik fronts. The bitterest fighting appeared to be raging in the vicinity of Lillehammer and Rena, some eighty miles north of Oslo, on the Hamar front.

Meanwhile outbreaks of guerrilla fighting around Oslo were reported today to be handicapping the German invaders of Norway behind the lines. Swedish newspaper correspondents said that the rattle of machine-gun fire had been heard frequently in Oslo suburbs in the last few days as Norwegian irregulars, defying an edict providing the death penalty for possession of weapons, harassed the Germans with hit-and-run tactics.

The principal topic of conversation in Sweden, meanwhile, was furnished by mounting evidence that a naval engagement—possibly of major proportions—had been fought yesterday in the Skagerrak. The outcome of the action was clouded by conflicting reports, but Swedish circles speculated that the British fleet had made a determined effort to close the sea route by which Germany has been pouring reinforcements into Norway.

Claim Steinkjer.

British sources previously reported closing in from the north and south on the German-held port of Trondheim, key to central Norway, apparently were stalled, for the time being at least, after a series of advance guard skirmishes.

The newspaper Tidningen said that British advance parties had been compelled to retire from Steinkjer, 50 miles north of Trondheim and approximately the same distance south of their debarkation point at Namsos.

Other British forces were reported still holding positions at Storen, 25 miles below Trondheim.

[The German High Command in Berlin announced today that Nazi troops had occupied Steinkjer and thus halted the British advance on Trondheim from the north.]

In their fighting on the Hamar front, the Germans were striving to win both Lillehammer and Rena.

The two towns are strategically important because they are situated at the southern entrances to the parallel Gudbrandsdal and Osterdal valleys, gateways for attack on Oslo from the north.

Lillehammer also is important because it is on the railway running northwest to the British debarkation port of Andalsnes, while Rena, thirty miles east, is on the line connecting with Trondheim.

The Norwegians, re-enforced by British troops, were reported to be putting up stiff resistance at both points.

Heavy Fighting Near Rena.

Dispatches to the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said that the Germans were advancing slowly at Rena, but only after the bloodiest fighting.

A bitter battle was said to have been waged fifteen miles east of Rena, where the Nazis attacked twice without success before finally gaining their objective—possession of a bridge over Lake Osa.

On the first two attempts, the Germans were met by a withering fire from Norwegian machine guns, Swedish dispatches said. These assaults, however, enabled them to spot the location of the machine-gun nests, which they finally silenced on the third try.

Both the Norwegians and the Germans were reported to be making extensive use of ski troops in the fighting around Rena. The newspaper Tidningen said that one such German detachment of 400 men, executing a swift flanking movement, had attacked the Norwegians from the rear, only to be virtually annihilated by machine-gun fire.

A communique issued last night by Norwegian military headquarters said that the German attempts to force an entrance to the Gudbrandsdal and Osterdal valleys were supported by artillery, tanks and aircraft.

The Norwegians insisted that they held command of the railway from Andalsnes to Lillehammer, a distance of some 135 miles, and said their defenses at the latter place had been strengthened by mountain artillery.

"The Norwegians are being equipped with arms by the allied Powers," the communique said.

South of Lillehammer the Germans were reported in control of the area surrounding Lake Mjosen, including the towns of Hamar and Gjovik, approximately sixty miles from Oslo, and Raufoss, important as the site of an ammunition factory.

West of Lake Mjosen, the Norwegian communique said, the Germans were beaten back with the loss of 100 prisoners in an attempt to advance up the Valdres River Valley.

Meanwhile, the German garrison at Narvik, on Norway's northwestern coast, was reported still holding out, although surrounded on land and sea. German versions of the situation there said the position of the Nazi forces was impregnable, that they had mined the harbor and quays and that attack from the sea was out of the question.

A first hand account of the German occupation of the town was given by Patrick B. King, an American sailor, who succeeded in making his way from the port to the Swedish border.

In an interview published in a Swedish newspaper, King was quoted as saying that the Germans had arrested the British Consul and his assistant when they first landed, and that the former had been shot when he offered resistance.

British Bomb Nazi Air Bases

Sink Two Patrol Boats Off Sylt and Renew Raids on Danish and Norse Areas.

LONDON, April 24 (A. P.).—The Westerland airdrome on the German island of Sylt was subjected to "an almost continuous bombardment for one hour and forty minutes" during one of five air raids last night, an authoritative British spokesman said today.

The other raids reported by the Air Ministry, were made on the German airdrome at Aalborg, Denmark, and the German-occupied airfields at Stavanger, Kristiansand and Oslo, Norway.

An Air Ministry spokesman later said that two of "a large British force of aircraft" carrying out the raids had failed to return.

The British account said that during the raid on Stavanger airdrome "about twenty enemy aircraft were heavily bombed" and that a number were believed destroyed or badly damaged.

The raiders at Kristiansand concentrated on airdromes and runways and evaded a "barrage sent up by the ground defenses," it was said.

Bomb bursts were observed and confirmed on the edge of the runway and hangars, and one salvo "exploded within fifty yards of the main hangars."

The Ministry's communique follows:

"A further series of offensive operations were carried out by R. A. F. bomber aircraft last night against air bases available to the enemy for use in the invasion of Norway.

"Westerland Airdrome on the Island of Sylt was heavily and successfully attacked. Bombs were dropped on hangars and runways. Several fires were started and a large explosion occurred.

"North of Sylt a number of enemy patrol vessels were encountered. These opened a heavy anti-aircraft fire on our planes. They were immediately attacked and two were sunk.

"Attacks were also made on enemy air bases at Aalborg, Kristiansand, Oslo and Stavanger, and offensive reconnaissance was carried out over Trondheim Fjord.

"Detailed accounts have not yet been received, but preliminary reports indicate that these operations also were highly successful."

British Freighter Sunk.

A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Stockholm this afternoon said that British and Norwegian anti-aircraft guns had shot down twenty German planes in Norway over the last week end.

Warfare on Britain's shores meanwhile took a further toll of shipping.

The British steamship Lolworth sank off the southeast coast yesterday when it struck a mine. Another vessel was reported mined in the same area, but a coastal lifeboat crew found no traces of wreckage. The latest sinking followed the appearance of German warplanes over the Thames and Humber estuaries on Monday night, apparently to lay mines.

Say British Plane Fell.

BERLIN, April 24 (A. P.).—In its regular daily communique today the German high command said in part:

"One British airplane during a night flight over German Bay (Helgoland Bight), was shot down by anti-aircraft guns over Sylt."

A British air raid on the island of Sylt last night caused no military damage, according to DNB, the German official news agency. The agency acknowledged, however, that the British had dropped ten bombs, causing "other slight material damage."

Driven off by heavy anti-aircraft fire, it said, some of the British planes flew farther south and dropped three bombs on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein, but all three burst harmlessly in fields.

Meanwhile, the High Command said, Nazi bombing planes continued to interfere with British attempts to re-enforce their troops in Norway, damaging two destroyers, two transports and a freighter. Objectives on railroad lines in the interior of Norway were likewise reported bombed.

Nazis Claim Southern Norway.

BERLIN, April 24 (A. P.).—German officials announced today that all southern Norway between Oslo and Stavanger was under control of the German Army and that the Reich's air and sea forces had taken heavy toll of the British Navy in the Norwegian campaign.

The High Command reported that three British planes had been shot down southwest of Stavanger in an attempt to bomb that port, 200 miles southwest of Oslo.

German reconnaissance planes, the High Command said, had discovered large units of the British fleet approaching Marvik, Norway's far northern port, apparently planning more offensive troop landings in that area. Austrian Alpine troops were reported ready to fight them.

Nazi troops were said to have occupied Steinkjer, some fifty miles north of Trondheim. DNB, the official German news agency, said that this was an important strategic move that would effectively block any British attempt to advance southward along the railroad line from their debarkation point at Namsos.

The High Command also reported that fighting had ceased in the vicinity of Stavanger, where two Norwegian regiments were said to have been disarmed after a "short, heroic struggle." Many Norwegians were said to have been captured in an encirclement near Bergen.

An authorized German spokesman flatly denied reports that a naval battle had taken place yesterday in the Skagerrak.

death a "[illegible]" of a "[illegible]" back [illegible] ver[illegible] wor[illegible] stat[illegible] Ford the War O[illegible] jet[illegible] that British troops counter-attack a strong German counter-attack "after some sharp fighting" yesterday.

5 NAZI AIRPORTS RAIDED BY BRITISH

By DREW MIDDLETON.

London, April 24 (A. P.)—British bombs hit deep into five Nazi air bases in Germany, Denmark and Norway today as Allied troops opened a new offensive action on strategically important Lillehammer, valley gate to the south of Norway.

As the big bombers of the Royal Air Force ferried their cargoes of

Lines Re-Established.

The German counter-blow was delivered, according to the War Office communique, "by a considerable number of German troops landed from ships within Trondheim Fjord." However, it was stated, the British had "re-established their lines."

To halt the unbroken flow of German divisions into Norway, the RAF showered bombs on Nazi air bases in Stavanger, Oslo and Kristiansand, Norway; Aalborg, Denmark, and on the German island of Sylt, off southwest Denmark. Twice, moreover, they attacked German ships.

Germans Retaliate.

Retaliating quickly, German raiders attacked Scapa Flow, the great British naval base in the Orkney Islands, late tonight, but were repulsed by anti-aircraft guns.

Although the Nazis dropped heavy bombs, authorized sources said no damage was caused, the explosives falling on desolate country in the island of Hoy. One of the German planes was reported to have turned its machine gun on the Hoy countryside.

Westerland Airdrome on Sylt, convenient base for German attacks on transport shipping along the coast of Norway and against the Allied lines of communication within that country, received the attention of a large force of long-range bombers. A British account said one hangar was hit several times and another believed to have been damaged badly by the British planes, which darted over the airdrome from all directions to confuse the ground batteries.

Brave Heavy Fire.

While the main body of bombers dared heavy fire over the island, another plane assaulted naval auxiliaries off the shore.

It dove from 4,000 to 1,500 feet, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, and bombed one of the ships.

Aalborg was visited for the fourth time. Apparently it was prepared for the attack.

"High level bombing attacks were made and numerous hits were observed on the airdrome," said the pilots. There was a bright moon.

At Stavanger, pilots who returned said they believed they had destroyed or damaged badly most of the 20 German planes scattered around the airdrome.

The Kristiansand raiders concentrated their bombs on the airport runways and buildings. Bomb bursts were reported at the edge of one runway, between the runway and hangars, and within 50 yards of the main hangars.

The landing ground at Fornebo, Oslo's main land and sea airport, was reported battered by the bombers. One plane of this flight attacked two German ships steaming north in Oslo Fjord. The plane dived to 2,000 feet and dropped two salvos close to the leading vessel. The pilot then dropped to 150 feet and skimmed over the ship, while his machine-gunner raked the vessel's decks and superstructure.

Reports reaching London from Stockholm said the Germans were "strongly reinforcing" various points around Oslo and—aided by aircraft—were pushing on to the Ammot district north of Rena. Rena is just east of Lillehammer.

Norwegian circles here believe a decisive battle for control of the Gudbrandsdal Valley is imminent.

At home, cautious maneuvering for a British-Soviet commercial agreement hung fire over the Russians' reported reluctance to shave off what she considers her normal trade relations with Germany.

Nazis Reported Boarding Ships Near Sweden

Paris Sees 'Menace' in Troop Concentrations; Ice Breakers in Escort

By The Associated Press

PARIS, April 24.—A spokesman for the French War Ministry said today German troops and arms were being embarked aboard transport ships accompanied by ice breakers at German ports on the Baltic Sea across from Sweden. The embarkations were interpreted by the spokesman as an "evident menace" to Sweden following the German invasions of Norway and Denmark.

The possibility that the German force was intended to reinforce the Nazi expeditionary corps in the Oslo sector of southern Norway was not excluded by the spokesman, but he pointed out that the scene of action made this unlikely. The Germans were said to be massing at ports directly opposite southern Sweden and well to the east of the Danish straits through which transports for Norway would pass.

Concentrations Reported

Accounts published in Paris have reported Nazi troop concentrations at the Baltic ports of Luebeck, Straslund, Stettin, Koenigsberg and Danzig, as well as several Danish coastal points.

The presence of ice breakers was taken to indicate that the fleet was destined to operate farther north in the Baltic, where the waters still are cluttered with ice.

French military sources have expressed belief that the Germans may go into Sweden to bolster their Norwegian campaign. The Allied Supreme War Council drafted plans yesterday to counteract any such action.

At a three-hour Cabinet meeting presided over by President Albert Lebrun, Premier Paul Reynaud explained to the ministers the decisions taken by the War Council. A communique gave no indication of what the Allied plans were, but said the Premier had given "a general exposition of the diplomatic, naval and military situation."

Sweden Asks Defense Loan

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (AP).—Sweden, pressing her preparation against any eventuality, announced today that a new defense loan of 500,000,000 kronor (about $120,000,000)—the biggest ever proposed—had been suggested by state financial authorities, to be raised through public subscription.

An official announcement of the proposed loan emphasized the unusual circumstances in which Sweden, the only Scandinavian country to escape war thus far, finds itself. "Our defense requires your economic assistance," the announcement said. "Sweden is now threatened again. But we must protect our most precious possessions: our motherland, our inherited freedom and our right of free decision—the product of a thousand years of development—our speech, our homes, our children and our future. Every one must regard it as an invited duty to share in this loan."

No fewer than thirty-one of the country's largest organizations support the loan, for which bonds in denominations ranging from fifty to 10,000 kroner will be issued, at 4 per cent interest.

Public support of Swedish defense measures appeared unanimous, along with a determination to resist attack from any quarter.

Army Service Compulsory

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—An Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) dispatch from Stockholm said the Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) adopted today a compulsory military service law, applying to citizens between sixteen and sixty, to become operative "when necessary."

Nazi-Swedish Parley Reported

BERLIN, April 24 (AP).—Germany and Sweden are negotiating in Stockholm for a settlement of economic problems which have arisen for the Baltic countries as a result of the Nazi occupation of Norway and Denmark, it was reported here today.

Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative news commentary, pointed out "the possibility and the necessity" of increased trade between Germany and Sweden, now that Scandinavia had been cut off from Great Britain and France.

Germany answered Sweden's protest against German flights over Swedish territory with an expression of regret.

Authorized sources said the Swedish press apologized today for yesterday's strictures on German war methods in Scandinavia, and that the incident was considered closed.

The German general staff was reported last week to be keeping an eye on developments in Sweden to meet effectively any possible plans of British attempts to invade Sweden. Ordinary travel to the Baltic states was banned.

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—With fighting between the Allied forces and the Germans under way on at least three sectors of the Norwegian front—Narvik, Trondheim, Hamar, unanimous grew in London military circles that Germany's next strategic move—the possibility of operations via Sweden—was under discussion at Berlin headquarters.

The critical attitude of the German press and radio toward Sweden and reports of troop movements of Germany's Baltic coast ground speculation.

the House of Commons that the Ministry of Information would resume control of censorship. However, he failed to make an expected statement on the war.

4. The government announced that 2,000,000 men, exclusive of the royal navy and marines, mercantile marine and the Royal Air Force, were under arms and that the British armies in France and the middle east are being augmented steadily.

Move for Accord With Soviet

4. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor opposition, predicted that before the European war is over "many neutrals will be with us in the fight."

5. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House that Britain has invited Russia to put forward concrete proposals for a trade agreement.

6. The War Office reported British troops had beaten off a strong German counter-attack in the Trondheim area and had re-established their lines in that sector on the western Norwegian coast. There was nothing to report elsewhere in Norway, the War Office added.

GERMANS CLAIM THEY HOLD ALL SOUTH NORWAY

Now Has 2,000,000 Men In Armies, Government Says

London, April 24 (AP)—British warplane raids on five German air bases in Germany and Scandinavia today featured an intensification of the British war effort against Germany on many fronts.

The day brought these developments:

1. The Air Ministry announced apparently "highly successful" raids on German bases at the Island of Sylt, Germany, Aalborg, Denmark, and Kristiansand, Oslo and Stavanger, Norway.

2. Prime Minister Chamberlain told

Say They Control Area Between Oslo And Stavanger, 200 Miles Away

Part Of British Fleet Is Reported Nearing Narvik, In Far North

[illegible] Press]

Berlin, April 24—German authorities reported tonight that their troops controlled southern Norway between Oslo and the southwestern port of Stavanger, 200 miles from the capital, and that the Reich's naval and air forces had [illegible] attacks on Britain's navy in the Norwegian [illegible]

The German declaration to southern Norway after the high command communique on yesterday's fighting declared that German troops had disarmed two Norwegian divisions in the Stavanger vicinity.

The command also reported that German troops had driven the Norwegians from Steinkjer, [illegible] of Trondheim fjord and [illegible] miles north of the important western port of Trondheim, held by Germans.

Hard To Cut Off Trondheim.

If the Germans control the head of Trondheim fiord, it would make more difficult any British attempt to cut off Trondheim by a pincer movement from Andalsnes, to the south, and from Namsos, to the north.

The high command also reported tonight that three British planes were shot down southwest of Stavanger in an attempt to bomb that strategic airport, and DNB said that a British raid on the German island of Sylt had caused no military damage.

Far to the north, German sources said, reconnoitering planes had discovered large units of the British fleet approaching the ore port of Narvik, apparently planning an extensive landing attempt in that sector.

Alpine Troops From Austria

German reports said Alpine troops from Austria were ready to meet the British at Narvik, already the scene of two naval battles and repeated bombardments by the British.

British troops were landed several days ago at Harstad, thirty-five miles north of Narvik.

Recent German communiques have made it clear that most of the warfare has been carried to Norway and its waters. The Western front has been quiet except for minor air scuffles.

Neither side is publishing losses in men in the Norwegian campaign, although the rival claims of transports sunk indicate they may be large.

DNB Compilation

The first summary of German claims came in a DNB compilation from high command communiques of losses reportedly inflicted on the British fleet.

These totaled twenty-nine war vessels and transports sunk or set afire under circumstances which caused German authorities to indicate they were lost.

In addition, the summary listed twenty-eight more vessels, including seven battleships, damaged by bombs.

[illegible] Reports Sunk

[illegible] Aircraft Carrier.....

[illegible] Transports.....

[illegible] Destroyers.....

[illegible] Cruisers.....

[illegible] Destroyers.....

[illegible] Battleship.....

[illegible] Cruisers.....

[illegible] Transports.....

[illegible] Aircraft Carrier.....

[illegible] Transports.....

[illegible] Destroyers.....

[Associated Press Editor's Note]

The British have acknowledged the loss of only eighteen naval vessels thus far in the entire war. Lord Hankey, minister without portfolio, told the House of Lords Tuesday that the British had lost only three destroyers, one submarine and a trawler since Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.

The newest list of reported German successes came on the heels of [illegible] dispatches widely published here asserting that Italian papers estimated that Germany had sunk or damaged ninety British vessels so far in the Norwegian campaign. No effort was made authoritatively to reconcile the two summaries.

South Conquered, Nazi Say

BERLIN, April 24 (AP).—German authorities reported tonight that their troops controlled southern Norway between Oslo and the southwestern port of Stavanger, 200 miles from the capital.

The Germans laid claim to southern Norway after the high command communique on yesterday's fighting declared that German troops had disarmed two Norwegian divisions in the Stavanger vicinity.

Far to the north, German sources said reconnoitering planes had discovered large units of the British fleet approaching the ore port of Narvik, apparently planning an extensive landing attempt in that sector. German troops said Alpine troops from Austria were ready to meet the British at Narvik, already the scene of two naval battles and repeated bombardments by the British.

The German communique said:

"Enemy naval and land forces were further augmented in the Narvik region without, however, undertaking an attack. Northeast of Trondheim German troops, after a short fight, took the important Strait of Steinkjer on the extreme northeastern point of Trondheim Fjord. Eighty prisoners were taken.

"East of Bergen, near Voss, the attack against Norwegian forces is continuing. Fighting ceased in the Stavanger region. Two NoNrwegian regiments there were attacked, together with the air force, and disarmed after a short, hectic fight.

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Report 'Swift Progress'

"German forces advancing from Oslo north and northeastward, supported by armored units and the air force, have broken enemy resistance everywhere and continue swift progress. Further reinforcements reach the main force and continue to arrive at Oslo daily.

"An attempted raid by English planes in the vicinity of Oslo airports had no effect. A number of apartment houses were demolished.

"Yesterday's air reconnaissance again extended over the entire North Sea, especially the Orkneys and the sea region of the Norwegian west coast The severity of raids of German fighting plane units was mainly directed against landings of Britons on the Norwegian coast as well as against roads and rail lines leading from these points into the interior.

"One destroyer was badly damaged in Namsos Fjord and another destroyer and one transport ship were so seriously hit off Aandalsnes that fire broke out on both ships. Another transport ship at the entrance to Molde Fjord was struck by two bombs, incapacitating it. At another point bombs were dropped on an enemy freighter, which shortly afterward showed a heavy list.

"Tracks were made impassable, stations destroyed and storehouses set afire by bombs dropped on rail lines at several points leading into the interior. An enemy freight train was struck squarely and burned out. Places and barracks occupied by enemy troops were destroyed.

"There were no special developments in the west. On British airplan during a night flight over German Bay (Helgoland Bight) was shot down zy anti-aircraft guns over Sylt. During an air fight south of Diedenhofen (Thionville) German chasers shot down two hurricane (British) planes."

Sunk or Set Afire	
Cruisers	5
Destroyers	7
Submarines	14
Transports	3
Struck or Severely Damaged	
Battleships	7
Cruisers	8
Airplane carrier	1
Transports	8
Destroyers	4
Total	57

British Figures Compared

(Official figures in London have acknowledged British losses of only eighteen warships for the whole war so far as against twenty-four German warship "casualties," not including a large number of submarines.

(Lord Hankey, Minister without portfolio, told the House of Lords yesterday that British naval losses in Scandinavian waters since the German invasion of Norway were three destroyers, one submarine and a trawler.

(He acknowledged also that a fourth destroyer had been beached, one cruiser and two destroyers had returned to their bases because of damage, four more destroyers and three cruisers had been slightly damaged by bomb splinters, the battleship Rodney and the battle cruiser Renown had been hit.

German authorities also announced today that all southern Norway between Oslo and Stavanger was under control of the Germany Army. The high command reported that three British planes had been shot down southwest of Stavanger.

German reconnaissance planes, the high command said, had discovered

—SEA LOSSES—

APR 25 1940

[By The Associated Press]

Berlin, April 24—The German fleet and air force have put fifty-seven British naval units out of action—twenty-nine of them sunk or set afire—since the beginning of the Scandinavian campaign, DNB, official German news agency, reported today.

The High Command, at the same time, announced that two British destroyers, two transports and a freighter had been damaged yesterday by Nazi bombing planes in continued attacks on the Allies' Norwegian footholds.

Lists Five Cruisers Sunk

DNB compiled its two-week summary from the High Command's daily communiques. It listed:

large units of the British fleet approaching Narvik, Norway's far northern port, apparently planning more extensive troop landings in that area. Austrian Alpine troops were reported ready to fight them.

Nazis Take Steikjer

Nazi soldiers were said to have occupied Steikjer, approximately fifty miles north of Trondheim. DNB, the official German news agency, said this was an important strategic move which would effectively block British attempts to advance southward along the rail line from their debarkation point at Namsos.

Two Norwegian regiments were said to have been disarmed after a "short hectic fight" near Stavanger. Eighty Norwegians were said to have been captured in an engagement near Bergen.

Sylt Raid Discounted

A British air raid on the Island of Sylt last night caused no military damage, DNB said. The agency acknowledged, however, that the British had dropped ten bombs, causing "other slight material damage."

Advices from Oslo said British raiders were met there by anti-aircraft fire last night and did not bomb the airport of the occupied Norwegian capital.

Authorized sources, commenting on British versions of an air raid on German-held airports near Oslo, denied that any damage of military importance had been done.

The same sources categorically denied rumors that a naval battle had taken place yesterday in the Skagerrak.

Germany and Sweden are negotiating in Stockholm for a settlement of economic problems which have arisen for the Baltic Sea countries, it was reported here today.

FRENCH AIR SCOUTS LOOK OVER PRAGUE

Belgian Guns Open Fire on German Warplane.

PARIS, April 24 (A. P.).—A flight of French scouting planes over Prague was reported in tonight's French communique.

The text follows:

"Two patrol encounters east of the Moselle turned to our advantage.

"During the night of April 22 our aviation on several reconnaissances penetrated several hundred kilometers into enemy territory. They flew over Prague.

"During the evening of April 23 an enemy scouting plane was shot down on our territory."

Belgian Guns Roar.

BRUSSELS, April 24 (A. P.).—Anti-aircraft batteries fired on a German plane which crossed Belgium's frontier, a Belgian communique reported today.

Heavy German anti-aircraft fire against an allied plane flying along the Moselle River was observed from Luxemburg.

The Belgian Defense Minister, Gen. Henri Denis, informed Parliament that five-day leaves still were forbidden in Belgium's Army, although two-days leaves have been restored.

BERLIN, April 24 (A. P.).—The German High Command, in its regular communique today said in part:

"There were no special developments in the west.

"During an air fight south of Diedenhofen (Thionville) German chasers shot down two Hurricane planes."

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2-Week British Navy Loss Put At 57 by Nazis

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Berlin Issues Its Version of Score in Norse Campaign, Reports 5 More Ships Hit

BERLIN, April 24 (AP).—The German fleet and air force have put fifty seven British naval units out of action—thirty two of them sunk or set afire—since the beginning of the Scandinavian campaign, D. N. B., the official German news agency, reported today.

The high command at the same time announced that two British destroyers, two transports and a freighter had been damaged yesterday by Nazi bombing planes in continued attacks on the Allies' Norwegian footholds.

D. N. B. arrived at its two-week total in a detailed compilation made on the basis of the daily communiques of the German high command. The statement was made to counteract statements of the Allies concerning naval losses, D. N. B. said.

This is the summary the agency made:

Sunk or set afire: five cruisers, seven destroyers, fourteen submarines and three transports.

Struck or severely damaged: seven battleships, eight cruisers, one airplane carrier, eight transports and four destroyers.

[Official figures in London have acknowledged British losses of only eighteen warships for the whole war so far, including five submarines and the armed merchantman Rawalpindi, as against twenty-four German warship "casualties," not including a large number of submarines. Lord Hankey, Minister without portfolio, told the House of Lords yesterday that British naval losses in Scandinavian waters since the German invasion of Norway were three destroyers, one submarine and a trawler. He acknowledged also that a fourth destroyer had been beached after suffering heavy damage, one cruiser and two destroyers had returned to their bases because of damage, four more destroyers and three cruisers had been slightly damaged by bomb splinters, and the battleship Rodney and the battle cruiser Renown had been hit, but without impairing their fighting efficiency.]

Nazi Score Card

Actions against the British fleet were summarized by D. N. B. as follows:

April 10—A German air attack on British fighting and transport ships in which four battleships were struck by two or three bombs each, two battle cruisers by one bomb each, two heavy cruisers with one and two bombs, respectively; one heavy cruiser was set afire, two transports hit by one bomb each.

April 11—One British destroyer was hit by heavy bombs.

April 12—German planes attacked British warships northwest of Trondheim, hitting an aircraft carrier with a heavy bomb and causing serious damage; dropped two bombs on heavy cruiser, bringing it to a stop.

April 13—Two submarines sunk in the North Sea after German flyers surprised them and dropped several bombs.

April 14—The destroyer Cossack set on fire and stranded during an English attack on Narvik; the destroyer Eskimo and one other destroyed; a cruiser of the Glasgow class torpedoed north of the Shetland Islands; three submarines destroyed in the Skagerrak.

April 15—Two submarines destroyed in the Skagerrak.

April 16—The sinking of a British cruiser from action of the previous day off the Norwegian coast reported.

April 17—A German U-boat sank a destroyer of the Tribal class and one submarine northeast of the Shetland Islands; one transport ship hit squarely.

Reported Cruiser Sunk

April 18—Off Stavanger, Norway, planes attacked British ships shelling the city and sank one destroyer, scored four hits on light and heavy cruisers and another hit on a destroyer. The cruisers were of the Suffolk and London class. The destruction of three English destroyers and damage to another reported in an engagement off Narvik on April 10.

April 19—One submarine was sunk north of Narvik and in the Skagerrak and Kattegat three submarines were "probably" destroyed.

April 20—One cruiser and two troop transports hit by heavy bombs.

April 21—One cruiser and two transports reported struck by bombs on April 19. At Aandalsnes (Norwegian western coast town) one cruiser was sunk, another set afire and stranded and at another place one troop transport of 15,000 tons was fired by bombs. A second transport ship was badly damaged.

April 22—At Namsos and Aandelsnes one destroyer was hit by bombs and two commercial ships were sunk; in the Skagerrak and Kattegat two submarines were destroyed.

D. N. B. also reported the British battle cruiser Renown was damaged on April 9.

ALLIES REPORTED READY FOR DRIVE

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By J. NORMAN LODGE.

Early Allied Drive Likely

ROEROS, Norway, April 24 (AP)—Unmistakable signs of an early drive by Allied forces in South Central Norway were observed today in a fifteen-hour circuitous trip.

The writer travelled from Drevsjoe, on the Swedish border, sixty miles southeast of Roeros and sixty miles northeast of Rena, to Osen and west to Faaberg, thence northeast to this town.

Osen is forty-five miles south of Drevsjoe and almost straight east of Lillehammer.

East of Lillehammer the country is almost entirely Germany's and from the mountains the Nazis could be observed making ready to repel any attack that might be contemplated. The entire section showed military activity only to be seen when an offensive is to be expected momentarily.

Most surprising was the presence of a section of British in Bygdin, 120 miles northeast of the German-held port of Bergen and seventy miles west of Lillehammer.

South of Trondheim the British, augmented by a large body of Norwegian troops, are pushing south toward Berkaek and Dombaas on the Trondheim-Oslo railway, evidently for the purpose of joining this southern force for a drive on the Germans in the Oslo region.

Berkaek is about forty miles south of Trondheim and Dombaas farther down the line.

Considerable bombing has been carried out during the past week in the vicinity of Rena and other towns on the Glommen River.

An American Red Cross ambulance corps, which left the Swedish border Saturday, was reported here today to have arrived at Grong, just east of Namsos.

KUPPANG, 30 MILES NORTH OF RENA AND OKSNA, ON THE OSTERDAL RAILWAY, ROEROS-NORWAY-APRIL-24
ARE IN GERMAN HANDS.

(REPORTS GATHERED IN STOCKHOLM FROM SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN AND OTHER SOURCES SAID THE GERMANS HAD REACHED AND OCCUPIED TYNSET, 160 MILES NORTH OF OSLO AND 45 MILES NORTH OF KUPPANG.)

I BELIEVE EVERY ROAD IN THAT CICINITY HAS CRATER HOLES. TWICE IT WAS NECESSARY TO FILL IN HOLES TO MAKE THE ROAD PASSABLE. ONE CRATER, AT ATNA, 45 MILES NORTH OF RENA, WAS SO LARGE IT WAS NECESSARY TO USE SEVERAL RAILROAD TIES BEFORE OUR CAR COULD PASS OVER.

AIR ACTIVITY WAS HEAVY DURING THE ENTIRE DAY, STARTING AT 5 A.M. SHORTLY AFTER 9 A.M., AS WE WERE MAKING OUR WAY FROM DREVSJO TO TRYSIL, WE HAD TO LEAVE THE CAR AND DASH FOR HEAVY WOODS AS A PLANE SWOOPED LOW IN BUSINESSLIKE FASHION.

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IN TWO PLACES I CAME ACROSS ISOLATED HOUSES WHICH BORE THE POCK-MARKS OF MACHINE-GUN BULLETS, EACH HOLE WITH A LARGER CHIP AT ITS BASE INDICATING ANGLE SHOTS FROM THE AIR.

IN RORROS, NORWEGIAN REFUGEES HASTENING TO THE BORDER TOLD ME THE GERMANS SOMETIMES SWOOPED AND TOOK POT SHOTS AT CIVILIANS, ESPECIALLY IN THE VICINITY OF OSEN AND ELVDAL.

NAZI AIR RAID ON SCAPA FLOW IS BEATEN OFF

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London Says No Damage, But Charges Country Was Machine Gunned

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, April 25.—Anti-aircraft guns of Scapa Flow, the great British naval base in the Orkney Islands, late last night beat off an attack by German warplanes.

Only a few raiders participated, but they dropped bombs [illegible]

zed British sources said no damage was caused; that they fell on desolate country in the island of Hoy. One explosion shook houses six miles away.

Countryside Machine-Gunned

One of the raiders was reported to have turned its machine-gun on a section of the Hoy countryside.

The air-raid alarm in the Islands lasted about an hour, but the anti-aircraft action was brief.

One man said he saw a low-flying plane which appeared to have been damaged by the fire.

No bombs, apparently, were dropped at Scapa Flow itself.

told the House of Commons today that Great Britain had invited Russia to make concrete proposals for a trade agreement in line with British efforts to keep war supplies from reaching Germany.

Soviet sources said that Russia was prepared to assure Great Britain that she would not re-export to Germany material imported from Great Britain or from other countries under a trade agreement.

But the Russians, who say that they are intent on developing their own economy and avoiding favor to either side in the European war, apparently are reluctant to discard the benefits they expect through the sale of Russian products to Germany under the German-Russian trade pact.

Ambassador Maisky was said in Soviet quarters to be awaiting instructions from Moscow on further negotiations toward a commercial agreement with Great Britain.

Mr. Butler told Commons that no date has been set for the return to Moscow of the British Ambassador, Sir William Seeds, who came back to London on leave several weeks

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD PLANES XXX COUNTRYSIDE.

THE ADMIRALTY AND AIR MINISTRY, IN A JOINT COMMUNIQUE, EARLY TODAY SAID:

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"NUMEROUS ENEMY AIRCRAFT ATTEMPTED AN ATTACK ON SCAPA FLOW LATE LAST NIGHT (WEDNESDAY).

"TWO BOMBS WERE SEEN TO DROP WHICH FELL ON HEATHER LAND AND ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT MADE AN ABORTIVE MACHINE-GUN ATTACK ON AN OPEN ROAD. NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES RESULTED. THE ENEMY WERE DRIVEN OFF BY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND BY FIGHTER AIRCRAFT OF THE R.A.F."

Reynaud Gives Report On Allied War Council

Premier Meets For Four Hours With Ministers To Acquaint Them Of Decisions

Paris, April 24 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud met for four hours today with his Council of Ministers to report on decisions taken at the eighth meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council yesterday. The immediate future course of the Allies remained cloaked in strictest secrecy.

On the Western front the French high command reported that two patrol clashes [illegible] the line "turned to our advantage."

Its night communique said also that French scouting planes flew as deep into enemy territory as Prague Monday night and that one German scouter was downed on French soil last night.

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Paris Fears German Invasion Of Sweden

Paris, April 24 (AP)—The French high command riveted its attention on Sweden tonight, sources close to the War Office disclosed, following reports that troop-filled German transports had steamed [illegible] tic ports for an undisclo[illegible]n.

Confirm[illegible] report was lacking, but [illegible]blished in Paris have no[illegible]p concentrations at the Baltic ports of Lubeck, Swinemund, Stettin, Konigsberg and Danzig as well as several Danish coastal points.

These German concentrations, linked here with French reports of repeated violations of Swedish territory by German warplanes, caused grave consideration of Sweden's future.

A War Ministry spokesman interpreted as a "grave menace" to Sweden the reported Nazi troop embarkations

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SOVIET DEMAND FOR NAZI TRADE MADE IN LONDON

Insists on Normal Traffic as Price for Pact With Britain.

WON'T RE-EXPORT MATERIAL

House Is Told of Negotiations and Debates Status of Greenland Now

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LONDON, April 24 (A. P.).—Russia was reported tonight to be insisting on continuance of her normal trade relations with Germany as a condition for a Russo-British commercial agreement.

Ambassador Ivan Maisky conferred with R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who

ago.

Mr. Butler also said that the status of Greenland, a colony of German-occupied Denmark, was "receiving consideration" by both Britain and Canada.

Danes Not Enemy Aliens.

A spokesman for the Government told the House that Danish residents in England will not be treated as enemy aliens.

"Many of them are anxious to assist this country in its struggle against the aggressive tyranny of which Denmark has been made a victim," the spokesman said.

Geoffrey Mander, opposition Liberal, asked for assurance that in the event of further aggression against neutral European States,

30.24-1865

30.24-1865

the overseas possessions of the United States would not be permitted to be used as bases for enemy action.

Prime Minister Chamberlain replied that such action would be taken as required in the interests of allied security.

Monroe Doctrine Mentioned.

The status of Greenland as affected by the German occupation of Denmark was the topic of a brisk passage between Mr. Butler and Mr. Mander, who asked if the Prime Minister had any statement to make in reference to the future of Greenland in connection with "the recent pronouncement by the British Ambassador to the United States (Lord Lothian) on the subject."

When Mr. Butler said that the matter was "receiving consideration," Mr. Mander persisted:

"Didn't the Ambassador make some reference to the Monroe Doctrine and would it not be possible to know what that was?"

"The Ambassador referred to the Monroe Doctrine and I am adhering to the present position about Greenland," Mr. Butler replied.

"My question," Mr. Mander pressed, "was with regard to what the Ambassador said."

"I have given the answer, which, as I said, is that the position of Greenland is being considered by the governments concerned," Mr. Butler said.

Pravda Comments on Tokio.

MOSCOW, April 24 (A. P.)—The official Communist party newspaper Pravda today said that Japan's foreign trade "had achieved cheerless results and faced still more cheerless prospects."

Pravda asserted that Japan faced serious external and internal difficulties and expressed skepticism about Japan's efforts to consolidate its trade position in Latin America.

CAPTAIN HAROLD H. BALFOUR, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR, ANNOUNCED THAT "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS" HAD MADE IT NECESSARY TO DIVERT AIRPLANES INTENDED FOR BRITISH TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE TO "CERTAIN DEFENSIS SERVICES" BUT ADDED THAT "EVERY EFFORT" WOULD BE MADE TO REOPEN SERVICE "AS SOON AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMITTED."

LONDON—APRIL 24

SIR VICTOR WARRENDER, THE ADMIRALTY'S PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY, DECLINED TO STATE THE HOUR OF ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST GERMAN WARSHIP TO INVADE NORWAY AND THE DATE OF THE ADMIRALTY RECEIVING INFORMATION OF THE GERMAN ATTACK, BUT HE ASSURED A QUESTIONER THAT THE BELIEF AS HOURS HAD ELAPSED WAS "QUITE WRONGLY FOUNDED."

POSTMASTER GENERAL W.S. MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE THAT THE RESUMPTION OF TRANS-ATLANTIC RADIO TELEPHONE "UNDER GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP" WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

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the organizations of workers in war industry and other public services.

The average age of the British soldier was said to be 24.

Through the conscription act, the statement said, the foundations have been laid for speedily raising new war forces and sending "large numbers of raw recruits at the maximum rate which supplies of equipment and training facilities permit."

"This process," the announcement added, "is continuing and will continue up to the limit of the nation's manpower."

Great Britain spent £57,820,520 in 1938 on naval shipbuilding, including £37,045,000 on new construction, an oficial report disclosed. (The pound averaged $4.88 in 1938; it is around $3.50 today.)

The Daily Herald's correspondent said the reports reviewed by the Cabinet ministers "include details of propaganda in factories and elsewhere, which, it is alleged, is being conducted on a widespread scale."

Suppression of the party could be effected by invoking the emergency powers act, declaring the party an illegal organization.

Oslo Fjord. This account said the battleship was hit twice at 1,400 yards by guns of the Oskarborg fort and by torpedoes from a torpedo battery.

The Germans tried to run the ship ashore but she sank rapidly, the account said.

(The Gneisenau was completed in December, 1936, and although classified as a battleship had the speed of a battle cruiser, more than 27 knots. The British reported her sistership, the Scharnhorst, damaged in a battle off Norway Apr. 9 with the British battle cruiser Renown.)

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, April 24—Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek said today that the impending trade treaty between Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia would be followed by resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

There have been no such relations since the Russian revolution.

Moreover, the usually Government-inspired Zagreb newspaper *Novosti* said Yugoslavia and the Soviets were "brought together through London."

London Talks Resumed

Diplomats pointed to the resumption, in London, of negotiations for an Anglo-Soviet trade treaty.

Novosti also said that the Soviets told the British, when agreeing to take up trade relations with Yugoslavia, that the U. S. S. R. recognizes the *status quo* in the Balkans and has no intention of seeking to communize the peninsula.

There was a report, moreover, that the preliminary work on the Soviet-Yugoslavian trade negotiations was carried out secretly at Ankara through the Turkish Government, which has a mutual assistance pact with the Allies.

Speculate On Switch

Diplomats and newspapers, speculating on the possibility that Russia may soon switch to the Allied line of action in the Balkans, perhaps to block Italo-German plans for domination of the peninsula, said it is not yet clear whether this is "a complete turnabout or only a detour from the present line" of cooperation with Germany.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, last Friday denied that the Yugoslav trade negotiations would be followed by

London May Suppress Reds, British Labor Paper Reports

Home Secretary Is Expected To Reveal Today Plans To Combat Fifth Column Activities

[By the Associated Press] APR 25 1940

London, *Thursday*, April 25—The *Daily Herald*, organ of the Labor party, said today that the British Government is seriously considering taking steps to suppress the British Communist party.

France has banned the Communist party since the start of the war, and has taken drastic measures against its former leaders.

The *Daily Herald* said Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary, and other ministers have been reviewing reports of the party's recent activities. They are believed "concerned with allegations that the party has been acting as the direct agent of a foreign power which is in close and friendly relations with the enemy."

In the House of Commons, later today, Sir John is expected to announce measures to deal with "fifth column" activities in Great Britain.

The report of the *Daily Herald*, which usually is well informed in such matters, followed upon a statement that Soviet Russia, in her preliminary trade negotiations with Great Britain, is insisting on continuance of "normal" trade relations with Germany as a condition for a commercial agreement with the British.

R. A. Butler, Foreign Affairs Under Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Britain had asked Russia to make concrete proposals for a trade agreement which would be in line with British efforts to keep German supplies from reaching the Reich.

The Communist party polled only 27,117 votes in the 1935 British general election. It has one member in Parliament, William Gallacher, of Fife, Scotland.

Before the war the Communists are believed to have gained many adherents in England, especially during the months of Prime Minister Chamberlain's appeasement efforts. The party's newspaper, the *Daily Worker*, which has a circulation of 80,000, was especially vocal during this period.

It "exposed" the so-called Cliveden set, which it said was led by Lady Astor, to give Hitler what he wanted. Lady Astor and others involved in the set [illegible]

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2,000,000 BRITONS NOW UNDER ARMS

Total Includes R.A.F., Navy and Royal Marines.

LONDON, April 24 (A. P.).—The British Empire has 2,000,000 men under arms exclusive of the Royal Navy and Marines, the Merchant Marine and the Royal Air Force, the Government announced today.

"Armies in France and in the Middle East are steadily being augmented," said the statement, adding that besides the men mentioned under arms there are such reserves of manpower as the police, the personnel of the Civil Defense services, the Civil Transport personnel [illegible]

How the Gneisenau Sank

Lost in Flaming Oil, British Tell

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LONDON, Apr. 24 (AP).—The official Norwegian Telegraph Bureau's account of the alleged sinking of Germany's 26,000-ton battleship Gneisenau—"bow first, with three propellers racing in the air, amid a big area of flaming oil"—was given today in a Stockholm dispatch.

Earlier Norwegian reports were quoted yesterday in a statement in Lords by Lord Hankey, minister without portfolio.

The bureau, which is operating somewhere in Norway, said the alleged sinking occurred in the early phase of the German occupation during an attack on

YUGOSLAV-RUSS RELATIONS TO BE RESUMED

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Will Follow Conclusion Of Trade Treaty Between Countries

Soviet Said To Have No Intention Of Disturbing Balkans' Status Quo

political negotiations, and at the same time denied a report that the U. S. S. R. and Rumania had agreed to withdraw their troops six miles from their common frontier.

Stoyadinovitch Guards Increased

BELGRADE, April 24 (AP).—Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch, seeking to win over followers of the interned former Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch to support of the government and to avert danger of their control by Germany, extended invitations to leaders of the Serbian Radical and Democratic parties to join a cabinet of national concentration.

It was officially confirmed that extra police had been posted to guard Stoyadinovitch in the mountain village of Rudnik, where he is compelled to live, because "large numbers of tourists tried to see him." He was reported to have been moved from a luxurious villa to the second floor of another house. It was officially said that the charge on which he was interned—subversive political agitation—would not be tried in court, but that he would be held in confinement as long as it was to Yugoslavia's national interest.

German tourist travel in Yugoslavia was officially said to have dropped off more than 50 per cent, as strict police supervision of all foreigners started last week coincident with Stoyadinovitch's arrest.

Trade Talks at Standstill.

British efforts to arrive at a satisfactory trade agreement with Italy were reported today to be at a standstill. One Italian spokesman said that E. W. Playfair, special trade envoy sent to Rome by Britain for the negotiations, had made no progress.

Italians generally criticized the British Contraband Control which has annoyed Italy because of the stopping, searching and sometimes the holding of Italian ships, even those plying between Italian and Ethiopian ports.

Informed Italians said that this situation explained the insistence on the part of the Fascist press on Italy's right to more freedom in the Mediterranean.

Another sore point was said to be the British buying of raw materials to keep them out of German hands to the hindrance of Italian trade, particularly in the Balkans.

Italian reports from Belgrade said that an Italo-Yugoslav trade commission would meet in Rome the first week in May and would discuss the possibility of abandoning the barter system now in effect between the two countries. Some foreign observers interpreted this as an Italian move to combat the British economic offensive in the Balkans.

Predicts German Victory.

Meanwhile today the Bologna newspaper Resto del Carlino forecast a German victory in the European war and declared that Italy's future as well as Germany's is at stake in the outcome.

Discussing the question, "Should we fight for Germany?" the newspaper said that if Italy entered the war "we will not fight 'for Germany' but rather 'beside Germany.'"

The newspaper continued:

"If we enter the war we will do it for ourselves and for our interests. By this we do not mean that Berlin's cause does not concern us. Quite the contrary.

"We believe in a victory of German arms, and the forces of the Reich have all our good wishes.

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British Quip Angers Il Duce

Mussolini Reported Irked by Indifference to Italy's Possible Entry Into War.

ROME, April 24 (A. P.).—Fascist spokesmen today reported a sharpening of Italy's attitude toward the allies, and particularly toward Great Britain, but there was no indication that this would lead to early Italian participation in the war on the side of Germany.

Premier Mussolini was reported to be greatly irritated by the hindrance to Italian trade caused by the allied blockade of Germany, and also by reports that the British naval authorities were indifferent to Italy's possible entry into the war as an ally of the Nazis. Fascist informants said that Mussolini expressed his feelings with the warning, "Let the English try to come in front of Fiumicino."

Fiumicino is at the mouth of the Tiber.

One informant said that this remark had been prompted by a London newspaper statement to the effect that Rome itself was within range of the British Navy's big guns.

[illegible] that in this conflict [illegible] future and that of [illegible] sons [illegible] and greatness also [illegible] stake.

Italy also, said [illegible] would be [illegible] tunes, and [illegible] this coincides [illegible] man people."

The newspaper said that any one who could not understand this "will see clearly and comprehend everything when Il Duce appears at the balcony and says: 'Italians!'"

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Fascist Foreign Minister, [illegible] Count Ciano's Leghorn newspaper Il Telegrafo indicated today that the French and British forces in Norway were pressing the Germans.

Il Telegrafo, whose acceptance of allied reports is noticeable in contrast to the general reliance of the Italian press on German versions of the [illegible] said that the Germans did not want to see Trondheim encircled and the "spot" of allied troops in Romsdal Fjord spread excessively until it threatened the occupants of Alesund and Kristiansund from the rear. "It is necessary to strike immediately and deeply."

Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, the German Ambassador, returned to Rome today from a brief visit to Berlin, where he was summoned by Adolf Hitler.

Notes Allied Warning.

LONDON, April 24 (A. P.).—Diplomatic observers, trying to read between the lines of the Allied War Council's communique, saw hesitations today that the allied strategists were alert to the tense situation in the Balkans. Some felt that the cautious wording of the statement contained a warning to Italy to refrain from joining Germany in the war.

The communique said that the members of the council had exchanged views "in order to secure the full and timely implementation of the undertakings of the allies and the common defense of their interests against Axis hostility." Authoritative opinion had previously headed that the allies were ready to counter any coup in the Balkans from any direction.

BRITAIN REVISES CENSORSHIP SETUP

Chamberlain Omits War Statement in Commons.

LONDON, April 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons today that the Ministry of Information would resume the functions performed by the Press and Censorship Bureau.

Sir Walter Mockton, former Chief Censor and head of the Press and Censorship Bureau, has been appointed Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Information, Mr. Chamberlain announced. Sir Walter will also be an Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Subject to advice from the Ministry of Information, he said, the defense departments are responsible for censorship decisions in all matters "where it was necessary to prevent information from reaching the enemy."

The Prime Minister made no war statement.

The number of senior service officers attached to the Information Ministry is being increased to strengthen liaison between the fighting services and the Ministry of Information, Mr. Chamberlain said.

He also announced that Sir Walter Monckton would have charge of publicity in neutral countries and of enemy propaganda.

The existing arrangements by which the press has access to all departments "will remain undisturbed," Mr. Chamberlain said.

Each department will remain responsible for the issuance of its own news, either through the Ministry of Information or its own organization. The changes will take effect immediately.

Sir Walter Monckton, controller of censorship, was transferred to the Ministry as Deputy Director General of the Information Ministry and, in addition, was made a Deputy Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The press and censorship bureau will no longer exist under that name, but its functions will be conducted by the Ministry under the guidance of Sir Walter.

Britain Reshuffles Censorship Bureau

Returns Functions To Ministry Of Information, Where It Was At Outbreak Of War

London, April 24 (AP)—Britain reshuffled her machinery of propaganda and censorship today by putting functions of the press and censorship bureau back under the Ministry of Information, which controlled it at the outbreak of war.

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Laborite Leader Cites U. S. Armament Expense

GreenwoodSays 'NobodyKnows How Far War Will Extend'

LONDON, April [illegible] (AP).—Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor opposition, told the National Defense Public Interest Committee today that "even the United States is now piling up expenditure on armaments, not because she is directly threatened but because nobody knows how far the war will extend. Before this struggle is over many neutrals will be with us in the fight."

The Scandinavian invasion proved, he said, "that Corporal Hitler could never have been a sailor. Hitler has embarked on a foolish, short-sighted adventure which is bringing very visibly nearer the end—though the struggle is going to be a long one—a war which might have been a stalemate war for a very long time.

"I am not one of those who would plead with neutral powers to join us. I am satisfied that the powers arrayed on our side against Germany are ample sufficient."

Cunard Report Off

Liverpool, England, April 24 (AP)—The 63d annual meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company adjourned indefinitely after two minutes today because, owing to war conditions, the directors were "unable" to issue a report and accounts for last year.

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Spanish Press Declares Neutrality Nation's Aim

Official Circles Say Any Military Measures Taken Would Be To That End

Madrid, April 24 (AP)—The Spanish press and official Spanish circles today made it plain this country is determined to maintain strict neutrality even if the European war should spread to the Mediterranean.

One newspaper declared "the Spanish state with full sovereignty in declaring its neutrality, asserts its independence above everything. That is our road at this historic moment."

Official circles said any military measures Spain might take would be "necessarily related to the people's irrevocable desire to maintain neutrality. They will be measures of precaution and defense." The press generally maintains strict impartiality in reporting and commenting on the war.

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British Halt Dutch Liner.

SAMARANG, Java, April 24 (A. P.).—A British cruiser stopped the Dutch passenger vessel Johan Van Oldenbarnevelt today four miles off the north Java coast, inspected its papers, checked the passenger list to see if any Germans were on board and then allowed it to proceed.

Blackout Ordered In Nazi-held Sectors

OSLO, April [illegible] (Via Berlin).—(A. P.) The Norwegian Administrative Council for German-occupied parts of Norway today ordered total black-outs in all districts under its control, starting tonight.

The Oslo Parliament Building has been restored by the Germans to the custody of the usual Norwegian guard force.

APR 25 1940

Norse Busmen Drive Nazi Troops Over Cliff

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (A. P.).—Three Norwegian bus drivers, pressed into service to transport German troops, were reported today to have driven their vehicles headlong over a cliff, killing themselves and most of their 180 Nazi passengers.

The story was told by Reidar Haanes, sports writer for a Norwegian newspaper, on his arrival here.

APR 25 1940

Sweden Ousts Mine Sweepers.

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (A. P.).—Determined to avoid involvement in the war raging at her very doorstep, Sweden continued today to take active steps to prevent infringement on her neutral status. Five German minesweepers, reported active in Swedish waters in the Skagerrak, were summarily asked to leave—and complied immediately.

Manchuria Coal Mines Become Profitable

LAUSANNE (A. P.).—Switzerland's wartime coal [illegible] working again for the first time in twenty years.

A century ago the Swiss discovered small coal [illegible] in the Valais canton near Lausanne, but they are worth operation only when wars in Europe raise the price of coal.

APR 25 1940

REPORT DANES KILLED

Germans Say Woman and Child Died in Aalborg Raid.

AALBORG, Denmark, April 24 (A. P.).—The officials in German-occupied Denmark today reported the first Danish civilian air raid casualties—a woman and child who, they said, were killed by bomb splinters during the British air raid on the Aalborg Airdrome on Sunday.

The announcement said that three British planes were shot down during the raid and that the crew of one were taken prisoner.

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Two Norwegians Steal Nazi Plane From Fjord And Fly To England

London, April 24 (AP)—A German Heinkel seaplane landed at a British port and two Norwegian airmen stepped out and told how they had snatched it as it lay moored in a fjord in their homeland.

They said they had heard two Germans, drinking beer in a Norwegian tavern, disclose the spot where they had left their plane.

The Norwegians slipped out quietly and found it.

They painted out the swastika and put on Norwegian colors—that got them past British defenses.

APR 25 1940

GERMAN PRISONERS LANDED

Three Captured Naval Officers Arrive in Scotland

London, April 24 (AP)—Three German naval officers taken prisoner during British operations of Narvik, Norwegian Arctic port, were landed in Scotland tonight.

One captain, Oscar Scharf, was in command of the German transport Alster, 8,514 tons, captured off the Norwegian scene of action April 11. Scharf formerly commanded the German liner Europa, sister ship to the Bremen.

APR 25 1940

30.24-1867

Average Briton's Share Is 40 Cents a Week

LONDON, April 24 (A. P.).—After studying Great Britain's new war budget, statisticians estimated today that increased taxes on beer, tobacco and postage and telephone calls would cost the average man a shilling and seven pence, or about 40 cents, a week.

This is based on the estimate that the average Briton buys two and half pints of beer a week, smokes seventy cigarettes, posts five letters and makes seven telephone calls.

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Cudahy Asserts Neutrals Will Help Get Just Peace

Likens Belgian Independence Policy to That of U. S.

BRUSSELS, April 24 (AP).—American Ambassador John Cudahy told a Belgian audience today that Americans appreciate Belgium's policy of independence, which he said was similar to that of the United States. Speaking at the pro-French Cercle Gaulois, the envoy said neutrality was "not very popular,' but that neutrals would help obtain an equitable and durable peace when peace came.

Defense Minister Gen. Henri Denis informed Parliament that five-day leaves were forbidden in Belgium's Army, although two-day leaves had been restored.

French Courts Strike at Spies

PARIS, April 24 (AP).—France's military courts struck heavily today at espionage and anti-French activity in various parts of the country. A tribunal at Marseilles condemned a Frenchman to ten years at hard labor for spying, while a Paris court sentenced a baker and his wife to five years each for spreading seditious reports. A German-born soldier in the Foreign Legion was given seven years in prison for the same offense. At Argenteuil, near Versailles, a nineteen-year-old worker was accused of circulating reports dangerous to France.

SWEDEN ADDS TO GOLD STORE HERE

Shipments Last Week From Stockholm $18,243,024.

WASHINGTON, April 24 (A. P.).—Sweden shipped $18,243,024 in gold to the United States last week. This amount increased to $154,000,000 that nation's transfers of gold to the safety of American vaults since the beginning of the European war.

Swedish shipments, regarded officially here as a precaution against possible invasion, have been outranked in recent months only by huge British Empire transfers in connection with airplane and other war purchases in this country.

Total gold imports in the week ended April 17 were $72,373,539, or double the amount of the preceding week. British shipments included $9,856,591 from the United Kingdom, $15,070,362 from Canada, $5,476,028 from South Africa. Other large shipments were $7,246,742 from Italy, $2,060,205 from the Netherlands, and $11,921,998 from Switzerland.

The Swedish gold was understood to have gone into New York Federal Reserve vaults. Other owners of gold in this country withdrew some of their metal, causing a net reduction of $43,934,906 in the total of all foreign gold under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks. The remaining deposits aggregated $1,255,000,000.

Silver imports last week totaled $1,221,343, about the same as the preceding week, and included $447,233 from Canada and $510,706 from Mexico.

Exports amounted to $6,854 gold and $48,461 of silver.

NORWEGIANSHIP BAN REVERSAL ASKED BY CHILE

Officials Tell British There Is No Plan To Intern Vessels

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(Associated Press)

Washington, April 24—The Chilean Government tried today to obtain a reversal of a British order barring Norwegian vessels from Chilean ports.

Chilean embassy officials here called at the British embassy, where they contradicted rumors that Chile intended to confiscate or intern Norwegian vessels, and, at the same time, reaffirmed Chile's complete neutrality.

Guillermo Gazitua, Chilean counselor, asserted:

"Norwegian vessels may navigate without any impediment in Chile, as may those of any other friendly Allied or neutral nation. All information to the contrary is false and tendentious."

Other Ports Banned

Reports reaching diplomatic quarters said the Chilean Embassy in London was making similar representations to the British foreign office.

The British ban applied also against entry of Norwegian ships into Cuban, Mexican and Dutch West Indies and other Netherlands ports.

A British Embassy official said the order was based on the failure of Chilean, Mexican, Cuban and Dutch governments to signify acceptance of King Haakon as reigning sovereign of Norway subsequent to the German invasion.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said he was checking reports of the British move.

The Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation had on record the present difficulties faced by eleven Norwegian vessels and a Danish ship chartered by the corporation before the invasion of Norway.

Four Ships Seized

The statement listed four Norwegian ships as seized by the Allies and others in danger of seizure.

Those seized, according to the statement, are:

The Karnt, "presently detained by the British authorities at Port Alberni, British Columbia."

The Indra, "at anchor at Victoria Roads, British Columbia.

The Tolosa sailed from Norfolk April 11 with coal for Chile.

The Ferncliff sailed April 16 from Marmagao with a cargo of nuts for Santiago, Chile.

In Danger Of Seizure

The corporation also [illegible] for the immunity of [illegible] vessels.

The Minerva, "bound from British Columbia with a cargo of [illegible] for New York.

The Fjordheim, scheduled to load coal at Norfolk for Valparaiso but whose captain "has received instructions from the British consul to proceed to Halifax."

The Horda, which left British Columbia April 3.

The Vest, en route from [illegible] to Chile, carrying ballast.

The Topic Star, which loaded nitrate at Tocopilla, Chile.

The Aust, reported northbound to New York from Buenos Aires.

In addition, Chilean Embassy officials said shipment of $1,500,000 railway equipment, purchased from the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Westinghouse Electric Company was endangered by the British [illegible] Chilean ports.

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Claim Change in [illegible] Does Not Protect [illegible]

New York, April [illegible] American-owned [illegible] from the Atlantic to the [illegible] after England declared [illegible] ships had assumed [illegible] the Nazi invasion are still subject to seizure, British [illegible] said today.

Germans at Warsaw Hit Warning on Hungary

Criticize Legation's Advice to Americans to Flee

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—The German Embassy issued a statement tonight criticizing the recent warning of the American Legation at Budapest that Americans should leave Hungary while there is time.

"This is the way to cause panic," the embassy said. It devoted a brief paragraph to the matter in a press release dealing with Norwegian and Swedish relations.

"An official statement whether Germany is at war with Norway," the embassy said, "is [illegible] able, since Germany's protective procedure necessitated by [illegible] ments and preparations made by the enemy."

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The embassy attributed disquietude in Sweden to the Swedish press itself, and said that "even today there is no cessation in the process of alarming the public by publishing colored news and spiteful commentaries" regarding action in Scandinavia.

$40,000 Stolen On Way From N. Y. To Brussels

Package Opened In Belgian Financial House Turns Out To Contain Strips Of Paper

New York, April 24 (AP).—Somewhere between New York's financial district and a banking house in Brussels, Belgium, a packet of $40,000 in $100 bills was stolen and a dummy package substituted, postal authorities disclosed today.

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J. J. Kerwick, [illegible] postal inspector, said the package was picked up April 12 by employes of a downtown branch of a private banking firm and turned over to other banking employes who packed and registered it at a branch postoffice.

The package was sent from the post office to Port Washington, where it was placed aboard a Pan American Clipper bound for Lisbon. The envelope, sealed with tape and wax, was taken from Lisbon to Amsterdam and flown to Belgium by train. When the Brussels financial house to which it was addressed opened it April 23 the package contained only strips of old New York newspaper of an April 11 issue.

Newspapers Put Under Control By Dutch Army

Gen. Winkelman's Decree Bans Any Publication, Except Under Exemption

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THE HAGUE, April 24 (AP).—A sweeping decree regulating newspapers and all other publications in The Netherlands was issued today by General Henri Gerard Winkelman, army commander in chief.

The order forbids any publication except under exemptions granted by the military authority. Such exemptions may be withdrawn without explanation. Maximum penalty for violation of the order would be detention for one year and a fine of 1,000 guilders (about $500).

Dutch East Indies Watch Nazis

BATAVIA, Java, April 24 (AP).—The Netherlands East Indies government told colonial legislators today that it saw no reason now to proclaim martial law, such as had been invoked in the homeland, but that a strict watch was being kept on National Socialists (Dutch Nazis) and all of the 23,000 foreigners in the islands.

The government told questioners in the People's Council that it was fully alive to the possible dangers to internal security inherent in the employment of many foreigners in the local civil service, and that restrictions had already been placed on the activities of two Nazi newspapers.

The Netherlands on April 18 informed Japan that she neither sought nor would seek foreign protection for or intervention in Holland's East Indian possessions. This followed a declaration on April 17 by Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, that Japan would [illegible] gravely concerned about the position of the East Indies should the Netherlands become involved in the European War. Two days later Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that any effort to alter the status quo of the East Indies would affect the whole Pacific area.

Dutch patriotic organizations in the East Indies have demanded the removal of foreigners and Netherlanders whose loyalty they question from government posts which might be used to facilitate an internal coup should the Netherlands be drawn into war. Germans are the most numerous of the foreign minorities in the East Indies, numbering 7,200. There are 7,200 Japanese and 2,400 Britons.

The native population of the Netherlands East Indies is estimated to be 60,000,000, and there are 200,000 Dutch nationals, of whom about 2,000 are known to be National Socialists.

At Samarang, important Java center, a committee of defense against internal enemies was organizing a volunteer corps to undergo military training. Similar units have been organized in other places.

Nineteen German merchant ships are laid up in East Indies harbors. Effective control over their crews is another problem engaging the colonial government.

THE HAGUE, APRIL 24-(AP)—THE NETHERLANDS TODAY IMPOSED CENSORSHIP ON THE NETHERLANDS NEWSPAPERS FOR THE FIRST TIME, SINCE THE WAR BEGAN AND IN A SWEEPING DECREE FORBADE THE PUBLICATION OF "ANY UTTERANCES CONSIDERED INSULTING TO BELLIGERENT

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NATIONS."

THE DECREE [redacted] WAS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE [redacted] NETHERLANDS ARMED FORCES, GENERAL HENRI GERARD WINKELMAN, UNDER HIS [redacted] MARTIAL LAW POWERS. IT FORBIDS ANY PUBLICATION EXCEPT UNDER EXEMPTIONS GRANTED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND EXEMPTIONS MAY BE WITHDRAWN WITHOUT EXPLANATION.

THE PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF THE DECREE IS A MAXIMUM DETENTION OF ONE YEAR AND A MAXIMUM FINE OF 1,000 GUILDERS (ABOUT $500).

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ALTHOUGH THIS IS THE FIRST CENSORSHIP ON THE NETHERLANDS PRESS DURING THE WAR, THE MILITARY HOWEVER, SINCE LAST NOVEMBER HAS BEEN EXERCISING A CENSORSHIP ON THE NETHERLANDS NEWS SENT ABROAD.

THE [redacted] DECREE, EFFECTIVE NEXT FRIDAY, (D.F.-I NAZI) WILL PLACE A FIRM CLAMP ON ALL NATIONAL SOCIALIST PUBLICATIONS AMONG OTHERS.

IT ALSO PROHIBITS ANY UTTERANCES TENDING TO PROVOKE A "FEELING OF HATRED OR DISGUST TOWARD THE BELLIGERENTS" AND THE PUBLICATION OF ANY DESCRIPTION OR PICTURES OF THE NETHERLANDS' DEFENSES.

PERIODIC ARMY LEAVES CANCELLED APRIL 9 WHEN [redacted] GERMANY BEGAN HER OCCUPATION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, WILL BE [redacted] RESTORED SATURDAY ALTHOUGH THEY WILL BE GRANTED ON A MORE RESTRICTED SCALE THAN FORMERLY, THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 25-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-BRITISH BOMBERS TODAY ATTACKED AGDENES FORTRESS AT THE MOUTH OF TRONDHEIM FJORD IN NORWAY AND MET FIRE FROM THE FORTRESS AND THREE GERMAN DESTROYERS.

THESE DESTROYERS COOPERATED WITH GERMAN LAND FORCES IN FORCING THE ALLIES AND NORWEGIANS TO RETREAT NORTH FROM STEINKJER IN A BATTLE NORTH OF TRONDHEIM YESTERDAY.

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THE BATTLE WAS REPORTED STILL RAGING AROUND STEINKJER TODAY, WITH THE ALLIES HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS.

FH1226AES

LONDON, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH STEAMER, GIRASOL, 648 TONS, SANK OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND TODAY AFTER A COLLISION WITH THE 6,000-TON BRITISH STEAMER CONTRACTOR.

N6PES APR 25 1940

30.24-1869

30.24-1869

LONDON, APRIL 24-(AP)-PLANES FLEW OVER THE ORKNEYS TONIGHT AND RESIDENTS REPORTED THAT "ONE OR TWO" BOMBS WERE DROPPED. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OF THE ISLANDS NORTH OF SCOTLAND OPENED FIRE.

APR 25 1940

652PES

LONDON, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1937-38 FISCAL YEAR DISCLOSED TODAY THAT BRITAIN HAD 1,024 STERLING MILLIONAIRES--PERSONS WITH THE THEN EQUIVALENT OF ABOUT $5,000,000.

THAT WAS AN INCREASE OF 107 MILLIONAIRES IN A YEAR.

A MILLIONAIRE WAS CONSIDERED TO BE A PERSON WITH AN ANNUAL INCOME OF £30,000.

FH1218AES

APR 25 1940

LONDON, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 37 SHIPS, INCLUDING NINE DANISH VESSELS, HAD BEEN TAKEN TO CONTRABAND CONTROL BASES OR DETAINED IN BRITAIN BECAUSE OF THE SITUATION IN NORWAY AND DENMARK.

APR 25 1940

WD1031AES

LONDON, FIRST ADD CONTRABAND XXX NORWAY AND DENMARK.

IN ADDITION TO THE VESSELS HELD BECAUSE OF THE SCANDINAVIAN SITUATION, THE STATEMENT SAID, 92 NEUTRAL SHIPS WERE AT THE CONTROL BASES YESTERDAY AND TODAY. THE EXAMINATION OF 55 OF THESE, IT SAID, WAS "PROCEEDING IN A NORMAL WAY." THESE INCLUDED 35 DUTCH, 8 BELGIAN AND FIVE GREEK VESSELS.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20 THE CARGOES OF 76 SHIPS AND OF 20 HELD OVER FROM THE PREVIOUS WEEK HAD BEEN EXAMINED AND 24 ENTIRE CARGOES RELEASED. THE TOTAL OF 96 EXAMINED DURING THE WEEK INCLUDED 33 ITALIAN, 26 DUTCH, SEVEN NORWEGIAN AND FIVE SWEDISH SHIPS.

FIFTY-THREE VESSELS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WERE HANDLED UNDER THE "NAVICERT" SYSTEM OF ADVANCE MANIFESTS DURING THE WEEK AND THREE RELEASED AFTER FORMAL CHECKING OF THEIR ORIGINAL MANIFESTS.

WD1039AES

LONDON, APRIL 24--(AP)--ONE OF BRITAIN'S TOUGHEST FIGHTING MEN, MAJOR-GENERAL ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART (CAP-W) COMMANDS THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN NORWAY.

CARTON
FIT AND HARDY AT 60, DE WIART WEARS A BLACK PATCH OVER HIS LEFT EYE WHICH HE LOST IN THE WORLD WAR. HE ALSO LOST AN ARM IN THAT WAR. ALTOGETHER HE WAS WOUNDED EIGHT TIMES IN THE WORLD WAR IN WHICH HE WON THE VICTORIA CROSS AND OTHER DECORATIONS.

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CARTON
DE WIART CAN FIRE A GUN ONLY BY RESTING THE BARREL ON THE STUMP OF HIS ARM, BUT HE IS DESCRIBED AS A DEAD SHOT.

SINCE THE WORLD WAR HE HAS LIVED ON A LONELY MARSH IN POLAND NEAR THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER BUT HAS MADE A YEARLY VISIT TO ENGLAND.

NINE YEARS AGO HE ORGANIZED A WOLF SHOOT IN POLAND THAT

KILLED 132 WOLVES.

CARTON
/ DE WIART HAS HAD PLENTY OF CHANCE TO STUDY GERMAN

MILITARY METHODS. HE WAS A MEMBER OF A BRITISH MILITARY

MISSION TO POLAND LAST FALL. WHEN GERMANY OVERRAN THAT

COUNTRY WITH HER BLITZKRIEG DE WIART ESCAPED THROUGH RUMANIA.

CARTON SOUTH
BACK IN 1901 / DE WIART SERVED IN [redacted] AFRICA WHERE HE

WAS TWICE WOUNDED. IN 1914-15 HE WAS FIGHTING IN BRITISH

EAST AFRICA WHERE HE WAS WOUNDED SEVERELY AND WAS DECORATED

WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

APR 25 1940

AEW-914P

BATAVIA, JAVA, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT TODAY INFORMED THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL (LEGISLATURE) THAT A STRICT WATCH WAS BEING KEPT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL SOCIALISTS (DUTCH NAZIS) AND OF ALL THE 23,000 FOREIGNERS IN THE ISLANDS.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID IT WAS FULLY ALIVE TO POSSIBLE THREATS TO THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE ISLANDS BUT SAW NO REASON AT THIS TIME TO PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW SUCH AS HAD BEEN INVOKED IN THE HOME COUNTRY.

EAST INDIES AUTHORITIES ALREADY HAVE ACTED TO RESTRICT THE ACTIVITY OF TWO NATIONAL SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS.

GERMAN RESIDENTS OF THE EAST INDIES NUMBER 7,300. THERE ARE 7,200 JAPANESE AND 2,400 BRITONS. DUTCH NAZIS ARE BELIEVED TO NUMBER ABOUT 2,000.

APR 25 1940

VD229PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 24-(AP)-TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SCANDINAVIA, DISRUPTED BY THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK, WILL BE PARTLY RESTORED MAY 1 WHEN THE THORDEN LINES OPEN A RUN TO THE FINNISH ARCTIC PORT OF PETSAMO.

FINLAND, NOW LACKING AMERICAN SUPPLIES FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND FOOD FOR HOMELESS CIVILIANS, WILL DERIVE MUCH-NEEDED AID FROM THE NEW ROUTE. OTHER FOREIGN LINES ARE EXPECTED TO USE THE ROUTE WHEN THE STATUS OF SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS IS MADE CLEAR.

A REALIGNMENT OF WORLD SHIPPING WAS NOTED TODAY WITH INDICATION THAT AMERICAN VESSELS WERE GAINING DOMINANCE IN THE SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN TRADE ROUTES. BRITISH SHIPS HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM THAT TRADE AND NORWEGIAN VESSELS HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE "PROTECTIVE" DIRECTION EXTENDED THEM BY THE ALLIES.

THE UNITED STATES SOUTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FREIGHT RATES BETWEEN AMERICAN PORTS AND SOUTH AFRICA WILL BE INCREASED 15 PER CENT NEXT MONTH.

APR 25 1940

JS-KA1202PES

Leningrad Expands Its War Industries

MOSCOW, April 24 (A. P.).—A large-scale expansion of military defense industries in Leningrad is shown in the annual report of the city's Communist party conference published today in the communist newspaper Pravda.

The report reveals that in 1939 Leningrad's industrial organizations more than kept pace with ambitious schedules for the production of aviation equipment, munitions and ships. The paper hinted that the ship construction item included warships.

leave blank

30.24-1871

30.24-1871

HDSCows APRIL 24

THE REPORT, REFERRING TO THE RECENT WAR WITH FINLAND, SAID, "THIS PERIOD FURNISHED ONE OF THE MOST GLORIOUS PAGES IN THE HISTORY OF THE LENINGRAD COMMUNIST PARTY."

THE PARTY'S ENTIRE PROGRAM, IT SAID, WAS READJUSTED TO SUPPORT THE WAR.

"MORE THAN 2,500 MEN AND WOMEN," THE REPORT ASSERTED, "VOLUNTARILY WENT TO THE FRONT TO GIVE MEDICAL AID ON THE BATTLEFIELDS, AND ABOUT 60,000 PERSONS WORKED IN LENINGRAD HOSPITALS AFTER OFFICE HOURS."

THE REPORTS SAID OTHER LENINGRAD PARTY MEMBERS OFFERED BLOOD FOR TRANSFUSIONS AND ASSERTED THAT "99.5 PER CENT OF THE WOUNDED WERE PUT ON THEIR FEET--NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD EVER ACHIEVED THAT RECORD UNDER WAR CONDITIONS."

APR 25 1940

ZG931AES

HONGKONG, APRIL 24--(AP)--- THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAS CLOSED ITS INTERNMENT CAMP HERE AND HAS REMOVED THE 20 GERMAN PRISONERS TO UNDISCLOSED POINTS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

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THE INTERNEES INCLUDED 12 GERMAN SAILORS OF THE 21 REMOVED BY THE BRITISH FROM THE JAPANESE LINER ASAMA MARU LAST JAN. 21. THE OTHER NINE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN SURRENDERED TO JAPAN.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 24-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES SOUTH OF BRUSSELS WENT INTO ACTION TODAY TO DRIVE OFF AN UNIDENTIFIED PLANE FLYING OVER BELGIAN TERRITORY.

APR 25 1940

FH600AES

GENOA, ITALY, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE OWNERS OF THE ITALIAN STEAMSHIP ITALO BALBO SAID TODAY THEY HAD RECEIVED WORD FROM THE CAPTAIN THAT THE VESSEL HAD BEEN MACHINE-GUNNED BY AN AIRPLANE IN THE NORTH SEA ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 20.

THEY SAID THAT BECAUSE OF THE DARKNESS IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY THE NATIONALITY OF THE PLANE. (A LONDON REPORT SAID IT WAS A GERMAN PLANE.)

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THE OWNERS SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED NO INFORMATION REGARDING ANY CASUALTIES AND THAT THEY KNEW NOTHING OF THE SHIP HAVING STRUCK A MINE, AS REPORTED. THEY SAID THE SHIP WAS NOW AT THE BRITISH CONTRABAND CONTROL POINT AT THE DOWNS, OFF SOUTHEASTERN ENGLAND.

FH559AES

PORTLAND,ME.,APRIL 24-(AP)-THE 400-FOOT NORWEGIAN STEAMER VICTO, LADEN WITH BALTIC BALED PULP, ARRIVED TODAY, HER SKIPPER AND CREW SILENT UNDER ORDERS ON EVENTS IN WAR-TORN NORWAY.

CAPT.OTTO IVERSON ALSO SAID HE HAD EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS TO SAY ABSOLUTELY NOTHING ABOUT HIS VESSEL, BUT WOULD NOT SAY WHO HAD PLACED HIM UNDER THE PROHIBITION.

ARRIVING FROM THE BALTIC VIA HALIFAX,N.S., WATERFRONT SOURCES INTERPRETED THE FACT HER NATIONALITY AND NAME WERE NOT CLEARLY PRINTED ON HER SIDES AS INDICATING SHE WAS ONE OF THE NORWEGIAN SHIPS RELEASED BY THE BRITISH MONDAY AFTER A COOPERATION AGREEMENT.

BADLY BENT BOW PLATES APPEARED TO CONFIRM WATERFRONT REPORTS SHE HAD LOADED HER CARGO IN THE BALTIC IN FEBRUARY AND HAD BEEN FROZEN FOR A LONG PERIOD IN THAT SEA'S UNUSUALLY HEAVY ICE.

THE SHIP'S HOME PORT IS OSLO.

AFTER DISCHARGING 4,100 TONS OF PULP, SHE WILL SAIL TO NEW YORK TO UNLOAD AN ADDITIONAL 900 TONS.

APR 25 1940

MJ1150PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE DANISH MOTORSHIP LAURA MAERSK, 6,599 TONS, WHICH HAD BEEN DETAINED AT YOKOHAMA BECAUSE OF EVENTS IN EUROPE, SAILED TODAY FOR UNITED STATES PORTS.

DANISH SHIPPERS SAID A "SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT" HAD BEEN MADE WITH THE ALLIES TO ALLOW THE NEW SHIP TO DISCHARGE HER GENERAL CARGO AT LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

A SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT WAS MADE TO ALLOW THE GERTRUDE MAERSK, 5,038 TONS, NOW OUTWARD BOUND FROM AMERICAN PORTS FOR THE FAR EAST, TO COMPLETE HER VOYAGE.

A DANISH SHIPPING COMMITTEE HAS BEEN CONFERRING WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON IN AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE ALLIES FROM TAKING OVER THE 700 VESSELS IN THE COUNTRY'S MERCHANT FLEET.

APR 25 1940

SW1220PES

BY JOHN A.MOROSO 3RD

APR 25 1940

NEW YORK, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE "HOG ISLAND" FREIGHTER MORMACSEA, BORN OF THE LAST WAR, APPROACHED NEW YORK TONIGHT WITH AN UNTOLD RINGSIDE TALE OF HOW IN THE PRESENT SCANDINAVIAN HOSTILITIES THE GERMANS TOOK TRONDHEIM AND HOW THE BRITISH RETALIATED.

SHE IS SCHEDULED TO DOCK AT 8 A.M.(EST) THURSDAY AFTER AN 11-DAY CROSSING FROM THE NORWEGIAN PORT WHERE, CONCEIVABLY, SHE WAS IN THE MIDST OF THE TERRIFYING CROSSFIRE OF THE STRUGGLE FOR THE MOST ACTIVE THEATER OF THE DECLARED WAR.

ONE OF THREE AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS CAUGHT IN NORWAY BY THE GERMAN INVASION, THE MORMACSEA ESCAPED THROUGH MINED WATERS AFTER THE NAZIS PERMITTED CAPT.WILLIAM C.MCHALE TO LEAVE "AT YOUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY."

MCHALE AND HIS CREW OF 38 ARRIVED AT TRONDHEIM WITH PLANES FOR SWEDEN AND RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR FINLAND ON APRIL 6, THREE DAYS BEFORE THE INVASION AND A DAY BEFORE THE ALLIES ANNOUNCED THEY HAD MINED WATERS LEADING TO THE HARBOR.

THE SHIP WAS UNLOADING CARGO WHEN THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF WAR HAD HER IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LIGHTNING INVASION.

THE GERMANS SEIZED COMMUNICATIONS AND IT TOOK OFFICIALS OF THE MOORE-MCCORMACK LINE HERE FOUR DAYS TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE SHIP THROUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

MCHALE, A RESIDENT OF GLEN ROCK, N.J., HOISTED ANCHOR FIVE DAYS AFTER THE GERMANS TOOK OVER TRONDHEIM.

"HE DID A DARING AND CLEVER THING," SAID COMMANDER ROBERT C. LEE, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE LINE. "WE TOLD HIM TO USE IS OWN JUDGMENT AND HE HAS COME THROUGH."

TWO OTHER AMERICAN SHIPS, THE FLYING FISH AND THE CHARLES R. MCCORMICK, (CORRECT) ARE STILL TIED UP AT BERGEN, SCENE OF SEVERE BRITISH PLANE ATTACKS.

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT LEARNED THEIR CREWS WERE SAFE.

THE 4,955-TON MORMACSEA WAS COMPLETED IN 1919, NEAR THE END OF THE UNITED STATES' SHIPBUILDING BOOM AT HOG ISLAND, PA., WHERE PARTS MADE IN VARIOUS PLANTS OVER THE COUNTRY WERE THROWN

30.24-1873

30.24-1873

TOGETHER IN WAR-TIME HASTE TO CREATE SHIPPING REPLACEMENTS FOR THE TONNAGE DESTROYED BY IMPERIAL GERMANY.

WE713PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK.

APRIL 9-----GNEISENAU (GERMAN) BATTLESHIP, 26,000 TONS, SUNK BY COASTAL BATTERIES IN OSLO FJORD, NO REPORT ON CREW.

DA117PES

APR 25 1940

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 23--LOLWORTH (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 1,969 GROSS TONS, MINED OFF SOUTHEAST ENGLISH COAST, 2 KILLED, 6 INJURED.

JS1154AES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ENGLAND YESTERDAY PRODUCED TWO EVENTS WHICH, BY ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS, COMBINE TO FORM A STRIKING CHAPTER OF EUROPE'S CURRENT WAR HISTORY.

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ONE WAS THE DISCLOSURE OF JOHN BULL'S MOUNTAINOUS NEW BUDGET WHICH BREAKS THE RECORD FOR THE COUNTRY AND REPRESENTS A FINANCIAL BURDEN THAT IS AMONG THE HEAVIEST OF ITS KIND EVER BORNE BY ANY NATION.

THE OTHER WAS A REMARKABLE DECLARATION BY FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY ALFRED DUFF COOPER, WHO FREQUENTLY VOICES HIS VIEWS WITHOUT ANY MUFFLER ON HIS EXHAUST.

HE URGED WAR TO THE BITTER END (DEFEAT IN ACTUAL BATTLE) AGAINST THE WHOLE GERMAN PEOPLE AND NOT MERELY AGAINST THE NAZI REGIME--THE EXACT OPPOSITE OF THE POLICY WHICH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN HAS PURSUED WITH SO MUCH PAINS.

EITHER OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS WAS ENOUGH TO GIVE THE AVERAGE BRITON A BAD HEAD THIS MORNING. THE TWO COMING TOGETHER MUST HAVE BEEN EXCRUICIATING. BECAUSE THE BUDGET CRIED OUT FOR A QUICK TERMINATION OF THE CONFLICT, WHILE THE DUFF COOPER SPEECH MUST TEND TO DRIVE THE GERMAN PUBLIC TO FIGHT TO THE LAST DITCH.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SIR JOHN SIMON ANNOUNCED A BUDGET OF 2,667,000,000 POUNDS FOR THE ENSUING FISCAL YEAR. AT THE PRESENT DEPRESSED RATE OF EXCHANGE THAT AMOUNTS TO SOME $9,334,500,000 BUT NORMALLY IT TOTALS MORE THAN $13,000,000,000--ROUGHLY $289 FOR EVERY PERSON, BIG AND LITTLE, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IF IT WERE COLLECTED ON THE PER CAPITA BASIS.

SIR JOHN SIGNALLED THE IMPOSITION OF A LOT OF NEW LEVIES AGAINST THE SHABBY PURSES OF THE PUBLIC "FOR THE SAKE OF VICTORY."

NOW THIRTEEN IS AN AWFULLY UNLUCKY BUDGET NUMBER, ESPECIALLY WHEN ATTACHED TO THE WORD "BILLIONS." AS ONE OF MY COLLEAGUES PUT IT, THIS WEIGHT ON THE BADLY CHAFED BACK OF THE BRITON, AND SIMILAR BURDENS ON THE BACKS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE OTHER BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES CONSTITUTE THE BEST ARGUMENT THERE IS FOR PEACE.

EUROPE IS HEADED STRAIGHT FOR ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CHAOS AS FAST AS IT CAN GO. A PROTRACTED WAR MAY MEAN CATASTROPHE FOR MANY NATIONS. A SHORT WAR WOULD GIVE A CHANCE TO SALVAGE SOMETHING FROM THE WRECKAGE.

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WITH THIS AS PREFACE WE COME TO THE COMPANION EVENT OF THE SIMON BLOW TO HIS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

MR.DUFF COOPER, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED TO ENGLAND FROM A LECTURE TOUR IN AMERICA, WAS DRAFTED YESTERDAY TO SPEAK IN PLACE OF FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL BEFORE THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST.GEORGE BECAUSE OF THE FIRST LORD'S INABILITY TO ATTEND.

DUFF COOPER IN DISCUSSING THE GUILT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS DECLARED THEY WERE "THE CRIMES OF A WHOLE PEOPLE" AND NOT OF ONE MAN OR GROUP OF CRIMINALS. HE ASSERTED THAT IT IS "WISHFUL THINKING TO BELIEVE WE CAN DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

"WE MUST ACCEPT NO SOFT WORDS OR SPECIOUS PROMISES AS WE DID WHEN THEY CAME WHINING AND GROVELING TO VERSAILLES," HE THUNDERED, "BUT MUST DEFEAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN BATTLE."

THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT DUFF COOPER WAS SPEAKING "FOR" CHURCHILL EVEN IF HE DID SPEAK "IN HIS PLACE." SO UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DUFF COOPER IDEAS WE MUST ASSUME THAT HE WAS SPEAKING FOR HIMSELF.

IT MIGHT BE NOTED THAT HE RESIGNED FROM THE POSITION OF FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY IN 1938 AS A PROTEST AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY AT MUNICH. HOWEVER, IT ALSO SHOULD BE SAID THAT THE LONGER THE WAR CONTINUES, WITH ITS FRESH INVASIONS OF NEUTRALS, THE GREATER IS THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO FEEL THAT THE CONFLICT SHOULD BE FOUGHT TO A DECISION BY ARMS.

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ONE OF THE CHIEF POINTS OF THE ALLIED STRATEGY TO DEFEAT HITLER HAS BEEN A DETERMINED EFFORT TO PERSUADE THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO DESERT THE FUEHRER. THE CHIEF IDEA HAS BEEN TO SHORTEN THE WAR AND SAVE BLOODSHED. THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD HAS KEPT INSISTING THAT IT WAS OUT TO "CRUSH HITLERISM" BUT NOT TO DESTROY THE PEOPLE. JUST LOOK AT THIS:

ON OCTOBER 12 LAST CHAMBERLAIN SAID THE THING WHICH STOOD IN THE WAY OF A "REAL AND SETTLED PEACE" WAS "THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ALONE." AT ANOTHER POINT HE SAID:

"WE DESIRE NOTHING FROM THE GERMAN PEOPLE WHICH SHOULD OFFEND THEIR SELF-RESPECT."

ON NOVEMBER 28 THE PREMIER DISCLAIMED ANY INTENTION OF IMPOSING UPON THE [illegible] OF A "VINDICTIVE PEACE." ON JANUARY 9 OF THIS YEAR HE ASSERTED THAT THE IDEA BRITAIN WANTS TO "ANNIHILATE" THE GERMAN PEOPLE IS A "FANTASTIC AND MALICIOUS INVENTION."

AS LATE AS FEBRUARY 26, JUST AS UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE WELLES WAS ARRIVING IN EUROPE TO INVESTIGATE PEACE PROSPECTS FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN DISCUSSED WAR-AIMS AGAIN. HE REITERATED THAT THE ALLIES WOULDN'T DEAL WITH THE PRESENT GERMAN GOVERNMENT, AND ONCE MORE IN EFFECT INVITED THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO GET RID OF THEIR PRESENT RULERS. HE DECLARED THAT THE ALLIES "DO NOT DESIRE THE DESTRUCTION OF ANY PEOPLE."

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IT IS DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE THAT MR. CHAMBERLAIN HAS MADE A COMPLETE ABOUT-FACE NOW. IF HE HAS WE SHALL HEAR FROM HIM, IF HE HASN'T, THERE CAN BE SMALL DOUBT THAT MR. DUFF COOPER'S SPEECH WILL BE A HARD BLOW TO THE PROGRAM OF TRYING TO GET THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO REVOLT.

INDEED, HERR HITLER COULD SCARCELY HAVE BEEN HANDED A MORE PERSUASIVE ARGUMENT TO KEEP HIS PEOPLE STAUNCH. THIS ISN'T THE FIRST TIME THAT DUFF COOPER AND HITLER HAVE TANGLED, BUT IT IS ONCE WHEN HITLER GOT SOMETHING TO BE PLEASED ABOUT.

HF32GAES

30.24-1875

30.24-1875

British Repulse Nazis at Roeros; Halt Push North

FALL BACK FROM ROROS AFTER LIGHTNING THRUST UP OSTERDALEN VALLEY

British Sweeping South To Check Foe's Advance On Trondheim—Parallel German Force Driven Beyond Lillehammer To Ringebu

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By ELMER W. PETERSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Stockholm, *Friday*, April 26—The Germans have abandoned Roros, 180 miles north of Oslo, which they seized for a few hours in a dazzling exhibition of lightning war yesterday, and are digging in at Tolga, fifteen miles to the south in the Osterdalen Valley, Swedish newspaper correspondents reported early today.

The German retreat was ascribed to the need for hasty fortification, which the terrain at Roros does not favor.

Another cause also appeared to be a British advance south in the Gudbrandsdalen Valley to the west, threatening to outflank the Germans' extended positions.

British In Nazis' Path

The correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported the British have descended through Storen and are now in position there to block any German advance from Roros, or up the Gudbrandsdalen Valley to reinforce German-held Trondheim on the west coast.

These British troops, after landing at Andalsnes, south of Trondheim, took a northern route to Storen, where they repulsed a German force from Trondheim, and perhaps prevented their striking a more telling blow at a British force from Namsos to the north of Trondheim.

United With Norwegians

The British then turned and united with some of the Norwegians retreating through Roros.

The Germans, striking swiftly from Oslo through Hamar up the Osterdalen Valley, reached through Lillehammer up the Gudbrandsdalen Valley, yesterday reached Roros and Ringebu, the latter 110 miles north of the capital.

They appeared headed on parallel routes for Trondheim to prevent a Norwegian-Allied drive to encircle that strategic German base.

Reported At Storen

But late yesterday the British were reported at Storen, thirty-five miles southeast of Trondheim, astride the Gudbrandsdalen and Osterdalen valley rail lines that converge there before entering Trondheim.

There was heavy fighting at Tolga last night, with heavy artillery and air forces participating, and Tolga was reported badly bombed.

But whether the fighting took place as the Norwegians retreated to Roros or as they chased the Germans back to Tolga was not clear in advices filtering across the Swedish frontier.

It was evident, however, that the Norwegians were thankful for [illegible] British aid coming to them [illegible] Storen, for they had been engaged in a tiring, gruelling delaying battle as the German *Blitzkrieg* rolled northward.

Praises Norse Troops

Late last night the Norwegian commander, General Ruge, praised his troops for their spirit and courage during the depressing withdrawal, and then declared:

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"But now the time for withdrawing has passed.

"Allied troops are in northern Norway, in Trondelag (Trondheim district) and here where we are fighting in order to collaborate. Go on in the same fighting spirit and confidence as up to now."

The Germans, in their advance, apparently were strong enough to brush aside what opposition remained after their planes cleared the way. But they were reported to be in small numbers, leaving but small guard units to hold the line open behind them.

Nazis Bombing Villages

The Norwegian telegraph agency said German bombers were roaring all day yesterday across the mountains and fjords of western Norway, bombing villages and machine-gunning civilians near military objectives.

[illegible]man plane was shot down during the attacks on Andalsnes, south of Trondheim, where units of the British northwestern expeditionary force have disembarked.

The agency said that though high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped damage was limited to one cowshed.

Three wooden houses were set afire when four planes raided Molde, "the Town of Roses" at the mouth of the fjord at Andalsnes. Two persons were feared to have been trapped in the blazing houses. The dispatch said the planes machine-gunned the streets.

School Set Afire

In another series of raids on Alesund, on the coast southwest of Molde, a school used as a first-aid station was hit by incendiary bombs and the blaze spread to surrounding houses. A few persons were reported wounded there.

The news agency said villages attacked included Oye, a mountain town, and Stryn, famous for its salmon fishing.

The dispatch declared bombs had been dropped in the mountains far from spots of military importance and that the people did not know whether to stay home or flee as they seemed to be pursued everywhere.

The British, reinforcing Norwegians at Lillehammer, were swept back thirty miles by the German machine in the advance to Ringebu. The Allies were reported retreating to Otta, thirty miles north of Ringebu.

Rushing Reinforcements

Swedish news agency correspondents said both sides were rushing reinforcements into central Norway.

"If only the English would hurry up in their sending of arms and aircraft," the Scandinavian radio quoted a Norwegian officer, "we could hold off the enemy indefinitely.

"In reality—and we are realists today—what they have been doing so far does not amount to anything. English contingents that have reached the southern front in Norway have been somewhat below the numerical strength of the Germans in that sector and are entirely lacking in field artillery and aircraft. We need equipment more than men if that is all the man power they intend to send us."

Nazis Landing Daily

The Germans are landing large numbers of troops every day at Oslo, it was reported by reliable Norwegian sources, and rushing them by air and motor to the Trondheim and northern fronts.

The Allied aim is to isolate German-held Trondheim with forces moving up from Andalsnes, debarkation point about one hundred miles to the south, and from Namsos, about the same distance north.

The Germans say they have already smashed this effort by victory at Steinkjer, north of Trondheim.

Germany's two-pronged drive north and west across narrow Norway is pointed, moreover, between the two British forces.

Nazis' Aims Outlined

Thus, if the northbound Germans close the seventy-mile gap still separating them from their forces on the coast, they will have accomplished three significant aims:

1. The German hold on Trondheim, challenged by Allied forces moving south from Namsos and north from Andalsnes, will be vastly strengthened.
2. The Allies will be prevented from establishing communication with inland Norway along the railroad lines radiating from Trondheim.
3. Germany will have bisected Norway with a line stretching from the Swedish frontier in the southeast, below Oslo, to Trondheim, with the most important areas of the invaded kingdom in Nazi hands. They already claim complete domination of southern Norway up to the port of Stavanger.

Hardest Job Ahead

But the hardest part of the job still lies ahead.

The whole strategy on both sides seems to be a fast race of outflanking movements on which, foreign military observers believe, may turn the whole war in Norway.

The Germans' advantage is superiority in the air.

The Allies' advantage is the topography of Norway from Roros to the sea.

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The region consists of narrow, canal-like valleys between rugged mountains and is more easily defended than the area to the south.

To reach Roros, the Germans had to shove one hundred airline miles north of Rena, southern gate to Oslo by the Osterdalen valley. Rena and Lillehammer, which is at the southern entrance to the Gudbrandsdalen valley, are [illegible] about eighty-five miles north of O[illegible]

A stream of fugitives from the Roros district was crossing into Sweden early today. Twenty ambulances passed the frontier at one single border station. There were 400 fugitives at this one station, 300 of them soldiers who were interned.

British Admit Reverse

British acknowledged that Allied forces, no match for the German pressure, had been compelled to withdraw from that area.

British and Norwegian forces fifty miles north of Ringebu, at Dombas, were bombed heavily.

Overnight the Germans had covered a distance of 125 miles from Orphus, advancing under the protection of aerial barrages which laid waste much of the Glomma Valley region.

Norwegian Communique

Norwegian headquarters issued the following communique from "somewhere in Norway:"

"On April 24 German troops attacked our positions in southern Gudbrandsdalen, supported by artillery and light tanks.

"Our troops withdrew to new prepared positions.

"In Osterdalen the German army continued to advance.

"German planes continued bombing and firing at communication lines. Three German planes were shot down and one made a forced landing. British pursuit planes are now keeping a watch on Gudbrandsdalen."

"The commander in chief of the sea forces states that during the attempts at landings, Germans used Norwegian fishing boats with civilian crews as protection."

German progress above Trondheim, however, was reported to have halted for the time being slightly north of Steinkjer, on the innermost part of Trondheim fjord.

The Allies, who suffered heavily here for lack of anti-aircraft guns, are said now to have been supplied with them.

Lose Naval Protection

The Germans, on the other hand, having captured Steinkjer, have moved beyond the range of protection from the guns of three Nazi war vessels in Trondheim fjord.

The Germans are relying heavily on air transport while they try to complete the final link of their land communications.

The correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* reports that they are using a new method in dropping troops by parachute—from altitudes so low that shooting them down by ground fire is difficult.

This introduces a new hazard, however, since, he said, the parachute must open almost instantly.

Hegra Fort Holding Out

The Norwegians say they still have one barb sticking in the German side in the occupied area. The Hegra fortress, due east of Trondheim, not only is still holding out, they say, but has

managed to train its guns on an important German air base.

Besides, the Norwegians have taken a leaf from the Finns' book and are sending small patrols, including expert skiers, in sudden guerrilla attacks on strategic bridges and roads with increasing frequence.

Foreign observers said the Germans, moreover, may be stretching their communications too fine for security, especially with reinforcements difficult to import and the Allies in a position where they may be able to make a flank or rear attack.

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 25.—A large plane, possibly British, scattered German-language leaflets today over Varberg, forty miles south of Goteborg on the west coast of Sweden.

The leaflets said "German action in Norway is a mad adventure and condemned beforehand to failure" and "whoever marches against Norway marches into the valley of death."

Authorities considered protesting to London.

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REICH CLAI
125-MILE
IN SINGLE DAY

Germans Reach Roros in Drive to Re-enforce Trondheim Units.

ALLIES YIELD LILLEHAMMER

British Admit Withdrawing From Key Town—Suffer Heavily From Air Attacks.

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STOCKHOLM, April 25 (A. P.).—German forces, on the offensive north of Oslo, were reported tonight to have taken Roros, within seventy miles of Trondheim, in a drive to re-enforce that German stronghold on Norway's west coast.

Roros is on a railroad leading to the Trondheim region.

Bombers ranged ahead of the Nazi troops, inflicting terrific damage in the Glomma River region in blasting a path clear for the land forces. This force, hurrying by forced march toward the vital seaboard front on which the whole Norwegian campaign may hinge, had advanced about 125 miles from Orphus since yesterday.

A second German force, pushing up another railroad which connects with the line through Roros, was reported to have reached Ringebu, about 110 miles north of Oslo.

Thus, with seemingly unrestricted progress, the Germans appear to have swept past Lillehammer, vital for control of Oslo and Southern Norway.

Retreat Admitted by British.

The British acknowledged that their forces, which had been in the Lillehammer region, had been compelled to retreat in the face of "increased enemy pressure."

The Allies, who suffered heavily in the first stages because they lacked anti-aircraft guns, were said now to have been strengthened in this respect. British forces landing at Namsos, above Trondheim, and other ports, have suffered from severe German air attacks.

[DNB, the German news agency, asserted in Berlin that concentrations of "the remaining units of the Norwegian main army" were raided in the Dombas area, southeast of Trondheim, and troops routed by the planes' diving attacks. German bombers also were reported to have destroyed five Norwegian pursuit planes at a base in central Norway near Lesjakop. DNB said the planes were English-type Gloster-Gladiators.]

The Germans, who had driven the Allies from Steinkjer, on the coast above Trondheim, were said to have been stopped, meanwhile, slightly north of that town. Their new positions are beyond range of the covering guns of three German warships in Trondheim Fjord which had laid down protective barrages when the British, advancing south from Namsos, held Steinkjer.

Heavy patrol action was reported both on the coast and inland, with both sides struggling to stream reenforcements to their front lines.

Major interest now is in the possibility of the Germans bridging the seventy-mile gap between their Trondheim and Roros units.

Three Battlefronts.

Norway now is carved into three battlefronts—the Oslo "gateway" in the southeast, Trondheim on the Atlantic coast and Narvik in the far north.

The first two are closely related.

The Germans hold Trondheim, but Allied forces have landed at Andalsnes, about 100 miles to the south, and Namsos, about the same distance north, and are trying to isolate the Trondheim region.

The two-pronged German advance north from Oslo is aimed at cutting between the two Allied columns. Whichever side succeeds, therefore, will be able to draw a railroad "lifeline" from the western seaboard toward Oslo, bisecting Norway.

Narvik, where blizzards are reported hampering Allied and Norwegian operations against small Nazi forces holding the iron ore port, is an isolated front.

With British naval forces training their guns on Trondheim fjord, the Germans are relying on air transport for much-needed troops and, apparently, are using all their power to open land communications.

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Apparently, they anticipate an allied drive south from northern Norway, where newly mobilized Norwegian divisions are being incorporated in the Allies' forces.

[Both London and Berlin dispatches today indicate great activity around Narvik in the north. The British announced that they were gradually closing in on the Norwegian ore port and the Germans told of fighting nineteen miles to the northeast.]

Nazis Aided by Air Barrages.

As they did in Poland, the Germans are relying on intensive air barrages to clear a path for their infantry and reports indicate these tactics have been proving successful so far despite mountainous country poorly suited to mechanized warfare.

All the maneuvers on both sides, however, still appeared to be a hurried race for strategic positions in preparation for expected major conflicts with much depending on how quickly the Allies can establish operating and flying bases in northern Norway to challenge the Germans' air power.

Reports indicated, however, that the Germans are running the risk of drawing out their communication lines too far. This, coupled with the difficulty of importing reenforcements, may make their position precarious. Besides, they are being confronted with steadily increasing raids by small Norwegian patrols, including expert skiers who are making the most of remaining snows.

Emulating the Finns in sudden attacks at strategic points, the Norwegians are beginning to dart in wherever possible to dynamite bridges and roads.

Though principal fighting focused on the Trondheim Fjord area, German warplanes also ranged the length of east central Norway while their land forces pressed further the Nazi occupation.

British land forces fighting alongside the embattled Norwegians dug into new positions at the fjord's northern end where the Germans, with the co-operation of three destroyers, had driven the allies back six miles from Steinkjer.

German artillery and aviation pounded the allied forces into retreat northward from Steinkjer, but the allies insisted that their general position was not endangered and that they had strong fortifications for their new lines.

Battle Continues.

Dispatches reaching the frontier indicated the fighting was still in progress.

Steinkjer is about fifty miles north of the city of Trondheim and an equal distance south of Namsos where the allies landed. The 6,000 inhabitants of picturesque Steinkjer were reported to have sought refuge in the country while their town was laid waste by battle.

Though principal fighting focused on the Trondheim fjord area, German warplanes also ranged the length of east central Norway while their land forces pressed further the Nazi occupation.

Agdenes fortress, guardian of Trondheim fjord, and three nearby German destroyers replied to the British bomb attack with heavy anti-aircraft fire, but it was not determined whether success was scored by either side. The destroyer had aided Nazi troops in repulsing the British at Steinkjer.

German mastery in the air was a prime factor in the fighting, a mastery aided by Germany's hold on the best air bases in Norway, seized in the first moments of the Norwegian invasion fifteen days ago.

Namsos Bombed Again.

More German bombs were showered on Namsos to head off further troop landings, but the allies said their expeditionary forces were filtering steadily into Norway.

While Norway's troops were fighting off the German invaders, King Haakon VII from secret headquarters proclaimed that "there is no basis for negotiation" between Norway and Germany so long as German troops remain on Norwegian soil. He also refused to recognize the new administrative council set up in Oslo after the invasion.

In a letter to Paal Berg, president of the Norwegian Supreme Court, who authorized the administrative council, the King declared the council's authority was based on armed force and was not being exercised in behalf of the Norwegian Government.

"I naturally agree that the people in districts occupied by Germany must behave in an orderly manner, but neither I nor the Crown Prince can be expected to urge these people to obey German authorities," the King said.

Trondheim Fjord Vital.

Observers believed Germany intends at all costs to keep control of Trondheim Fjord since its loss would give the Allies an effective base for operations into southern Norway. Norwegian territory northward is a band averaging only about sixty miles in width stretching on around the Scandinavian peninsula to Finland. Dented with deep fjords and furrowed with mountain ranges it is of secondary military importance.

While the territory to the south also is mountainous, broad valleys lead southward providing access to the rich agricultural lands spreading north of Oslo.

German columns are striking farther into that territory now and German bombing planes are razing objectives which might be useful to the Allies.

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Troop Train Attacked.

A Norwegian troop train carrying 165 soldiers was caught in a German raid, apparently with grave results, since fragmentary reports said only the locomotive and one car were left intact. The troop train raid occurred between Roros and Tynset, which is eighty-five miles southeast of Trondheim on one of the two railroads out of Trondheim.

Tynset was occupied by a northdriving German column while a Nazi flanking force moved toward Roros along the Swedish frontier. With their machine guns chattering, Nazi planes swooped over Roros in a preparatory attack which wounded two persons before the populace took refuge outside the town.

Norway's meager rail lines were a principal pawn in the fighting. The British already have used part of the Trondheim-Oslo line to transport troops into the interior, starting from a spur line at Andalsnes on the coast south of Trondheim. Dombas, junction of the spur and the main line, was subjected to heavy bombardment, however.

The Germans apparently had a firm grip on the other line out of Trondheim due east to the Swedish frontier, except for Hegre fortress, where a small Norwegian garrison was holding out.

Early Offensive Due.

An Associated Press correspondent who made a circuitous 15-hour trip through East Central Norway reported that all signs pointed to an early offensive there with the Germans preparing to repel any Allied assault.

East of Lillehammer to the Swedish frontier the Germans were found in control of most territory, but British forces were west of Lillehammer and more were pushing down the Trondheim railway evidently for a drive against the Oslo zone. Lillehammer is 90 miles north of Oslo.

Craters pocking highways told of heavy German bombing raids in the last week and at two places isolated farmhouses bore evidence of machine-gun attacks from the air.

The German drive blocked off all central highways connecting Sweden and Norway.

LONDON, April 25 (A. P.).—British announcements telling of heavy fighting above Steinkje in the Trondheim sector stated that British forces had reached the Otta area, twenty-five miles southeast of Dombas, the railorad junction on the Trondheim-Oslo Railway, London spokesmen said. The highways and railroad behind them toward the coast are being bombed heavily but are either still open or only moderately damaged.

German infantry, however, was reported in Lilleelvedalen and Osterdalen near the vital railway out of Dombas.

A British spokesman said that the "British and Norwegians are around Narvik," the northern Norwegian ore port, but added: "This does not mean our lines extend entirely so no one can get through. But we are gradually closing in on the town despite tremendous difficulties," it was said. "It is very cold and the country very rugged."

Battle on Near Narvik.

BERLIN, April 25 (A. P.).—Fighting between Germans and "strong enemy units" is under way about nineteen miles northeast of Narvik, the German High Command announced today. It was not stated whether the "enemy units" were British or Norwegian.

The communique said:

"Thirty kilometers northeast of Narvik fights are under way between our troops and stronger enemy forces. Narvik was again hecticaly bombarded by British naval forces.

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"North of Trondheim German troops after the occupation of Steinkjer took a number of important straits and passes after minor enemy resistance. The Trondheim region and the rail line leading from there to the Swedish border have thus been protected to the north.

"The quick advance northward and northwestward continues in the Oslo region."

30.24-1877

30.24-1877

NAZIS TURN ATTENTION TO SWEDEN; SAY ALLIES ARE USING PRESSURE

Stockholm Moves Into Center of Reich Diplomatic Activity---Negotiators Already There...

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BERLIN, April 25 (A. P.).—Sweden moved tonight into the center of German diplomatic attention.

Authorized informants expressed Nazi apprehension that the largest Scandinavian State, and the only one still neutral, is under pressure from Great Britain and France.

These persons said categorically that Germany had no designs on Sweden. Nevertheless:

"We must be prepared for all eventualities, of course," they added.

This is the way authorized informants put the Swedish matter:

Now that Norway and Sweden are "occupied" and, therefore, combatant areas, it is natural that Swedish and German commercial relations need revamping.

Consequently, German negotiators have gone to Sweden.

Inquiries anent their progress are, however, answered either with a shrug of the shoulders or with the comment: "Nothing definite can be said until Sweden decides where she stands."

Pressed for an elucidation of this cryptic remark, the authorized informants express the opinion that Britain and France probably are putting the screws on Sweden to make her stop supplying Germany.

Say Sweden Has No Choice.

However, they intimate, Sweden really has no other choice but to conduct her chief trade with the Reich.

Trade with Britain and France, they say, is virtually impossible. The Finnish harbor of Petsamo in the north can handle only a small fraction of Sweden's trade and Germany now is the only country with adequate and direct ferry connections to Sweden's coveted iron mines.

Now that the Swedish port of Lulea is becoming ice free, the Germans contend they can absorb any amount of these ores and divert ships now used for other purposes to haul reserves against the time when Lulea again freezes up in the autumn.

In this connection, an interesting angle is disclosed by Swedish quarters in Berlin, who say Russia is bidding for more Swedish trade and that competition between the U. S. S. R. and Germany may ensue.

Field Marshal Goering, as the dictator of Germany's economic operations, has the greatest interest in securing maximum Swedish ore deliveries for Germany. The fact that his first wife, the late Karin, was a Swede, coupled with Goering's own extensive visits to Sweden after the world war, is regarded as making his task in this competitive bidding easier.

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Stockholm Shows Anxiety.

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (A. P.).—Sweden continued today to watch developments with anxiety and determination to defend her neutrality. The press remained objective and there were no open attacks on Germany in the newspapers or on the radio despite obvious Swedish sympathy for Norway.

The new German trade delegation has opened negotiations here and much speculation has arisen whether Germany hopes to use her new position in Norway to influence her economic dealings with this country.

Sweden, meanwhile is taking a realistic view of her trade problems, and discussions are under way of possible new sea routes via Petsamo and Murmansk, the Finnish and Russian arctic ports, and Odessa, the Russian Black Sea port.

Sees Effect on Italy.

The Liberal newspaper Dagens Nyheter called the Norwegian conflict important politically as well as strategically, particularly in how it influences Italy. Pointing out that Germany presumably expected victory quickly, it said: "All the signs indicate that Mussolini was acquainted with the plan and that he assumed that the plan would be successful. . . . The entire Italian press was ready to acknowledge a German victory."

From this viewpoint, the newspaper said, the developments in Norway may prove a decisive factor in Italo-German collaboration.

Sweden Asks Defense Loan.

Pressing her preparations against any eventuality, Sweden announced last night that a new defense loan of 600,000,000 kronor (about $120,000,000)—the biggest ever proposed—had been suggested by State financial authorities, to be raised through public subscription.

An official announcement of the proposed loan emphasized the unusual circumstances in which Sweden, the only Scandinavian country to escape war thus far, finds itself.

"Our defense requires your economic assistance," the announcement said. "Sweden is now threatened again. But we must protect our most precious possessions; our motherland, our inherited freedom and our right of free decision—the product of a thousand years of development—our speech, our homes, our children and our future. Every one must regard it as an invited duty to share in this loan."

No fewer than thirty-one of the country's largest organizations support the loan, for which bonds in denominations ranging from fifty to 10,000 kronor will be issued, at 3 per cent interest.

Public support of Swedish defense measures appeared unanimous, along with a determination to resist attack from any quarter.

Germans Push North Rapidly.

BERLIN, April [illegible] P.).—German troops pushing [illegible] parallel railroad lines north of Oslo have reached Tynset and Ringebu in long strides beyond their former outposts, DNB, the official German news agency, reported today.

Tynset is about 150 miles north of Oslo on the railroad along the Swedish frontier and Ringebu is about 110 miles from the German-held Norwegian capital along a parallel railroad through the important Gudbrandsdal valley.

(Ringebu is thirty miles beyond Lillehammer, pivotal point in the fight for control of Oslo gate.)

DNB said new troops and war materials sent out from Oslo were augmenting the German forces.

The agency also said German soldiers were sealing Steinkjer, on the Norwegian west coast, against a British attempt to advance south on Trondheim by occupying strategic passes and roads.

Allied resistance, DNB declared, was "without plan." It said one stronghold guarded by six machine guns was taken without any German casualties.

On the far northern front, it reported, British ships again subjected Narvik to "very active" shelling while strong Allied forces engaged Nazi troops eighteen miles to the northeast in fighting which still is in progress.

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NAZIS THREATEN RUTHLESS AIR WAR AGAINST BRITAIN

Accuse British of Unlawful Raids and Warn of Bomb for Bomb.

BERLIN, April [illegible] (A. P.).—DNB, the German official news agency, warned tonight that "bomb will be repaid with bomb" should British flyers continue alleged attacks on non-military objectives.

The agency early in the evening issued an inspired statement to the effect that attacks on the Heiligenhafen Railway station on April 12, on a residential section of Oslo on April 22, and on Heide and Wenningenstedt by British bombers "indicated a certain system which Germany can no longer permit to go unchallenged."

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Tonight's statement of DNB concluded with this warning:

"As yet the German air force has the strictest orders not to attack open enemy cities which are without military importance. Should the English, however, continue their attacks on non-military objectives there will one day be a sad awakening for them in that bomb will be repaid wth bomb."

Earlier today forebodings of increased German military activity were contained in the flat assertion of the German High Command that England had begun war on non-military objects in bombarding a village near Heide, in Schleswig-Holstein, south of the Danish border.

The High Command used unusual language in commenting on the incident, which in itself, however, was represented as insignificant, so far as the damage was concerned.

Authorized spokesmen said that the bombs sank into marshland without even tearing up much ground and without as much as shattering a single window. Yet the High Command observed solemnly: "The enemy thereby opened aerial warfare on undefended, militarily unimportant localities."

To interpret this sentence it must be remembered that Adolf Hitler announced from the beginning of the war that every enemy blow would be returned in kind.

Raised to a State Principle.

Authorized spokesmen were emphatic throughout in asserting that Germany always answers "illegality with illegality," and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, in explaining the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, elevated this conception to a State principle.

It may therefore be assumed that Germany will immediately, or at least soon, attempt to bomb open British and French towns.

To grasp the significance of the High Command's language it must be remembered how Germany treated [illegible] the bombing of a small railway station in Schleswig-Holstein on April 12 outside the combat zone. DNB, the official German news agency, then stated: "If repetition of such an act should show it is a part of a systematic new policy, the German air force will face a new situation."

It remains to be seen whether the bombing near Heide will be regarded by Germany as "part of a systematic new policy." The High Command's language would seem to indicate an affirmative decision.

NAZIS CLAIM 'MORAL RIGHT' TO BOMB TOWNS

Charge British Flyers Attacked Undefended Danish Village

Allegation Said To Mean "Go Sign" For Aerial Reprisals

APR 26 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 25—The German official news agency and the high command stressed today what they said was the British bombing of "open, undefended towns of no military importance" and implied that this sort of thing will be repaid, "bomb for bomb," should it continue.

The open towns which the Germans say were bombed are a village in Schleswig-Holstein and a sea resort on the Island of Sylt. London denied the charges.

In connection with this alleged bombing, the German military authorities found a situation had arisen that gave them the "moral right" to do likewise, if they choose.

"Go Sign" Feared

The [illegible] deduced that "the signal has [illegible] aerial warfare on militarily unimportant localities," and its greatest observers this meant that conditions were perfect for the [illegible] area, as it is within Adolf Hitler's discretion to unload bombs on similar British or French localities.

Otherwise, German official sources [illegible] military picture which showed:

German forces [illegible] racing north [illegible] two railroads, while German troops sealed Steinkjer, further north, by occupying important roads and passes.

Strong Allied forces [illegible] pressing the Germans [illegible] Narvik, while British warships toss shells into that Arctic port.

German planes bombing Allied transport columns and scattering the Norwegian main army near Dombas, railway junction point which the northbound German reinforcements are approaching.

Retreat Predicted

As for Narvik, admittedly hotly contested [illegible] sources predicted the British navy would run for cover as soon as the present poor visibility gives way to [illegible] weather and German bombers [illegible] dominate the situation.

To the south, the Allies are considered outmaneuvered in their efforts to cut off the Trondheim area and its German troops and naval forces. The seizure of Steinkjer, north of there, in a battle yesterday was the trick, in the German view.

DNB said the enemy resistance at Steinkjer was without plan and that one nest of six machine guns was taken without a single German casualty.

At sea the Germans claimed the sinking, by air bombs, of a British mine sweeper, firing of a destroyer and the hitting of two transports with heavy bombs off Norway's west coast. In the Skagerrak, other planes were reported to have scattered a fleet of French destroyers, sunk two submarines and hit a British cruiser.

British Flatly Deny Charge.

LONDON, April 25 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry officially denied today the German allegation that the [illegible] attacked undefended [illegible] military objectives.

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The Ministry's communique said that the town of Heide was not attacked and that the attack on the

Island of Sylt was directed against the Westerniand airdrome, heavily defended German base.

The Ministry's communique follows:

"A German High Command communique alleges that on Tuesday night Great Britain opened unrestricted air warfare by attacking undefended places with no military objectives.

"This allegation is unfounded. That attack on the island of Sylt was directed against the Westerland airdrome, an important military objective and one of the most heavily defended bases in Germany.

"No attack was made on the town of Heide.

"It will be remembered that on March 17 enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the Orkney Islands, causing casualties to civilians."

NAZIS BOMB FOUR SHIPS OFF NORWAY

Claim to Have Sunk One British Minesweeper

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BERLIN, April 25 (A. P.).—The German air force, resuming its raids on British naval units along the coasts of Norway today, sank a British minesweeper, set fire to a destroyer and hit two transports with heavy bombs, according to DNB, the official German news agency.

In the Skagerrak, other planes were reported to have scattered a fleet of French destroyers, sunk two submarines and hit a British cruiser.

"To ease the difficulty of landing stores in a country held by the enemy, every man carried enough rations for several days," the communique said. "There was a sleeping bag and five blankets for each man.

"Conditions in the muddy embarkation camp," the statement said, "were just about as foul as one could imagine and were a good baptism for what the troops might expect once they get into action in the rapidly melting snow of Norway."

Tell of Fight Over Stavanger.

British bombers encountered opposition at night from German fighter planes in an early morning raid yesterday over Stavanger for the first time since the outbreak of war, it was disclosed today.

Despite the German planes, the British said their planes, in a heavy pall of smoke from bursting bombs and anti-aircraft guns, got through to bomb their objectives.

Latest reports, the British said, confirmed that "extensive damage" was done to the air base. A number of German planes were seen burning after high explosive bombs had been dropped. Fires started by incendiary bombs were reported blazing as the British left the scene.

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Tells of French Victory.

PARIS, April 25 (A. P.).—French destroyers in "a recent action" against the German fleet in the Skagerrak sank two torpedo boats, one torpedo launch and a 750-ton submarine, Navy Minister Cesar Campinchi told the Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee today.

M. Campinchi did not specify the date of the action, but members of the committee said they received the impression that it was within the last forty-eight hours. The French, he said, had no losses.

British Rush Men to Norway

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Thousands of Troops Sail With Tanks and Heavy Artillery on Board.

LONDON, April 25 (A. P.).—A night-long embarkation of thousands of British soldiers, bound for the war zone in wintry Norway in the teeth of a bitterly cold rainstorm, was described today in an official communique which said that the troops sailed from a British port in a big flotilla of transports convoyed by warships.

Heavy artillery, tanks and trucks were also loaded aboard. A procession of motor trucks carried supplies to the docks.

Steinkjer Retreat Explained.

LONDON, April 25 (A. P.).—The British War Office tonight explained the retreat of British troops after a battle at Steinkjer, Norway, as a withdrawal of "an advance detachment" which was threatened with being cut off from its main body by water-borne German reenforcements.

It said the British force suffered "some loss."

The formal statement described yesterday's battle, in which the Germans occupied ruined Steinkjer, principal battleground on the Trondheim front—one of Norway's three main war sectors—as follows:

"An advance detachment of a large force pushed forward toward Trondheim from the direction of Namsos. The Germans, moving reenforcements by water inside Trondheim Fjord, threatened to cut off the advance troops from their main body. They therefore withdrew, but were not followed up by the enemy, who are now reported to be digging in at the head of the fjord.

"Our troops suffered some loss."

More Men and Guns, Laborites Demand As Commons Hears Of Two Reverses

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By Drew Middleton
Associated Press Staff Writer

London, April 25. — Allied detachments withdrew today from hard-won positions in the Lillehammer area of eastern Norway under the weight of the German northward thrust from Oslo while in Britain the opposition in the House of Commons clamored for more money, more planes, more guns.

It was the second British retreat in two days.

A war office communique reported quiet in the far north on the Narvik front, where British and Norwegians have been advancing slowly toward the snow-drifted ore-shipping port held by the Germans, and an ominous post-battle calm at Steinkjer, 50 miles north of Trondheim, where the Nazis are "digging in" north of the ruined town, after blasting the British out.

Battle for Rail Center

The full force of the German onslaught fell on Allied troops in the Lillehammer area where the rival armies contended for command of the railway running southeast from Dombas into the Gudebrandsdalen, a 100-mile-long valley which forms a gateway to Oslo.

Lillehammer itself is 90 miles north of Oslo. Stockholm reports said the Germans had reached Ringebu, 30 miles beyond Lillehammer and 50 miles airline southeast of Dombas, where Allied troops have been air-raided.

Manpower in Britain was augmented by the arrival of an undisclosed number of fresh Canadians and the first contingent of Newfoundlanders—the latter in Mufti. Some 20,000 Canadians already are in Britain.

The war office tonight explained the retreat of British troops following the battle at Steinkjer as a withdrawal of "an advance detachment" which was threatened with being cut off from its main body by water-borne German reinforcements.

Suffered Losses

It said the British force suffered "some loss."

The formal statement gave the facts of yesterday's battle, in which the Germans occupied ruined Steinkjer, principal battleground on the Trondheim front—one of Norway's three main war sectors—as follows:

"An advance detachment of a large force pushed forward toward Trondheim from the direction of Namsos. The Germans, moving reinforcements by water inside Trondheim Fjord, threatened to cut off the advance troops from their main body.

"They therefore withdrew but were not followed up by the enemy, who are now reported to be digging in at the head of the fjord.

"Our troops suffered some loss."

Meanwhile, there is little tendency to discount the Allied withdrawals in the Lillehammer region or at Steinkjer among neutral military sources.

But it is emphasized such movements are natural in a campaign of manoeuvre and may be expected by either side as long as the country remains comparatively unknown to field officers and communications are rudimentary.

Nevertheless, the neutral military men express the view that the Allies are outnumbered in central and southern Norway and must expect a series of setbacks unless fresh troops and artillery are rushed to their support.

The setback at Steinkjer is explained in part by the presence of German warships in Trondheim fjord. Their guns aided the German action.

The War Office communique on the Norwegian campaign said:

"There has been no further fighting in the area north of Trondheim, where the enemy now appears to be digging in just north of Steinkjer.

"In the South increased enemy pressure has necessitated withdrawal of the Allied forces from the positions they previously held near Lillehammer. In the Narvik area there is nothing to report."

British Tell Ear Operations Off Norway Include 20 Dead

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Admiralty Also Admits 20 Wounded On Battleship Rodney And Destroyers Hotspur And Eclipse

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 25.—The Admiralty disclosed today that twenty men were killed or died of wounds and twenty more were wounded while on duty with the battleship Rodney and the destroyers Hotspur and Eclipse in recent actions off Norway.

Sixteen were killed and eleven wounded on the Hotspur in the first attempt to force an entrance into the harbor of Narvik, the ore port in northern Norway, on April 10; seven were wounded on the Rodney, which received a direct hit from a bomb, and four were killed and two wounded on the Eclipse as a result of what the Admiralty communique termed "a near miss" during an enemy bombing attack.

The Admiralty also issued a 2,000-word official description of the second battle of Narvik, April 13, in which, it said, seven German destroyers were sunk and three British destroyers were damaged.

The account said that the first contact between the opposing forces occurred at 12.26 P. M. and that, by 2.30, three of the German warships had been destroyed and the other four had fled up Rombaks fjord.

The British destroyers went after them. Half way up the ten-mile-long fjord one German destroyer, which had been beached, opened fire. But it was "silenced."

At the head of the fjord were three others, with not a sign of life aboard. One appeared to be undamaged, only the bow of the second showed above water, and the third was on fire.

As an armed party in whaleboats was on its way to investigate, the first German ship listed and slowly sank; "she had been scuttled," the Admiralty said.

The third destroyer, which had been deserted, was boarded but salvage was "not practicable" and she was sunk with a torpedo.

113 More R. A. F. Casualties

LONDON, April 25 (AP).—The Air Ministry published a casualty list today containing 113 names. It was for an unspecified period. The names of thirty-one dead, ten wounded and seventy-two missing and believed killed were listed.

Claimed Nazi Ship Losses

London, April 25 (AP).—A Ministry of Information tabulation tonight listed these German transport or supply ship casualties since the start of the northern war:

Sunk or scuttled	26
Hit by torpedoes and probably sunk	10
Fired by air attack	1
Captured	4
Total	

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The dead must have numbered several thousand, the Ministry said. It alleged 3,000 German bodies had been washed ashore on the east coast of Oslo fjord.

BERLIN CLAIMS NAZI VICTORIES

Reports Sinking of Two Enemy Submarines.

LISTS SIX PLANES SHOT DOWN

Tells of Air and Sea Activities in North Sea Over France.

BERLIN, April 25 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported both naval and naval successes in its communique issued today.

The communique stated:

"Supported by the air force, German [illegible] an attempt by the opponent to settle down anew and forced them to make a hasty retreat.

"In the course of a U-boat hunt in the Skagerrak two enemy submarines were destroyed. A flotilla of outpost boats sighted a group of large French destroyers in the western exit of the Skagerrak. Despite the considerable superiority of the enemy forces, the boats started to attack immediately. After a short fight the enemy turned away at high speed and got out of sight to the west.

"Two modern type Norwegian destroyers were put into service with German crews.

Claim Four British Planes.

"The air force yesterday reconnoitered over central and northern North Sea as far as the Shetland Islands, as well as over central Norway. Fighting plane units interrupted communications of the opponent in the region south of Lillehammer, Trondheim and Bergen and attacked marching enemy columns, troop concentrations and strategic points.

"Enemy naval forces were raided by the air force off the Norwegian coast. One British curiser was severely hit and ceased fighting as fire broke out.

"Over the North Sea three British airplanes of the Lockheed-Hudson type were shot down. Another British plane of the Hampton-Hereford type was bagged near Aalborg. Two German planes are missing.

Two French Planes Claimed.

"The sea resort of Wenningstedt on Sylt Island was bombed from the air in the course of the previously reported flight of British planes. Several houses were damaged.

30.24-1879

30.24-1879

"Enemy airplanes during the night of April 24 dropped several bombs in the outskirts of the small town of Heide in Schleswig-Holstein, although neither in Heide nor in the vicinity are there any military targets.

"Thus the enemy opened air warfare against undefended localities without military importance.

"No special developments in the west. Two French airplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns on the border. One of our own planes failed to return."

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Scapa Flow Raided.

LONDON, April 25 (A. P.).—London spokesmen admitted today that the Nazis had once again brought the war to the British Isles by a new German bombing smash in the region of Scapa Flow, naval anchorage in the Orkneys, but the British declared that the raiders had been driven off without damage.

A British communique said anti-aircraft batteries and fighter planes beat off the "numerous aircraft."

The raiders were said to have dropped only a few bombs, which caused no damage and no casualties. The explosives were said to have been dumped on the desolate country in the island of Hoy and one of the planes was reported to have turned its machine gun on a roadway.

Apparently no bombs were dropped at Scapa Flow itself.

British Disavow Plan To Occupy Swedish Port

London, April 25 (A. P.)—Britain was reported reliably today to have informed Sweden that Allied troops would not attempt to occupy the Swedish port of Lulea, 100 miles across the Scandinavian Peninsula from Narvik, Norway, and the summer outlet for Sweden iron-ore shipments to Germany.

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The same assurance was said to have been given as to the mines themselves.

However, Britain was reported to have told Sweden recently that if German troops invade that country the Allies would go to Sweden's aid.

No Authorized Comment

There was no authorized comment on these reports.

German troops are reported concentrating in Denmark ports and embarking on icebreakers, possibly with the intention of striking at Sweden.

If the Allies succeed in ousting the Germans from Narvik, and it is taken for granted in London that this will be only a matter of time, the Allies would be in a position to launch from that northern Norway ore port a swift blow in aid of Sweden. This also would have the purpose of keeping the Swedish ore mines from falling into German hands.

Britain to Fight Ism Groups

May Outlaw Reds and Fascists Alike and Intern Even Members of Parliament.

APR 26 1940

LONDON, April 25 (A. P.).—Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security, announced today that he was considering stringent measures against subversive elements, including the Communist party and Fascist organs, and that he would intern even Members of Parliament if that seemed "desirable."

Sir John spoke in the House of Commons after indignant denunciations by members of Parliament and by the public of alleged "Fifth Column" activities in Great Britain. Demands for the suppression of the British Communist party have also been sounded.

[The Spanish Nationalists, with four columns hammering at the gates of Madrid in the fall of 1936, declared that they had a "Fifth column" of sympathizers within the capital who would rise and help occupy it at the opportune moment. The Spanish Communists gave currency to the phrase in their campaign against Nationalist sympathizers.]

To a direct question whether he would consider making the Communist party illegal, Sir John said that consideration was being given to the general aspect of the question. He also declared that he was "carefully watching the activities of certain small groups of people of whom some appear to be deliberately anxious to hinder the war effort."

Sir John's statement followed indignant denunciations by members of Parliament and the public of alleged "Fifth Column" activities on the home front which included demands for the suppression of the British Communist party.

Sir John, who is also Home Secretary, declared before a cheering House that the "national resolution that the war must be waged with all our strength is such that these activities have had so far little practical effect."

"Nevertheless, possible consequences of continuous attempts to impede the war effort cannot be ignored," he said, adding that he was considering measures to check such activities.

To Act After Discussion.

"The question of what steps can properly be taken to check propagation (propaganda) of a harmful kind was discussed when the defense regulations were debated on October 31," he said. "There was general agreement that every effort should be made even in wartime to avoid interference with propagation of opinions here by small minorities.

"Liberty allowed by our traditional principles of freedom may be abused, but experience has shown that some are anxious to destroy that liberty."

Before the defense regulations would be tightened, he said, there would be further consultations with members of the Labor and Liberal parties. Sir John had a private talk with a group of Members of Parliament last night.

Factory Propaganda Studied.

While Britain's communists have only one member of Parliament—William Gallagher, a former brass fitter of Fife, Scotland—and the party polled only 27,117 votes in the last general election, 1935, they are extremely vocal. Their official organ, the Daily Worker, with a circulation of 80,000, has been urging that the war be stopped and each Sunday communist speakers mount boxes in Hyde Park to denounce the Government.

The Daily Herald, organ of the British Labor party, said that Cabinet Ministers have been studying reports of communist propaganda in British factories. Members of the Government, the newspaper said, are "concerned with allegations that the party has been acting as the direct agent of a foreign Power which is in close and friendly relations with the enemy."

Trade Talks On With Soviet.

Paradoxically perhaps, the Government is seeking a trade understanding with Soviet Russia. It was announced in the Commons yesterday that the British have asked Russia to make concrete proposals for a commercial accord which would be in line with the Allied blockade of Germany.

The Russians were said to be insisting on a continuation of "normal" trade relations with Germany. Russia and Germany are bound together by both non-aggression and commercial pacts.

Fascists Also Rouse Ire.

Certain members of Parliament were prepared to ask the Home Secretary about what control steps, if any, are being taken against British Fascists who, like the Communists, have been waging a Stop-the-War campaign. The Fascists also meet and speak in Hyde Park and elsewhere. Prime Minister Chamberlain and Winston Churchill, chief of the fighting services, are targets at these open air meetings.

On Tuesday, Sir John Anderson's Under-Secretary, Osbert Peake, was asked when Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist and chief of the British Union, accused of pro-Nazi leanings, would be interned. Mr. Peake replied that there was no evidence that Moseley is a member of any Nazi organization.

May Suppress Party

(Spanish Nationalists, with four columns hammering at the gates of Madrid in the Fall of 1936, declared they had a "fifth column" of sympathizers within the capital which would rise and help occupy it at the opportune moment. Spanish Communists gave currency to the phrase in their campaign against Nationalist sympathizers.)

The Home Secretary was reported giving serious consideration to following the course of the French Government in suppressing the Communist party.

Meanwhile, with Allied forces engaged in a crucial contest with the German invaders of Norway and with the war once again brought to the British Isles by a new German bombing smash in the region of Scapa Flow, naval anchorage in the Orkneys, there rose a cry in Commons that the $10,000,000,000 war budget now under debate is not bold enough.

There were assertions that even greater sacrifices must be demanded of British taxpayers.

The noted economist and government adviser, J. M. Keynes, declared the government would need half of the nation's income to win the war.

The Air Ministry published a casualty list containing 113 names, [illegible] was for an unspecified period.

The names of 71 dead, 10 [illegible] ed and 72 missing and believed killed [illegible]

Fight On Communist Groups And Muddling Up In Common

House Security Minister Tells Of Action Against "Fifth Column"—Prosecution Of War Attacked

APR 26 1940

London, April 25—Spurred by [illegible] alarm over "fifth column" activities in neutral states, the British Government grappled today with the problem of an ideological spring cleaning of Communist elements and listened to Commons' charges of "muddling" in prosecuting the war.

Sir John Anderson, Minister for Home Security, told the lower House he was considering stringent measures against subversive elements, including the Communist party and semi-Fascist organs and would intern even M. P.'s if "desirable."

Watching Small Groups

He said he is "carefully watching the activities of certain small groups of people of whom some appear to be deliberately anxious to hinder the war effort." These activities, however, he assured the House, "have had, so far, little practical effect."

Demands for suppression of the Communist party and other measures have been raised by members of Parliament and other British. There is one Communist M. P., William Gallacher, a Scot.

The attack on the Government's prosecution of the war in the lower House was led by Hugh Dalton, fiery Laborite, and was supported by Clement Davies, an influential [illegible] National Independent.

Not Enough Arms

Dalton, initiating a debate on the $9,000,000,000 budget for the current fiscal year, said "we are not producing enough aircraft or producing them fast enough. We are not producing enough arms of other kinds nor producing them fast enough nor producing other necessities for sustenance of [illegible] and conduct of [illegible] shed [illegible] at "[illegible]

Davies assailed attitudes that "[illegible] on our side" and "we have always muddled through."

"Are we reckoning the cost of this muddle in [illegible] and material and in the terrible [illegible] might mean in young lives?" he asked.

"Tried To Rush Things"

W. N. Ewer, diplomatic correspondent for the *Daily Herald*, Labor organ, summed up the military situation in Norway "from the [illegible] and most reliable information I [illegible] obtain," as follows:

"It is not a very cheerful picture. But there is no need to get depressed about checks and retreats at this stage.

"We have tried to rush things—and we have failed. That is the essence of the position. Now more methodical warfare begins."

BRITISH BUDGET CALLED TOO LITTLE

Laborite Denounces Failure to Push War Faster.

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LONDON, April 25 (A. P.).—Hugh Dalton, Laborite, speaking in a debate in the House of Commons on the record $10,000,000,000 budget announced last Tuesday, declared today: "We are not spending money fast enough to bring the war to an early and successful conclusion. . . . The clammy hand of the Treasury is still holding up the economic war in [illegible]rope and elsewhere."

Mr. Dalton said that it was that [illegible] John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has [illegible] funds was "to his discredit and suggested that the war is being waged in a half-hearted and [illegible] fashion."

Great Britain, he declared, was producing aircraft [illegible] arms fast enough or in sufficient quantities and [illegible] was said in a private [illegible] was not appropriate "to say in the [illegible]"

J. M. Keynes, the economist and Governor [illegible] letter to the London Times today criticizing the Government's new £2,667,000,000 ($9,[illegible] budget as inadequate [illegible] Great Britain would [illegible] at least £500,000,000 ($2,[illegible] more to match the efforts of her ally, France, or her enemy, Germany.

"When I read in the press that this budget [illegible] on a 'pay as you go' scale," I marvel [illegible] the country understands and how shamefully little the Chancellor does to enlighten it [illegible] what sacrifices victory will entail," Mr. Keynes wrote. "We, for [illegible] the richest country per head of the three major belligerents, propose, it seems, to content ourselves, not merely in the preliminary [illegible] with a war effort which [illegible] far short either of our enemy's or of our ally's."

Mr. Keynes recalled the drastic budget introduced by William Pitt to overcome Napoleon when Pitt decided upon the income tax as the best financial weapon. Pitt, he wrote, took a fourth of the nation's income "while we shall need half of it."

Mr. Keynes concluded: "Let us hope for another, a real, budget the months' time in which the Chancellor will prove to us that he still have a [illegible]t at the Exchequer.

Italian War Prediction—

[By the Associated Press] APR 26 1940

Rome, April 25—A prediction that the European war would spread until "it becomes a war of peoples against the world of wrongful property holders" was made today, amid applause, in the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds.

The speaker was Francesco Giunta, an old-time Fascist. Discussing the budget of the Foreign Ministry, he said it should not be forgotten that France "always has been against us, from the most remote time up until today."

"As for England, whose power is beginning to be placed in doubt," he said, "her traditional friendship for us is nothing but a commonplace, refuted by history and by fact."

Giunta added that Italy should not settle the problem of its security in the Mediterranean which is compromised by the presence of the English fleet in this sea. Other countries share this necessity."

Fascist Leader Predicts War's Spread Over World

Rome, April 25 (AP)—A Fascist leader's conviction that the war will spread until it is a conflict of "peoples against the world of hoarders" was given today to Italy's Chamber of Fasces and Guilds, along with his classification of Great Britain and France as powers unfriendly to Italy.

Benito Mussolini listened to the speech, by Francesco Giunta, old-line Fascist and former vice-president of the defunct Chamber of Deputies, which the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds replaced.

It will be a war of "have not" nations against those with "wrongful" possessions, said Giunta.

Question Of Security

He asked, moreover, why Italy "should not be able to solve the problem of its security in the Mediterranean—raised by the English fleet staying in that sea?"

The speech, although regarded in foreign circles as a further indication that Italy may enter the war, leaves open the question of how soon that may be. APR 26 1940

It is interpreted principally, therefore, as a further attempt to discourage the idea that Italy can be won to the British-French side.

France Always Enemy

Giunta said the French have begun to "think of repeating the situation of 1914," when Italy was brought into the World War on the side of the Allies.

But it should not be forgotten, he added, that France "always has been against us, from the most remote time up until today."

As for England: "Her power is beginning to be placed in doubt," said Giunta, "and her 'traditional friendship' for us is nothing but a commonplace, refuted by history and by fact."

Little Of Speech Public

The way in which the speech was made public, later, tended to make foreign observers think that nothing is contemplated in the near future to change Italy's non-belligerency.

Only a brief paraphrase was published in the chamber record, and only one afternoon newspaper used it inconspicuously.

Moreover, it is considered significant that Giunta, who is more or less in the political background, was chosen to make this kind of a speech on the foreign affairs budget, rather than Foreign Minister Count Ciano, who was present.

CAPT. SCHARF SEIZED

Ex-Commander of Europa Is Prisoner of War.

LONDON, April 25 (A. P.).—Three German naval officers taken prisoner during the British operations off Narvik, Norwegian arctic port, were landed in Scotland last night. APR 26 1940

One, Capt. Oscar Scharf, was in command of the German transport Alster, 8,514 tons, captured off the Norwegian scene of action on April 11. He formerly commanded the German liner Europa, sister ship to the Bremen.

in Norway to influence her economic dealings with this country.

Has Realistic View

Sweden, meanwhile, is taking a realistic view of her trade problems and discussion of possible new sea routes via Petsamo and Murmansk, Finnish and Russian Arctic ports, and Odessa, Russian Black Sea port, are under way.

The liberal newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* called the Norwegian conflict important politically as well as strategically, particularly in how it influences Italy.

Says Duce Knew Of It

Pointing out that Germany presumably expected victory quickly, it said, "all signs indicate that Mussolini was acquainted with the plan and that he assumed the plan would be successful.... The entire Italian press was ready to acknowledge a German victory."

From this viewpoint, the newspaper said, developments in Norway may prove a decisive factor in German-Italian collaboration.

lost all its equipment and sixty sled dogs.

Norsk Telegrambya also reported today that Lars Bergendal, identified as several times world skiing champion at various distances, now was engaged in another activity—guerrilla warfare against the Germans. Bergendal and members of his Home Rifle Club have organized into ski patrols which include some of the best shots in Norway. They are reported to have inflicted heavy losses on German columns.

MORE CANADIANS LAND

First Newfoundland Troops Reach England.

LONDON, April 25 (A. P.).—The arrival at a northwest port of further contingent of Canadians" and the first military group from Newfoundland was announced today.

The Newfoundlanders were in civilian clothes and many of them tossed their hats into the water as their ship eased into her berth. The Canadians were in uniform.

[Canadian strength already in Britain—a division and an air unit—numbered about 20,000 men.]

The announcement of the new arrivals said they reached an undisclosed port where Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden extended the welcome to the "first contingent, a large number, of Newfoundlanders who have volunteered for with the Royal Artillery."

ADD..LDN..ARTILLERY,
EDEN PAID TRIBUTE TO THE NEWFOUNDLAND VOLUNTEERS ALREADY IN SERVICE WITH THE NAVY AND WITH AND WITH FORESTRY UNITS. HE SAID 2,000 NEWFOUNDLAND LUMBERMEN NOW WERE IN BRITAIN AND A BOUT 1,000 IN THE NAVY AND THAT NEARLY 2,000 MORE ARE TO FOLLOW, WHILE OTHERS ARE BEING RECRUITED "FOR EQUALLY IMPORTANT SERVICE IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE." STILL OTHERS, HE SAID, ARE SERVING IN THE AIR FORCE. APR 26 1940

Germans for failing to sound an air-raid alarm on the sudden appearance of a single British warplane over Oslo two days ago have drawn a full-fledged explanation by the German chief of command. He said the Germans acted—and would act in the future—as they did in order to keep possible casualties as low as possible in the event of a bombing.

1,000 Political Prisoners To Be Freed by Rumania

Amnesty Covers All Held by Illegal Military Group

BUCHAREST, April 25 (AP).—The Rumanian government decreed amnesty tonight for about 1,000 political prisoners. They include all persons who are held for belonging to illegal military organizations.

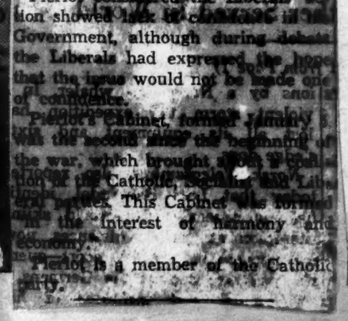
The decree supplements King Carol II's recent reconciliation with the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, all imprisoned members of which have been freed, and is designed to unite further all elements of the nation.

CABINET OUSTS IN BELGIUM

...ING ATTACKIES

Premier Pierlot Fails To ... Support On Education Measure

... Ask Coalition Group To Remain



Brussels, ...
... nation to the King ...
King was enjoying the ...
mier of "The Rain ...
Myrna Loy, a benefit ...
will see the King ...
However, it is considered ...
that King Leopold will ask the Cabinet to remain in office.

Liberal Party Protested

Today's crisis was precipitated ... the Liberal party, which protested against a proposal to appoint Flemish and Walloon executive assistants to Eugene Soudan, the Minister ... The Liberals contended ... would separate the two ... The Liberals, chiefly French-speaking, are most strongly pro-Allied of Belgian parties.

By a vote of 120 to 43, with 17 members abstaining, the Chamber voted to pass the education budget, to which the disputed appointments were a part. However, the Liberals, with few exceptions, voted against the measure or abstained, although they were represented in the Cabinet by three Ministers.

Second Crisis Within ...

Pierlot considered the Liberals' action showed lack ... Government, although during debate the Liberals had expressed the hope that the issue would not be made one of confidence.

Pierlot's Cabinet formed ... with the second after the beginning of the war, which brought about the ... of the Catholic, Socialist and Liberal parties. This Cabinet was formed in the interest of harmony and economy.

Pierlot is a member of the Catholic party.

Riiser-Larsen, Norse Airman, Killed in Fight at Oslo Airport

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Explorer Refused to Yield to Nazis; Ski Champion Heads Guerrilla Patrol

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (AP).—Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, outstanding Norwegian airman and explorer, was killed in the first fighting at Oslo's civil airport when Germany invaded Norway, the Norwegian telegraph agency, Norsk Telegrambya, reported today.

Among other exploits, Riiser-Larsen accompanied Roald Amundsen and Gen. Umberto Nobile on their flights to the North Pole.

It was reported that Riiser-Larsen declined to accept German demands to surrender the airport and was killed when he resisted. At the time of his death he was chief of the Norwegian Air Traffic Company. He had been in the Norwegian Navy and for many years was in the service of Norway's naval air force.

In January, 1933, he headed an expedition into the Antarctic, and was rescued from the ice a couple of months later with his two companions by a Norwegian whaler. In a violent storm the expedition had

Germans Call Terboven's Norway Post Temporary

Say He's Just Intermediary Until End of Occupation

OSLO, April 25 (AP).—German authorities asserted today that the appointment of Josef Terboven by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler as commissioner for the German-occupied area of Norway would be limited to the period of occupation. They said it did not mean either that Norway had become a German protectorate or that Norway's constitution had been changed. APR 26 1940

Terboven, they explained, would act as an intermediary between Germany and the Norwegian administrative commission in Oslo, headed by Ingolf Elster Christensen, so long as regular diplomatic relations were broken.

Norwegian complaints against the

—Swedes And Trade

APR 26 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 25—Sweden continued today to watch developments with anxiety and determination to defend her neutrality. The press remained objective and there were no open attacks on Germany in the newspapers or on the radio despite obvious Swedish sympathy for Norway.

A new German trade delegation has opened negotiations here and much speculation has arisen whether Germany hopes to use her new position

BERLIN, APRIL 25—(AP)—(BY RADIO)—THE ARRIVAL IN OSLO TODAY OF JOSEF TERBOVEN, NEWLY APPOINTED REICH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWEGIAN TERRITORY, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY INFORMED QUARTERS.

TERBOVEN REACHED OSLO BY PLANE AT 4 P.M.

APR 1940

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30.24-1881

Belgium Interns 3 Nazi Fliers

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 25 (AP)—Three German fliers were interned and their plane seized today when they made a forced landing at Taintignies, near the French frontier.

West War In Brief

Paris Reports Nothing To Report—Berlin: Slight Plane Activity

Stalemate

Paris, April 25 (AP)—The French High Command today there was "nothing to report" on the Western front which has remained stalemated while the real fighting occurred in Scandinavia.

No Special Events

Berlin, April 25 (AP)—"No special developments on the west," said the High Command communique today. "Two French airplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns on the border. One of our own planes failed to return."

The town of Lappeenranta, thirty miles northwest of Viipuri, has presented free lots in its burial ground for fallen natives of the Karelian Isthmus who cannot be buried on their home soil because of Soviet ocupation of this territory.

Similarly, the town of Joensuu, seventy-five miles north of Lake Ladoga, has offered its cemetery for natives of the Lake Ladoga and Karelian areas.

Hundreds of soldiers from the Karelian Isthmus will be buried at each place within the next few months with fitting ceremonies. Other mass hero funerals are scheduled soon throughout the country.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 25 (AP)—The Danes need not worry at present is an economic one. Food remains plentiful, even luxuries, but shipping is at a standstill.

Danish farmers, facing a shortage of imported fodder and raw materials for Denmark's industrialized agriculture, are beginning to kill their livestock.

Unemployment is a steadily mounting problem.

ST. OLAF WAS SLAIN AT STRIKLESTAD

Patron of Norse Fought Over Today's Battlefield.

By Associated Press.

The British and Germans, in their contest for Norway, are fighting today over ground rich in the centuries-old lore of Norse kings and their feudal battles.

Strikestad, twelve miles south of Steinkjer, the principal region of today's fighting, is the scene of a monument recalling the battle of July 29, 1030, in which Olaf II Haraldsson met his death.

Olaf, called the Fat in his lifetime but known as St. Olaf afterward—was the son of Olaf I Tryggvason who was a slave in Estonia but who enforced Christianity upon Norway and fought to unite the country under his rule. The Norwegian warship Olaf Tryggvason, which opposed the German naval attack on Oslo, was named after him.

Olaf II, after years of fighting the Danes in England, returned to Norway in 1016 and, defeating Earl Sveyn, soon had more power than any of his predecessors. He enforced Christianity throughout the kingdom, asserted his rule over the Orkney Islands, humbled Sweden and raided Denmark. But his nobles revolted and joined with the invading Knut the Great of Denmark. It was in this war that he fell at Striklestad.

After his death, miracles were reported from his tomb and he was canonized in 1164 and declared the Patron Saint of Norway. The Norwegian Order of the Knights of St. Olaf was founded in his honor in 1847. His name came to stand for Norwegian unity and independence.

FINNISH REFUGEES IN NORWAY MISSING

Helsinki Fears for 1000 Women and Children.

HELSINKI, April 25 (A. P.).—Concern was felt today for more than 1,000 women and children who sought refuge in Norway from the Soviet invasion of Finland, only to find themselves caught by a new invasion.

Many who escaped the early phase of the German occupation of Norway have returned home, but more than 1,000 are still unaccounted for.

Large numbers of Finnish refugees are arriving daily from Sweden, where several thousand are still quartered. Several hundred are reported safe in Denmark and to be making arrangements for their return home.

The fate of 300 mothers and their children, who fell into Soviet hands at the Arctic seaport of Petsamo, remains a mystery, although the Finish authorities have tried to arange for their return.

Nazis Boast of New Plane

Say Heinkel Pursuit Ship Outclasses Highly Rated Messerschmitt 109

BERLIN, April 25 (AP).—The Heinkel airplane factory has developed a new type of pursuit plane which, authorities said today, has proved itself superior to the highly rated Messerschmitt 109 during action on the western front. No further details were divulged.

[The Messerschmidtt 109, a single-seat monoplane fighter, has a maximum speed of 354 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 298 miles an hour, according to "Jane's All the World's Aircraft."]

WORK ON ILE DE FRANCE

French Liner Being Prepared in N. Y. For War Duty.

New York, April 25.—(AP)—The three huge funnels of the French liner Ile de France belched forth smoke tonight while 200 painters were hostily finishing camouflaging the 43,450-ton vessel for wartime service.

Scheduled according to waterfront report, to join the British liners Queen Mary and Mauretania in troopship service between Australia and the near East, the "Eel" will have her full coat of wartime grey by noon tomorrow.

Uncommunicative French sailors boarded the ship today to augment the skeleton crew assigned her when she was laid up here last Sept. 8.

Unofficial reports said she would sail in less than three days.

Latvian Freighter Said To Have Been Destroyed

Ship Which Left New York For Baltic Ports Carried 31 Men And General Cargo

New York, April 25 (AP)—The States Marine Company, operators of the Latvian freighter Gundega, which left New York for Baltic ports February 5, said tonight unofficial reports had been received that the vessel had been destroyed.

The company said the ship had failed to report after delivering grain at Copenhagen and that efforts to contact her owners at Riga, Latvia had proved futile.

The ship carried thirty-one men and a general cargo.

German Inventor Taken From Ship By British

Fritz Von Opel, Manufacturer Of Rocket-Propelled Auto, Ordered From Liner At Gibraltar

New York, April 25 (AP)—Fritz von Opel, German manufacturer and inventor of the rocket-propelled automobile, was taken off the Italian liner Conte di Savoia by British officials at Gibraltar, it was disclosed today when the ship docked.

Ship's officers said von Opel, said to have been living in Switzerland, was traveling on a passport issued by the principality of Lichtenstein.

Von Opel, who sold his manufacturing plant, near Frankfort, to the General Motors Company several years ago, has conducted wide experiments with rocket-propelled automobiles, speedboats and airplanes.

FEARFUL OF SIBERIA

Refugee Seamen Forced to Sail on Ship Bound for Russia.

Vancouver, B. C., April 25.—(AP)—The Greek freighter Penelopi sailed tonight for Vladivostok, still carrying seven refugee seamen fearful that death awaits them in Siberia.

Last minute efforts to gain asylum for the White Russian, Polish and German sailors failed as immigration authorities denied David M. Spiegel's second plea that the men be allowed to remain.

Superior Judge Charles W. Hall dismissed a writ of habeas corpus today, ruling he had no recourse until all possibilities of immigration service action had been exhausted.

The Russians signed on at Yokohama for a round trip to the United States. The others were added at Antwerp. Ghent and London, but none expected to touch German or Russian territory.

Goering Sends Personal Regrets Over Death Of Capt. Losey In Bomb Raid

Washington, April 25 (AP)—Field Marshal Göring, commander of the German air forces, sent personal expressions of regret and sympathy today on the death of Capt. Robert H. Losey, American army military observer in Norway, who was killed in a Nazi bombing raid.

The message was given to Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air corps, by Lieut. Gen. Friedrich von Boetticher, the German military attache.

Services In Stockholm Today

Stockholm, April 25 (AP)—Funeral services for Capt. Robert M. Losey, assistant United States military attache in Stockholm, will be held here tomorrow morning. The body arrived today and was borne in a flag-draped casket from the railway station to a chapel by Swedish airmen. The United States Ministers to Oslo and Stockholm and other American officials were at the station.

broke out, he shipped from San Diego on a freighter carrying scrap iron which was torpedoed off Ireland.

Returning to Montreal, he enlisted with the famed Fighting Canadians and sailed December 29.

Says Poland Will Fight Until Wrong Is Righted

Gen. Josef Haller, Military Hero, Entertained On Visit To Providence

Providence, R. I., April 25 (AP)—Poland, with an army of about 100,000 men in France and some in Norway with Polish pilots in the Western front and a few Polish naval units with the British fleet, will keep on fighting "until wrong is righted," Gen. Josef Haller, Polish military hero and minister without portfolio, said here today.

The Polish general was greeted at the residence of the Most Rev. Francis P. Kedush, bishop of Providence, and later was the principal guest at a luncheon by the Providence businessmen's post of the American Legion.

Brazilians Take Over Another Alien Concern

Experts To Decide Amount To Be Paid French Firm

Rio de Janeiro, April 25 (AP)—Another company principally [illegible] and British capital was taken over by the Brazilian Government today by a decree of President Getulio Vargas.

The President ordered that the company, the Amazon River Steam Navigation Company, [illegible] which operated efficiently [illegible] received Government subsidies. A group of experts and a company representative will decide what amount the Government will make for the property.

A week ago a decree ordered governmental operation of the port of the Para Company in Belem, at the mouth of the Amazon. That company also was largely British-French owned. The Government announced two months ago it was paying owners principally French, about $3,150,000, for the Sao Paulo-Rio Grande Railway in southern Brazil.

American, Veteran Of Spanish Civil War, Killed In Norway

Harry B. Wilson Was With Princess Pat's Canadian Regiment, In Which Father Served In World War

[By the Associated Press]

Albuquerque, N. M., April 25—The luck which stayed with 22-year-old Harry B. Wilson through the Spanish civil war deserted him somewhere on the snows of Norway.

Killed in action Tuesday while fighting with Canada's famed Princess Pat's regiment, he was one of the first American volunteers known to have died in the present European conflict.

Word of his death near Hamar, Norway, reached his father, Harry J. Wilson, today.

The elder Wilson himself fought with the Princess Pats in the World War.

His son saw duty in Spain with the Loyalists as a machine gunner, was wounded and returned home at war's end. Shortly after the present war broke out, he shipped from San Diego on a freighter carrying scrap iron which was torpedoed off Ireland.

Returning to Montreal, he enlisted with the famed Fighting Canadians and sailed December 29.

Two Brazilian Officials Decorated By Germany

Minister Of War And Chief Of General Staff Given Grand Cross Of German Eagle

Rio de Janeiro, April 25 (AP)—The German Ambassador, Kurt Prufer, today decorated the Brazilian Minister of War, Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, and the chief of the general staff, Gen. Pedro de Goes Monteiro, with the grand cross of the German eagle.

Explaining that the order was the highest that could be given by the Reich to a foreigner, Prufer said it was "not a war decoration but recognition of services for peace."

He declared the Brazilian army had "made itself on this continent a guarantee of peace and neutrality."

Knox Says Nazi Victory Would Put U. S. in War

Condemns Isolationists, Demands Adequate Defense for "Any Eventuality"

Col. Frank Knox, publisher of The Chicago Daily News, asserted in an address yesterday before the Union League Club, Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, that victor powers have taken all the sea lanes in this great game of war, and warned that a German victory would mean war for the United States. He described the world as ablaze with "a war of ideologies," and said "it must be fought through to the bitter end."

Scoring politicians of both parties who are [illegible] silent or are taking the [illegible] position of isolationism, who was the 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, said adequate defense for any eventuality.

The publisher told of telephone conversations with his reporters throughout Europe and of talks with the State Department.

"The best and most optimistic estimate they give me today," he said, "is that the Allies have a 50-50 chance of winning. Indeed, some of our people abroad put it at a ratio of 60 to 40, with Germany on the 60 side.

"Suppose Germany does beat England and France to their knees? Can we stand for one second German domination of the Allied islands that command the approach to the Panama Canal?

"The first thing we would have to do if Germany won is to take possession of the British islands in the West Indies for our own protection. That means war."

Accusing members of both the House and Senate of "deliberately, in the false name of economy, subtracting funds from national defense to add to other bills offering more vote-getting opportunities," Col. Knox said emphatically.

"Take the candidates of both parties. In the East they are pro-Ally. Cross the Mississippi and they are isolationists.

"That is playing politics with the safety and security of the people of the United States. That comes damnably near treason.

"National defense is vital. No graver responsibility rests on the shoulders of men in either party or in the government leaders than the responsibility of seeing to it that our defenses are adequate against the conflagration sweeping the world.

"The time has come to call a spade a spade. To hell with the consequences for the individual who dares it."

He insisted that the war "and its eventualities is going to dominate our public life for the next few years."

"Faced with this undeniable fact," he continued, "what do we see? The politicians of both parties are silent. They are either silent or are taking the untenable position of isolationism, deceiving themselves that we can build a wall around our nation and have no part of the life of the rest of the world.

"Yes, they are afraid to take a position. It is typical of politicians. The American people don't like to be deceived. The American people don't like war but they are not timid or fearful. I don't advocate participation in this war. I don't expect another expeditionary force to be sent to Europe. But I do feel a sense of alarm unless we are prepared.

"Take in my party, most of the aspirants for high office are diligently avoiding recognition of the fact that the world is ablaze. Invariably they shrink from it. Who will challenge that today might and might alone rules?"

Henry L. Stoddard, former newspaper editor, introduced Col. Knox. Alfred H. Cosden, president of the club, presided.

NO DEVIATION MADE IN NAVICERT SYSTEM

British Consulate Denies Automatic Facilities

The British Consulate General announced here last night that reports that automatic facilities similar to those granted under the Navicert System were being granted to shippers and ship owners in certain cases, had "no foundation," and added that delay was unavoidable only by using the system. The text of the statement follows:

"There have been persistent reports among American shippers and shipowners that in view of the Anglo-Dutch War Trade Agreement Dutch cargo consigned to the Algemeene Nederlandsche Invoer Centrale will automatically receive, at the hands of the Allied contraband controls, facilities equivalent to those provided by the Navicert System, and that therefore no additional advantage accrues from the obtaining of navicerts.

"The British Embassy, on instructions from London, desire to make it known that these reports have no foundation, and that the facilities afforded by the Navicert System are available only when navicerts have actually been granted.

"In support of this statement the Embassy wish to make it known that, since the entry into force of the War Trade Agreement on April 8, several unnavicerted consignments for the Netherlands have been seized, with consequent delays to the ships carrying them. These delays might, of course, have been avoided if use had been made of the Navicert System."

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NORWAY ADDED TO WAR GROUP BY ROOSEVELT

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Action Puts Norse On 'Cash-Carry' Basis Like Allies, Reich; U. S. Neutrality Upheld

Denmark is ... In L... Pres... Fire In Army Maneuvers

By The Associated Press

WA... Ga., April ... A presidential proclamation ... Norway today ... list of Europe... belligerents and another declar... the intention of the United Sta... to remain neutral in the Scand... navian nation's war with Germany.

Automatically, President Roose... velt's action put Norway on a "cas... and carry" basis ... far as obtaini... war supplies ... the United St... was concerned. One must pay ... for any such supplies and car... them away in non-American vesse...

Germany, France and England a... ready are on a cash and carry basi... although the Allies' superior se... power permits them alone to aug... ment their own war materials with... purchases in this country.

Invasion Not Cited

The proclamations signed her... today took no note of Germany's... invasion of Denmark, and the Whit... House had nothing to say about the... chances that similar documents per... taining to Denmark would be issued.

A third proclamation, following the precedents invoked last fall when the European conflict began, barred Norwegian submarines from American ports and territorial waters.

Backing up his proclamations, the Chief Executive prescribed in an executive order regulations for enforcing the neutrality of the United States.

The temporary White House made only a brief announcement that the documents had been signed, leaving it up to the State Department to make public the texts.

Zone Extended

Earlier this month, the Chief ... extended the "combat ... which American vessels are ... den to enter, to include all ... adjacent to Norway. He also ... ok action to insure that Norwegian ... property in this ... country would not fall into German ... hands.

At the same time the President ... as attaching his signature to the ... proclamations and executive order, ... mic warfare was in progress al... most in his own back yard.

Through woods and along highways adjacent to the little White House, crept a detachment of mechanized cavalry—two scout cars and 15 motorcycles with side cars, all fully manned—which was sneaking ... p on objectives in maneuvers of ... he Third Army Area.

"Attackers" Nearby

The ma... ers centered around ... away ... ng station not far from the ... cottage, apparently to ... reinforcements," seemed to ... to take ... "vital rail... junction" at Manchester, Ga., ... miles southeast of Warm ...

The White House was "... middle" and it ... was having any luck, Mr. ... was right ... fire.

... ether the Chief Executive and ... cottage came through unharmed ... ined ... con... ... on of the maneuvers. If Mr. ... osevelt was a "casualty," it was ... s second experience as a "war vic... m," because he was on the cruiser ... ouston when it was sunk, theo... etically, in navy war games in the ... aribbean a year ago.

—

$10... Credit Nullified

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt's finding that ... state of war exis... between Nor... way ... Germa... nullify ... $10... ... ... to Nor... way ... the Exp... port ... Only a few hundred thousand dollars of the fund has already been used.

U. S. AND ICELAND AGREE TO EXCHANGE ENVOYS

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WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The State Department announced today that through an exchange of telegrams Iceland and the United States had agreed to accord provisional recognition to consular representatives in each country.

The United States ... this provisional ... Vilhjalmur Thor ... consul general for Iceland in New York with jurisdiction to cover the United States. Iceland accords to Bertil E. Kunihol... provisional recognition as ... consul at Reykjavik, capital of Iceland.

Iceland and the United States agreed this month to establish direct relations, in view of the fact that Iceland's sister kingdom, Denmark, had been invaded by Germany.

Taylor Confers With Papal Secretary

VATICAN CITY, April 25 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, spent an hour today with Cardinal Maglione, the papal Secretary of State, presumably in a discussion of the war situation.

NL SWISS

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 25-AP- SWITZERLAND BEGAN THOROUGH, NATION-WIDE PREPARATION AGAINST AIR RAIDS TONIGHT WITH THE FORST HALB OF A TWO-MIGHT TOTAL BLACKOUT.

THE ONLY LIGHTS AUTHORIZED TO SHINE IN ALL SWITZERLAND WERE THOSE OF THE LITTLE TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND FARMS ALONG THE GERMAN AND FRENCH FRONTIERS, WHICH MARK THE BELLIGERENT BORDERS WITH A BELT OF LIGHT FIVE MILES WIDE.

AIR RAID PROTECTION SQUADS PATROLLED THE STREETS OF EVERY CITY AND PLANES CARRIED OUT CONTROL OF THE BLACKOUT OVER THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS.

STIFF FINES AND PROBABLE IMPRISONMENT A... AWAITED OFFENDERS.

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TOMORROW'S PROGRAM CALLS FOR AIR R... SIRENS TO SOUND AT UNSTATED INTERVALS. THIS WILL BE THE SIGNAL FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER TO BE CUT OFF. TRAINS WILL BE HALTED AND STREETS WILL BE CLEARED. EVERY CITIZEN WILL BE ORDERED TO REMIAN IN CELLARS. --

Switzerland Prepares With Total Blackouts

Only Lights Are Those In Towns And On Farms Marking Belligerent Borders

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Berne, Switzerland, ... Switzerland ... the ... nation-wide ... ration against air raids tonight with the first half of a two-night total blackout.

The only lights authorized ... in all Switzerland were those of the little towns and villages ... along the German and French frontiers, which marked the belligerent borders with a belt of light five miles wide.

ALLIES BOOST PLANE ORDERS TO OVER 4,000

APR 26 1940

Purchasing Mission Reveals $200,000,000 New Contracts Are Placed

U. S. Plants Now Building ... for Britain, ... France

APR 26 1940

... Wa... ... nd Fra... ... ding orders ... ... warplanes ... well beyond 4,000, it was indicated today by an announcement that the Allies in the last two weeks have placed aircraft and engine contracts aggregating $200,000,000.

The announcement came from officials of the Allied purchasing mission, who said large quantities of ... Curtiss and ... pursuit planes, ... bombers and engines of three types were included.

The latest purchases, it was estimated by airmen in touch with the negotiations, represent nearly 2,000 planes and an undisclosed larger number of Allison, Wright and Pratt and Whitney motors.

Allies Finance Factories

Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the mission, and Rene Pleven, French representative, said the cost of the engines included facilities to produce them. They explained that the Allies were financing factory expansions necessitated by the orders.

The announcement of the Bell contract promised a European war test for an unusual type of fighting plane, the P-39 developed for the Army Air Corps. This plane mounts a small cannon in its nose and is powered by an engine placed in the center of the fuselage.

The Curtiss pursuit planes include both P-40 and P-46 models, released by the army in accord with the new policy by which the Air Corps expects to acquire more advanced models at no additional cost along with valuable technical information on the performance of American planes in combat.

The Douglas craft are fast two-motor bombers. They figured with the Curtiss planes in contracts disclosed previously.

The estimate that pending orders have been increased to more than 4,000 was based on official figures showing that American plants on March 1 were working on 1,363 military aircraft for Britain and 1,371 for France.

Dealing after conferring with Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury, Mr. Purvis said the army had now released for export all the late type aircraft which the Allies had sought. The latest, he said, was the long-range B-24 Consolidated bomber.

The Allied spokesmen declined to divulge details of contracts because the information might interfere with other negotiations. The mission has projected aircraft orders of $1,000,000,000.

30.24-1883

30.24-1883

'TURN BACK, HITLER TOLD BY THYSSEN

Industrialist's Warning Made To Der Führer Last December

"Your Policy Will Terminate In A Finis Germania," Nazi Cautioned

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 25—"Turn back as long as it is still possible," Adolf Hitler was urged last December by Fritz Thyssen, German steel and coal king who financed the Nazi party and made possible Hitler's rise to power.

"Your policy will terminate in a *finis Germania*," he said in a...

Thyssen's communication to the man with whom he joined forces willingly when the Nazi party was young is one of a number of hitherto unpublished letters from Thyssen to Hitler which appear in the current issue of *Life* magazine.

Patriotism Bared

The letters bare a burning German patriotism and a bitterness against the course of the Nazi regime.

In making public the letters, Thyssen fulfilled a threat he made last December to Hitler [illegible] "call upon the conscience of the world" by disclosing the full story of his flight from Germany, events which led up to the confiscation of his last properties, the denationalization of himself and his wife by Nazi decree and the warrant for his arrest, which has made him today a fugitive in France.

The letters tell of Thyssen's increasingly helpless protests against the course of dictatorship.

Demands Return Of Freedom

"Think of the oath you swore at Potsdam (to uphold the German Constitution)," Thyssen wrote Hitler. "Give back to the Reich a free parliament, give back to the German nation freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech.

"Create anew the foundations which are necessary to restore law and justice, which will make it possible to trust a German treaty again. Stop the useless bloodshed and Germany will obtain peace with honor and will preserve her unity. . .

"Should the German nation be prevented from hearing my words, which are the words of a free and upright German, then I shall call upon the conscience of the world, and shall let the world pass judgment. I am waiting. *Heil* Germany."

His Conscience "Clear"

A Thyssen letter of December 11 from Düsseldorf reads in part:

"I state herewith that no court of administrative procedure whatsoever has been instituted against me. . . . My conscience is clear.

"I feel free of guilt. My sole error was that I believed in you, Adolf Hitler, the Führer, and in the movement you led. I believed in you with all the ardor of one passionately German."

The letter urged Hitler not to forget "that your rise was not the result of a great revolutionary action, but was due to the country's liberal constitution to which you are bound by oath."

Thyssen wrote the German leader that he had protested "against the persecution of Christianity, against the brutalization of its priests, against the desecration of its churches," and that "when, on November 9, 1938, the Jews were robbed and tortured in the most cowardly and brutal manner and the synagogues destroyed all over Germany, I protested once more."

Agreement Protested

The German agreement with Soviet Russia brought renewed protests from Thyssen, who wrote Hitler at the time "your present policy amounts to suicide. Its beneficiary will be your arch-enemy of yesterday (Stalin) who is your 'friend of today.'"

Thyssen said earlier this month that "war will make Germany dependent on Russia in the matter of raw materials and thereby she will lose her position as a world power."

"Your new policy, Mr. Hitler," Thyssen wrote, "is driving Germany into an abyss and the German nation into perdition."

Voted Against War

Thyssen asserted that Germany's declaration of war was voted at a Reichstag meeting at which "approximately 100 members were absent, their seats taken by party officials," and that Thyssen demanded of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering that the German public be informed that "as a member of the Reichstag, I have voted against the war."

Thyssen declared that "I am and always shall be German with all my heart, with all my thoughts and endeavors, I profess proudly and loudly my German nationality and shall continue to do so with my last breath."

"Listen to me," Thyssen wrote Hitler last December, "and you will hear the voice of a tormented German nation that is crying out to you: 'Turn back, let freedom, right and humaneness rise again in the German Reich.'"

NAZIS' CAPTURE OF TRONDHEIM IS RECOUNTED

Capt. McHale, Of Mormacsea, Brings $4,500,000 In Gold To U. S.

Skipper Of Freighter Refused German Request To Tie Alongside

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 25—Capt. William McHale brought the little American freighter Mormacsea safely home from Norway today and fished from his duffel bag a bald eyewitness account of how 500 Germans had taken Trondheim without expending an ounce of powder.

He thus ended one of the strangest adventures of the present war—a voyage that began two months and eight days ago and made the Mormacsea, a 4,955-tonner, an uncomfortable berthmate of German warcraft which prowled into the Trondheim harbor before dawn April 9 and accomplished an almost unprecedented invasion while the city slept.

Sought To Tie Alongside

He disclosed, too, that the Germans had sought to tie up alongside his own vessel that morning and thus to use the Mormacsea as a sort of bridge to land troops on the docks, and that they had respected his refusal to have any part of it.

Asked how the invaders had acted, the British-born skipper said serenely:

"They behaved very quietly and you would never have thought they were Germans at all. They were mostly young boys, 18 to 20 years old. Everybody seemed to know exactly where to go."

The Mormacsea, of the American Scantic Lines, brought back $4,500,000 in Swedish gold—a cache of wealth that was one of McHale's great concerns later, lest he lose it to belligerents in Norway. Also brought back was food which had been intended for Finnish relief. The gold was picked up at Bergen, while the Mormacsea was unloading a cargo of planes and machine guns for Sweden.

Diary For Children

Just after her arrival here, another American vessel that had been in Bergen—the Flying Fish, of the Moore-McCormack Lines—radioed that it had left and "all is well with crew."

McHale's story of the coup at Trondheim was begun in a diary which he had promised to keep for the Glen Rock (N. J.) school children for their "adoption" of the ship and supplemented by his sharp recollections.

He turned out to have been an expert observer, for he had served with the British mine-sweeping forces in the World War and was four times decorated for bravery before becoming a naturalized American citizen some years ago.

Saw Only Destroyer

Here was the entry in his log which told the story of the fall of Trondheim without resistance and without the public appearance of a Nazi, so far as he could see, of a single Norwegian soldier:

Trondheim, 5 A. M., April 9—Somebody knocked at my (cabin) door and said "We have a boat and would like to come alongside of you. Will it be all right?" As I was half asleep, I answered "Yes, certainly," thinking it was some small Norwegian vessel that wanted to lay alongside. So I got up and looked around and could only see a destroyer, just off the entrance to the inner harbor and nothing else moving, so I went back to my room. About ten minutes later there was a terrific racket and I realized that an airplane was circling around my ship.

Taken Without A Shot

. . . I again went on deck. A three-motored seaplane was just making the last circle close overhead. . . . So I took another look around and saw some soldiers on the dock and they looked sort of familiar. So, calling out to the Norwegian watchman who was then on the afterdeck, I asked him, "Are they Germans?" and he replied, "Oh, no, they are Norwegians."

'I was still suspicious of them. Just then I spotted a large cruiser with a lot of soldiers on its deck. It was the (battle cruiser) Von Hipper. I then realized that the port had been taken by the Germans without a shot.

I called the chief officer and chief engineer. I told them to be ready to leave. About 6 A. M. we shifted the ship up the dock as I did not want the Germans to come on my ship and find out too much about my cargo. A German officer had come aboard previously and asked if they could come alongside and I told him I would prefer to move my ship.

Got Some U. S. Flags

McHale said that altogether about 2,000 Germans took part in the occupation of Trondheim, but that no more than a quarter of that number were immediately landed from the Von Hipper and its accompanying three destroyers.

He moved on to Homellvik, [illegible] twelve miles away, and "bought some small United States flags in case there was some fighting."

Meanwhile, he had sought to take aboard two American women refugees—Mrs. Jetta and Miss Killian Solbjar, wife and daughter of the Rev. Philip Solbjar, of Modena, N. Y., but State Department regulations would not permit passengers.

bravery.

McHale revealed that a skeleton force of about 500 Germans seized Trondheim in a pre-dawn raid on April 9 "and walked in unmolested."

First To Get Home

The Mormacsea was the first vessel to reach the United States from the Scandinavian war zone since hostilities broke out there on April 9. Two other American ships are still there.

The German invaders, he said, landed from the battle cruiser Von Hipper and from three destroyers at 5 A. M. "The people appeared to be stunned," the captain said. "They offered no resistance. There were no Norwegian soldiers in sight."

McHale said the German troops, as they went ashore, carried machine guns and thousands of boxes, apparently containing machine-gun ammunition.

One Nazi Plane Overhead

One German plane roared overhead as the troops landed.

McHale brought his ship into New York harbor after a perilous voyage through the mine-infested North Sea. On leaving Trondheim he was warned by the German commander that he sailed "on your own responsibility."

"When the Germans came I went ashore and went up to the German Consulate, where I was allowed to telephone the American consul at Bergen," Captain McHale said.

"I told them the situation and the Consul said he would call back."

McHale said he decided it was too dangerous to keep the ship in the harbor because it carried the Swedish gold taken on at Bergen.

"So the next day," he continued, "we went to another fjord about twelve miles away called Homellvik. We thought the British might come there, but at no time did we see any sign of British troops."

Excerpts From Diary

Before he went aboard, Captain McHale promised the school children of Glen Rock, N. J., that he would keep a record of his adventures. Here are excerpts from his diary:

"Trondheim, 5 A. M., April 9—Somebody knocked at my door and said, 'We have a boat and would like to come alongside of you. Will it be all right?' As I was half asleep, I answered, 'Yes, certainly,' thinking it was some small Norwegian vessel. . . .

"So I got up and looked around and could only see a destroyer, just off the entrance to the inner harbor and nothing else moving, so I went back to my room. About ten minutes later there was a terrific racket and I realized that an airplane was circling around my ship.

Thought It Strange

". . . I again went on deck. A three-motor seaplane was just making the last circle close overhead. I could not make out what nationality . . . but I thought it very strange that a plane should be circling me at such an early hour.

"So I took another look around and saw some soldiers on the dock and they looked sort of familar. So, calling out to the Norwegian watchman who was then on the after deck, I asked him, 'Are they Germans?' and he replied 'Oh, no, they are Norwegians.'

"I was still suspicious of them. Just then I spotted a large cruiser with a lot of soldiers on its deck. It was the [illegible] Hipper. I then realized that the port had been taken by the Germans without a shot.

Ship Moved To Dock

"I called the chief officer and chief engineer. I told them to be ready to leave. About 6 A. M. we shifted the ship up the dock as I did not want the Germans to come on my ship and find out too much about my cargo. A German officer had come aboard previously and asked if they could come alongside and I told him I would prefer to move my ship.

"He told me that there were about two thousand troops and that they had had a fight with a British destroyer just outside the harbor which was patrolling the mine fields (Allied) just laid, and that they had sunk her in about ten minutes and taken sixty prisoners, including one officer.

"To Protest Norway"

"I asked the officers if the war was

Skipper Of American Vessel Outwits Nazis At Trondheim

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 25—A hard-bitten skipper, back in the safety of American waters, disclosed today that he filed Trondheim, Norway, with a fortune of $4,500,000 in Swedish gold hidden in the hold of his ship, the 4,955-ton American Scantic Line freighter Mormacsea, after the Germans had captured the port.

The skipper was Capt. William McHale, who served with the British mine-sweeping forces in the World War and was four times decorated for

on in Norway. He said 'No, we are only here to protect Norway against the English' and that they all had orders not to bother neutral ships, especially American ships. He said I could go and do anything I pleased.

"I decided to get in touch with our Consul at Bergen. . . . A little later Captain Staman came aboard and we both went ashore to the agent's office. Troops were scattered around the town and there was a small radio station rigged up on the dock. When we got there (to the office) we were stopped by a soldier and told to wait as the office was under suspicion.

Printed Notices Up

"Nobody was allowed to enter (the office) until it had been searched. . . So I . . . decided to go to the German Consulate as the telephone system was in charge of the Germans.

". . . The consul was very pleasant and told me to tell the telegraph manager that he had given me permission to speak to Bergen. I finally got through and spoke to Mr. (Maurice P.) Dunlap, United States Consul.

"Good Idea To Leave"

"I told him it would be a good idea for me to leave as soon as possible, but I could not mention my cargo or anything that the Germans might hear or that I had Captain Staman and wife (not further identified) aboard.

"I went back to the office to wait for word. As I was in uniform, I think I was mistaken for a German by the Norwegians and I certainly did more saluting in one day than I had ever done in a month during the last war. Going into the consul's, the place was full of soldiers who all "heiled" me as I entered. . . .

"I decided to . . . sail to Homellvik, about twelve miles away, so as to be out of the way in case there was trouble. Staman (representative of the line in Trondheim) was to meet me there.

"On my way to Homellvik I saw the cruiser and two destroyers a short distance from the port, while five large three-engined planes flew from the northward over me. They were Germans, but I was told by the German commander the next day he had mistaken them for enemy planes and had fired on them. . . .

Saw Plane In Ditch

"One of the planes was having trouble and landed near Trondheim. I saw it with its wings in a ditch the next day. I took some pictures of it but do not know how they will come out through a train window.

"After anchoring at Homellvik I went ashore and ordered two life rafts to be made, one for the forward and one for the after deck. Captain Staman came aboard.

Trondheim By Train

"April 10, Homellvik—Heavy snow today, but went to Trondheim by train and again tried to get in touch with Bergen, Oslo or Stockholm, but no good; the wires were all cut, they say. But I do not believe they want me to use the lines. Today at the Phoenix Hotel I spoke to Captain Puffendorf of the destroyer flotilla. He spoke very little English. . . . He was a very conceited four-striper; . . . he looked to me like he was not all there. . . .

"He . . . and Captain Weiss were in charge of operations. The two officers he introduced me to sat down and then, with pad and pencil tried to pump us. . . . I asked them to excuse me. [illegible]

"The people were leaving town all night and day, and young men went into the hills apparently to ski, but (really) to be mobilized.

"All Went Willingly"

"They all went very willingly. The Germans have not a single friend in this town. They have all had secret orders.

"The Germans have requisitioned all private motor cycles, as I have been trying without luck to hire one to go back and forth to the ship. . . . Gas has been rationed and I have been told that the food may last a month.

"God knows what these poor people will do then.

To Trondheim Again

"April 11, at Homellvik—Went into Trondheim and German headquarters again to try and get in touch with outside. Was told that it could not then be done, but that they were trying to make connection and would I come back at 5 P. M. Bought some films today as I managed to get my camera out. The Germans expect some action today. They seem to be worried and tense. So do the people. They are all crowding out of the town and into the country. It is a pity to see all the families in busses and trucks and some on bicycles and some on foot going along the road. I brought some small United States flags in case there was some fighting.

"Met the same German officers today. They all tried to be very pleasant. I also spoke to a captain of the Norwegian Navy. He tells me that he is sure that the forts have been taken. He expects trouble any minute.

"All With The Allies"

"All are with the Allies and against the German aggressors. The stores must accept the German marks. The Germans asked me if I had any bananas I could sell them. All stores are closed. Newspapers are controlled by the Germans. . . . Everybody hopefully awaits the British.

"No use. Cannot phone today.

Sees British Prisoners

"April 12, at Homellvik—I decided not to discharge or load, as the less I do the less I will be bothered by the Germans.

"Saw several British prisoners taken from busses to lifeboats, then to a German transport supposed to have landed some troops today. Crowds of Norwegians were watching, but were very silent. It was like a funeral.

"While I was at the Trondheim office this A. M. I was told that a person saying that he was a Captain Tornberg of the Royal Swedish Air Force, had called and said he had made arrangements with the railroad to have cars down to the ship for a consignment of Thompson machine guns, parts and ammunition, "about three tons of machine guns alone." I was surprised that a Swedish officer should be in Trondheim at this time, especially as I had an idea that these munitions had all been discharged at Bergen. So I told the agent that there was something fishy about it all.

Demands Credentials

"I told him that nobody would get anything unless they showed me their credentials. On our way to get a car we met a young man who told me that he was on his way to the hills to join up. He said somebody was coming to take the munitions in question off the ship. When I asked him who, he said:

" 'The Norwegians from inland,' and that we had better let them have it and the gold. Things seem to be getting a little lively around here. We hurried and got out car and returned to Homellvik. I found that the guns in question had really been discharged at Bergen, so it looked as if we would be involved in trouble with these young Norwegians and possibly some of my crew killed or wounded for nothing. Decided to sail as soon as word was received from Stockholm.

"April 13, at Homellvik—Called Consul and he gave me the telegram from New York. (Saying he could sail.)

"Was I glad! Of course it mentioned nothing about discharging or loading, but I had to get rid of my passengers so arranged with the German Consul that he would give them all a safe passage out of Norway.

Permission To Sail

"I again went to Fritch Schneider and asked permission to sail. After looking at my crew list and asking if I had any English or French aboard, he said that it was all right to sail.

"I asked again if I could have a pilot through the minefields. He replied, no. When I asked him if the Germans had laid any mines at all outside he could not answer me, but told me that I could be assured that the Germans would not harm my ship, and that he did not know what the English had done outside.

"The rafts were not finished owing to all the men going to join up. I landed some men at the yard and we finished one of them ourselves and placed it in position on the after deck. During the day our agent tried to get a pilot but they would not take me out. They were afraid. I told agent to pay a bonus, and if I could not get a pilot I would take her myself.

April 14 Sailing Day

"April 14, at Homellvik and toward New York, we sailed a little after 10 o'clock. The Germans seemed to have laid low as we saw nothing all the way out, not even a plane.

"At 1 P. M., just before we were abreast of Agnese forts, I rang the alarm bell and all hands came on deck with only a skeleton crew in the engine room, and remained on deck until 6.30 P. M., at which time I considered it safe to reduce the precautions, but warned them still to be on the lookout for trouble.

"I was in deep water so was sure we were safe from mines except floating ones. We managed to land the pilot O. K. I was glad of that.

"Well, we are now clear of that mess. But whether I did right or wrong is another matter. I had to judge one way or another and be judged. I think we must all live right.

Norman Thomas Asserts New Deal Leads to War

Warns Brown Students Against 'Blackout of Democracy'

PROVIDENCE, April 25 (AP).—Norman Thomas told more than 1,000 Brown University and Pembroke College students today that the Roosevelt administration's foreign policy was likely to drag the United States into the war, and asserted that such a development would be catastrophic for the world and would mean the "blackout of democracy" in the United States.

Addressing an open-air student mass meeting on the campus, the Socialist party's leader and perennial Presidential candidate declared that the greatest service the country could render to the cause of peace and democracy was to "keep cool," make clear that it had no intention of getting into the war and "be ready to mediate at the earliest possible moment for a negotiated peace."

TAUSSIG VIEW HIS OWN

Navy Does Not Subscribe to War Prediction.

WASHINGTON, April 23 (A. P.).—The Navy made [illegible] today to it does not subscribe to Rear Admiral [illegible]'s prediction of eventual war with Japan.

The Navy Department promptly disclaimed responsibility for the utterances. Admiral H. R. Stark, chief of naval operations, said in a statement that the testimony represented Admiral Taussig's "personal opinions," and not only did "not reflect the opinion or the policy of the Navy Department," but was contrary to its views.

Secretary of Navy Edison said in California: "Admiral Taussig was expressing his own views, not the views of the navy."

Admiral Taussig, former assistant chief of naval operations and now commandant of the Fifth Naval District at Norfolk, Va., said last night that his testimony "was not intended to convey any intimation that I considered war at the present time to be imminent, as I certainly do not believe it is."

"What I did mean was that the present trend of events seems to point toward war at some time in the indefinite future," he said, "and that we can prevent such a war and insure our remaining at peace, if we keep our armed forces in a proper state of preparedness."

No Japanese Comment.

TOKIO, April 22 (A. P.).—Tokio newspapers gave great prominence today to the testimony given before the Naval Affairs Committee in Washington by Rear Admiral Taussig. The Japanese Admiralty declined to comment.

Navy Disavows Taussig On War Peril With Japan

Compton, for Secretary Edison, Shocked by 'Poor Judgment'

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—Representative Louis Ludlow, Democrat, of Indiana, made public today a Navy Department letter declaring that Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig used "poor judgment" in asserting publicly that events in the Far East pointed to "eventual war" between the United States and Japan.

Signed by Louis Compton, Acting Secretary, the letter said Admiral Taussig was in no way stating the view of the Navy Department. Admiral Taussig made the statement on Monday before the Senate Naval Committee. He was testifying on the naval expansion bill.

Mr. Ludlow wrote to Secretary Charles Edison to inquire whether he had had advance notice of Admiral Taussig's intention to make the statement [illegible] with Japan, and whether, as Secretary of the Navy, he approved the assertion.

Mr. Compton replied in the absence of Mr. Edison, who is returning from the west [illegible] the matter would be brought to Mr. Edison's attention [illegible] upon his return.

"In the mean time [illegible] Secretary, Mr. Compton [illegible] want to tell you that I, too, was shocked at the testimony of Admiral Taussig, which, of course, was an expression of his own personal views and was in no way an expression of the opinion of the Navy Department. It is most unfortunate that one of Admiral Taussig's position should use such poor judgment in so publicly expressing [illegible] opinions contrary [illegible] with which we are [illegible]."

Mr. Compton said neither he nor Mr. Edison had any advance knowledge of the nature of Admiral Taussig's testimony. He said they disapproved the Admiral's views.

WAR OFFICE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE OFFICIAL RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN NORWAY AS "THE NORTH WESTERN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE."

APR 2[illegible]

PARIS, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED TONIGHT UNTIL MAY 16.

AP53PES

30.24-1885

30.24-1885

ROME, APRIL 25-(AP)-ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, MINISTER OF POPULAR CULTURE, DECLARED TODAY THAT ITALY'S PRESS AND RADIO "SEEK TO REFLECT CURRENT EVENTS IN THE WAR IN THE TRUE ASPECT."

HE SPOKE IN THE CHAMBER OF FASCES AND GUILDS IN PRESENTING THE BUDGET OF HIS MINISTRY FOR THE COMING YEAR.

REFERRING PARTICULARLY TO BRITISH AND FRENCH ASSERTIONS THAT FASCIST NEWS REPORTS SHOWED A PRO-GERMAN BIAS, PAVOLINI QUOTED FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO'S DESCRIPTION OF ITALIAN PRESS POLICY:

"WORSHIP OF THE NAKED, FRANK, INTEGRAL TRUTH AT ALL TIMES, WHEN IT IS WELCOME AND ESPECIALLY WHEN IT IS NOT."

KA414PES

APR 26 1940

HIS BUDGET DID NOT RAISE TAXES HIGH ENOUGH.

IN 12 MONTHS, THE CHANCELLOR SAID, HE HAD ADDED £330,000,000 ($1,155,000,000 AT NEW YORK RATE OF EXCHANGE) IN NEW TAXES TO THE BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 25-(AP)-IT WAS A GERMAN HEINKEL SEAPLANE BUT THE SWASTIKAS HAD BEEN PAINTED OUT AND COVERED WITH THE NORWEGIAN INSIGNIA--SO IT FLEW UNSCATHED OVER BRITISH DEFENSES INTO A BRITISH PORT.

OUT STEPPED TWO NORWEGIAN AIRMEN, BRINGING A STORY OF HOW THEY STOLE THE MACHINE FROM TWO GERMAN AIRMEN WHO TALKED TOO LOUDLY OVER THEIR BEER ABOUT THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE PLANE.

APR 26 1940

THE NORWEGIANS SAID THEY OVERHEARD THE GERMANS TALKING IN A NORWEGIAN TAVERN, SLIPPED OUT QUIETLY, FOUND THE SHIP, HASTILY PAINTED OVER THE GERMAN INSIGNIA AND TOOK OFF FOR ENGLAND.

FH&AR801AES

MOSCOW, APRIL 25-AP-GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE TRYING TO SPREAD THE EUROPEAN WAR TO THE NEAR EAST BY BRINGING TURKEY INTO IT, AN ARTICLE IN PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER CHARGED TODAY.

THE ARTICLE SAID THAT BOTH BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD TRIED TO SABOTAGE THE LATE KAMAL ATATURK'S ATTEMPT TO BUILD A REPUBLIC, WHEREAS THE SOVIET GAVE HIM FRIENDLY AID. LATER, THE ARTICLE ADDED, THE BRITISH-FRENCH BLOCK TRIED TO TURN TURKEY AWAY FROM FRIENDSHIP WITH THE U.S.S.R. AND ALSO SOUGHT TO CONVERT TURKEY INTO THE BASE FOR A MILITARY ATTACK ON RUSSIA.

THE SAME BRITISH AND FRENCH AGENTS TRIED TO MAKE THE BALKANS AN ANTI-GERMAN STRONGHOLD, THE ARTICLE ASSERTED. IT CHARGED THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH VICKERS-ARMSTRONG MUNITIONS FIRM OBTAINED MILITARY SECRETS BY BRIBING SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE TURKISH WAR OFFICE, AND THAT "THE NOTORIOUS LAWRENCE OF ARABIA" ORGANIZED A REVOLT IN TURKEY IN 1925 WHICH FAILED. -----

APR 26 1940

LONDON, APRIL 25-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN HAVE EXCHANGED VIEWS CONCERNING CONTRABAND BOUND FOR GERMANY, RONALD CROSS, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

HE SAID HE WAS CONSIDERING IF FURTHER STEPS USEFULLY COULD BE TAKEN.

CROSS TOLD THE LEGISLATORS, HOWEVER, THAT NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NEW WAR TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN WERE TAKING PLACE.

KA1110AES

APR 2

LONDON, APRIL 25-AP-ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FOUR GERMAN SEAMEN CAPTURED IN NORWARY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO ENGLAND, SIR EDWARD GRIGG, FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

LONDON, APRIL 25-AP-"FOREIGNERS MUST THINK THIS A VERY CURIOUS COUNTRY," SAID SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER IN REPLYING TODAY TO OPPOSITION CRITICISM THAT

APR 26 1940

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 25-(AP)-NORWEGIAN HEADQUARTERS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT FROM "SOMEWHERE IN NORWAY;"

ON APRIL 24 GERMAN TROOPS ATTACKED OUR POSITIONS IN SOUTHERN

GUDBRANDSDALEN, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY AND LIGHT TANKS.

OUR TROOPS WITHDREW TO NEW PREPARED POSITIONS.

IN OSTERDALEN THE GERMAN ARMY CONTINUED TO ADVANCE.

SN936PES

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE X X X ADVANCE.

GERMAN PLANES CONTINUED BOMBING AND FIRING AT COMMUNICATION LINES. THREE GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND ONE MADE A FORCED LANDING. BRITISH PURSUIT PLANES ARE NOW KEEPING A WATCH ON GUDBRANDSDALEN.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SEA FORCES STATES THAT DURING THE ATTEMPTS AT LANDINGS, GERMANS USED NORWEGIAN FISHING BOATS WITH CIVILIAN CREWS AS PROTECTION.

SN956PES

STOCKHOLM--SECOND ADD COMMUNIQUE X X X AS PROTECTION.

THE NORWEGIAN COMMANDER, GENERAL RUGE IN A DECLARATION TO HIS TROOPS SAID:

"AS DEFENDERS OF THE SOIL OF OUR MOTHER COUNTRY YOU HAVE DONE YOUR DUTY FOR MORE THAN TWO WEEKS.

"SEVERAL TIMES, WE HAVE HAD TO WITHDRAW, LEAVING TO THE ENEMY OUR HOMES IN RURAL DISTRICTS. X X X

"BUT WITHDRAWAL WAS NECESSARY IN PURSUING MY PLAN OF GAINING TIME UNTIL HELP ARRIVES. X X X

"BUT NOW THE TIME FOR WITHDRAWING HAS PASSED.

"ALLIED TROOPS ARE IN NORTHERN NORWAY IN TRONDELAG (DISTRICT AROUND TRONDHEIM) AND HERE WHERE WE ARE FIGHTING IN ORDER TO COLLABORATE. X X X

"X X X STAND BY AND KEEP TOGETHER STILL CLOSER AND WE SHALL FIGHT THE BATTLE TO VICTORY. X X X "

SN1137PES

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 25-(BY RADIO)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT NEGOTIATIONS TO START REGULAR AIR SERVICE BETWEEN MOSCOW AND STOCKHOLM BY WAY OF RIGA, LATVIA, HAD BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED. THE SERVICE IS TO START MAY 3.

AP. SN940PES

OSLO, APRIL 25--(AP)--- SOME OF THE DISARMED NORWEGIAN ROYAL GUARD NOW ARE BEING USED AS CIVILIAN AUXILIARY POLICEMEN IN OSLO.

OTHERS OF THE GUARD STILL ARE ON DUTY OUTSIDE THE EMPTY ROYAL PALACE, BUT ARE SERVING IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

THE AUTHORITIES ARE PROVIDING PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS IN THE CAPITAL AND HAVE URGED ALL HOUSEOWNERS TO MAKE BOMB SHELTERS IN THEIR BASEMENTS.

OTTAWA, APRIL 25-(AP)-BERNT BALCHEN, FAMED NORWEGIAN EXPLORER, SAID TODAY THAT "SCARCELY 200 PERSONS IN ALL OF NORWAY ARE SYMPATHETIC TO THE NAZI CAUSE."

THE POLAR FLIER, IN OTTAWA TO CONFER WITH CANADIAN OFFICIALS ON WAR MATTERS FOR THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT, SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE NORWEGIANS HAD THOUGHT GERMANY WOULD INVADE THEIR COUNTRY.

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"SUCH A POSSIBILITY WAS OF COURSE CONSIDERED BUT NO ONE THOUGHT IT SERIOUS," HE SAID.

BALCHEN HAS BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY AS A MEMBER OF THE NORWEGIAN AIR COMMISSION.

DB119PES

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE SCUTTLED GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE, POUNDED BY A SEVERE STORM IN THE RIVER PLATE A WEEK AGO, TOOK A PRONOUNCED LIST TONIGHT AND APPEARED ABOUT TO CAPSIZE IN THE MUDDY WATERS OFF THIS PORT.

CONTRACTORS WHO HAVE PURCHASED THE HULK HAD TO HALT THE PRELIMINARY WORK OF DISMANTLING THE SUPERSTRUCTURE, WHICH STICKS UP OUT OF THE WATER.

WE1054PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 25-(AP)-CAPT. W. W. WOLLASTON RADIOED THE MOORE-MCCORMACK LINES TODAY THAT THE FREIGHTER FLYING FISH HAD LEFT EMBATTLED BERGEN, NORWAY, AND "ALL IS WELL WITH THE CREW."

THE SKIPPER, WHO LIVES IN DENVER, SAID HE TOOK HIS NEW, 7,194-TON SHIP FROM BERGEN TUESDAY MORNING, AND THAT THE VESSEL WAS UNHARMED. CONSUL MAURICE DUNLAP AND HIS STAFF AT BERGEN, HE ADDED, WERE SAFE.

HE SAID THE ONLY OTHER AMERICAN SHIP LEFT IN NORWEGIAN WATERS -- THE CHARLES R. MCCORMICK -- HAD TAKEN REFUGE AT VARDAL, IN SOER-FJORD ABOUT 20 MILES FROM BERGEN.

THE MORMACSEA, THE THIRD AMERICAN SHIP CAUGHT BY THE GERMAN INVASION, ARRIVED IN NEW YORK TODAY.

(NO PICKUP).

AR217PES

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TODAY CONDEMNED THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY AND ASSURED NORWEGIAN MINISTER HANS FAY THAT MEXICO HAD WITNESSED THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR "WITH GENUINE DISTRESS."

THE MEXICAN POSITION WAS STATED IN A NOTE DELIVERED TO THE MINISTER.

IN PART THE NOTE SAID, "THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO, FAITHFUL TO THE POLICY EXPRESSED IN SIMILAR CASES BEFORE, CONDEMNS ANY CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH ANY FREE PEOPLE--WHO DO NOT DESIRE TO SUBMIT TO A FOREIGN AUTHORITY EITHER THEIR SOVEREIGNTY OR THE DECISION OVER THEIR DESTINY--ARE THE OBJECT OF A FOREIGN AGGRESSION WHICH TENDS TO END THEIR LIBERTIES, WHATEVER THE ORIGIN OF SUCH AGGRESSION."

JHRQ1257AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 25-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST INTERCEPTED IN NEW YORK TODAY SAID NAZI DESTROYERS WERE SCUTTLED IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF NARVIK WHEN THE "CRUSHING SUPERIORITY" OF BRITISH WARSHIPS MADE A CONTINUATION OF THE FIGHT "IMPOSSIBLE."

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY CLAIMED THAT SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS WERE SUNK AT NARVIK APRIL 13 BY FIRE FROM THE BATTLESHIP WARSPRITE AND A STRONG FORCE OF DESTROYERS.)

REAR ADMIRAL LUTZOW, COMMANDER OF THE WORLD WAR GERMAN SUBMARINE FLEET, DESCRIBED BOTH THE FIRST BATTLE FOR THE NORWEGIAN ORE PORT, IN WHICH THE BRITISH WERE REPULSED, AND THE SUBSEQUENT BATTLE, IN A RADIO TALK PICKED UP BY COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY SHORT WAVE LISTENERS HERE.

DESCRIBING THE END OF THE SECOND ENGAGEMENT, CBS QUOTED LUTZOW AS SAYING "AFTER ALL THE AMMUNITION WAS GONE AND THE CONTINUATION OF THE FIGHT BECAME IMPOSSIBLE," THE DESTROYERS WITHDREW "INTO THE INNER

ARM OF THE FJORD AND THERE" SCUTTLED THEMSELVES "AFTER ALL THE WOUNDED HAD BEEN TAKEN CARE OF XXX."

LUTZOW'S DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST BATTLE TOLD HOW GERMAN TROOPS WERE LANDED IN THE FACE OF NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE AND THEN PROTECTED FROM THE BRITISH DESTROYER FLOTILLA WHICH ARRIVED SOON AFTER THE LANDING.

"ON THE FOURTH DAY AFTER THE LANDING," LUTZOW CONTINUED, "THE BRITISH UNDERTOOK THE NEXT ATTACK. BUT THIS TIME WHEN THEY CAME, THEY CAME WITH HEAVY FIGHTING UNITS--NOT JUST WITH DESTROYERS BUT WITH BATTLESHIPS, AIRPLANE CARRIERS AND CRUISERS. XXX

"THREE TIMES OUR DESTROYERS ATTACKED AGAINST THIS CRUSHING SUPERIORITY. AND THEN ONCE AGAIN. THEY INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THE ENEMY UNTIL THE LAST SHOT WAS FIRED.

"THE ENEMY, FOR ALL HIS SUPERIOR WEAPONS, DID NOT SUCCEED IN WINNING THE FIGHT AGAINST THESE DESTROYERS AND IN DESTROYING THEM."

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ACCOUNT STATED THAT FOUR GERMAN DESTROYERS WERE SHATTERED AND SUNK IN NARVIK BAY, AND THREE OTHERS WHICH "FLED" UP RUMBAHS FJORD "WERE PURSUED AND DESTROYED." THE ADMIRALTY SAID THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE DAMAGED).

APR 28 1940

FH735AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE STATES MARINE COMPANY, OPERATORS OF THE LATVIAN FREIGHTER GUNDEGA, WHICH LEFT NEW YORK FOR BALTIC PORTS FEB. 5, SAID TONIGHT THEY HAD RECEIVED UNOFFICIAL REPORTS THAT THE VESSEL HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

THE COMPANY SAID THE SHIP HAD FAILED TO REPORT AFTER DELIVERING GRAIN AT COPENHAGEN AND THAT EFFORTS TO CONTACT HER OWNERS AT RIGA, LATVIA, HAD PROVED FUTILE.

THE SHIP CARRIED 31 MEN AND A GENERAL CARGO.

WE814PES

HOBOKEN,N.J.,APRIL 25-(AP)-THE WESTERNLAND OF THE HOLLAND AMERICA LINE ARRIVED TODAY FROM ANTWERP WITH 164 PASSENGERS, 152 OF THEM GERMAN JEWISH REFUGEES, AND A PROLICKSOME LION.

THE SHIP CARRIED ONLY TWO BAGS OF MAIL, 226 OTHERS HAVING BEEN REMOVED AT SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, BY THE BRITISH CONTRABAND PATROL.

CAPTAIN PETER LA GAAY ALSO SAID THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE BEGINNING OF THE WAR THE WESTERNLAND WAS STOPPED BY A FRENCH DESTROYER.

THE CIRCUS LION, "KING TUFFY," WAS OWNED BY ROBERT AND GERTRUDE MATTHEWS WHO SAID THE ANIMAL WAS IN GERMANY WHEN THE WAR BEGAN AND THEY HAD TO "HEIL HITLER ALL DAY AND SPREAD 20-MARK BILLS HERE AND THERE" IN ORDER TO GET THE BEAST OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

AMONG THE REFUGEES ON BOARD WAS ERNST BRESLAUER OF BRESLAU, GERMANY, WHO SPENT THREE WEEKS IN A NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP BEFORE FLEEING FROM THE COUNTRY WITH HIS BROTHER, HANS.

"THAT WAS MY REWARD," ERNST SAID, "FOR SERVING IN THE GERMAN ARMY FOUR YEARS DURING THE WORLD WAR."

APR 28 1940

Q930PES

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE 4,930-TON GERMAN FREIGHTER DUSSELDORF, CAPTURED BY A BRITISH CRUISER OFF THE CHILEAN COAST IN DECEMBER, WAS CONDEMNED TODAY BY A BRITISH PRIZE COURT AS A LAWFUL PRIZE OF THE CROWN.

APR 28 1940

RENAMED THE POLAND THE SHIP IS IN BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 24--GIRASOL (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 648 GROSS TONS, SANK OFF SOUTHEAST ENGLISH COAST AFTER COLLISION, NO REPORT ON CREW.

AR1251PES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

April 25, 1940

WITH THE ALLIED AND NAZI FORCES IN NORWAY FINALLY GETTING INTO THE FULL SWING OF THEIR MILITARY OPERATIONS, AFTER PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS, THE DANGER OF A GERMAN INVASION OF SWEDEN BECOMES MORE PRESSING.

INDEED, AN AUTHORIZED SOURCE IN BERLIN THIS MORNING DECLARED THAT THE HOUR FOR SWEDEN'S "DECISION" (PRESUMABLY AS TO WHETHER SHE WILL SIDE WITH THE REICH) IS APPROACHING.

THIS CAME ON TOP OF THE FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN LOADING TROOPS ON TRANSPORTS IN BALTIC PORTS JUST OPPOSITE SWEDEN, GIVING FURTHER GRIM WARNING THAT THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRY'S TIME OF TRIAL MAY BE NEAR.

WE SHOULDN'T OVERLOOK THE POSSIBILITY THAT THIS IS A DISTRACTION TO COVER A PROJECTED ASSAULT ON HOLLAND, OR PERHAPS IN THE BALKANS. HOWEVER, THE POSITION OF SWEDEN REMAINS PRECARIOUS.

I SHOULD SAY THAT THE CHANCES OF INVASION WOULD INCREASE OR DECREASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUCCESS OF GERMAN OPERATIONS IN NORWAY. IF THINGS GO WELL FOR THE NAZIS THEY MAY HOLD THEIR HAND AGAINST SWEDEN; IF THE BATTLE RUNS AGAINST THEM, THEY LIKELY WILL STRIKE QUICKER.

THE SWEDES ARE STANDING AT ARMS, AND ARE SAID TO BE SET TO DEFEND THEMSELVES TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THEIR ABILITY. THIS SHOULD BE VERY CONSIDERABLE SO FAR AS LAND OPERATIONS ARE CONCERNED.

UNFORTUNATELY, HOWEVER, THE INVADERS PROBABLY WILL DEPEND LARGELY ON THEIR AIR FLEET TO BLAST THE UNHAPPY COUNTRY INTO SUBMISSION. IN A WAR WITH A MAJOR POWER LIKE GERMANY, SWEDEN WOULD BE AS EXPOSED TO AIR ATTACKS AS WAS LITTLE FINLAND.

BUT THE SWEDES MUST FACE ANOTHER PERIL WHICH CAN BE EVEN MORE DEVASTATING THAN BOMBS -- THE GHOSTLY WORKER WHICH PREPARED AUSTRIA AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND FOR THE SACRIFICE, AND FINALLY DELIVERED THE UNSUSPECTING NORWEGIANS INTO THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY THROUGH A RUSE.

I REFER TO THAT INSIDIOUS THING WHICH HAS COME TO BE KNOWN AS "THE FIFTH COLUMN." SOME CALL IT THE "TROJAN HORSE."

AS THE THREAT AGAINST SWEDEN WAS BOILING UP I RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM THE MANCHESTER (N.H.) LEADER, SUGGESTING THAT I DISCUSS THE "FIFTH COLUMN," AND I KNOW NO BETTER TIME TO SAY A WORD ABOUT THIS ASTONISHING EPIDEMIC WHICH IS SWEEPING ALL EUROPE, AND EVEN HAS CROPPED UP IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES AND OTHER FAR COUNTRIES.

THE FIFTH COLUMN IS A PHRASE USED TO DESCRIBE UNDERGROUND, SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES WITHIN A COUNTRY BY FOREIGN POLITICAL INTERESTS.

THE TERM ORIGINATED IN SPAIN DURING THE CIVIL WAR. THE INSURGENTS BOASTED THAT THEY HAD FOUR COLUMNS OF TROOPS CONVERGING ON THE ENEMY IN MADRID, AND THAT A "FIFTH COLUMN" (MEANING SECRET AGENTS AND SUPPORTERS) WAS WORKING FOR THEM FROM WITHIN THE CAPITAL.

THE MISSION OF THE FIFTH COLUMN IS TO PAVE THE WAY TO DELIVER OVER TO ITS OWN GOVERNMENT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY BEING UNDERMINED. THIS MIGHT MEAN THE ACTUAL LOSS OF SOVEREIGNTY, OR MERELY THE SEIZING OF POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC CONTROL OVER THE VICTIM.

HERE IT SHOULD BE SAID THAT THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE FIFTH COLUMN

ISN'T PECULIAR TO ANY ONE COUNTRY. A LOT OF THEM USE IT.

COMMUNISM, FOR INSTANCE, LONG WAS THE PRIZE BETE NOIR OF MANY COUNTRIES. EVEN NOW ENGLAND IS SAID TO BE CONSIDERING A PROPOSAL TO OUTLAW BOLSHEVISM. FRANCE OUTLAWED THIS "ISM" JUST AFTER THE RUSSO-GERMAN PACT WAS SIGNED.

THE REDS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN OUTSTRIPPED AS BORERS. EUROPE HAS JUST AWAKENED TO THE FACT THAT THE NAZIS HAVE DEVELOPED THIS ART SO INTENSELY AND SO SUCCESSFULLY THAT THE OLD WORLD IS FAIRLY HONEYCOMBED WITH IT. IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT MANY COUNTRIES ARE IN A STATE OF PANIC OVER THE SITUATION.

THE FIFTH COLUMN TECHNIQUE IS TO SEND INTO A COUNTRY ALL SORTS OF AGENTS--TOURISTS, TEACHERS, BUSINESSMEN, SETTLERS, AND WHAT NOT. THESE FOLK INSPIRE THE FORMATION OF NAZI (OR WHATEVER THE ISM IS) POLITICAL PARTIES, GET HOLD OF OFFICIAL POSITIONS IN ORGANIZATIONS AND IMPEL THEM TO WORK FOR GERMAN INTERESTS, PREACH THE NAZI DOCTRINE TO YOUNG PEOPLE AND ORGANIZE YOUTH MOVEMENTS, AND IN A HUNDRED OTHER WAYS SERVE THE FUEHRER.

SOMETHING OVER A YEAR AGO WHEN I TOURED FOURTEEN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE I FOUND THE NAZI FERMENT WORKING EVERYWHERE. IT REQUIRED THE NAZI FIFTH COLUMN COUP IN NORWAY, HOWEVER, TO WAKE OTHER NATIONS UP AND SET THEM TO SEARCHING THEIR OWN CELLARS FRANTICALLY. MOST OF THEM HAVE FOUND PLENTY.

AT THIS MOMENT FROM ENGLAND RIGHT ACROSS THE CONTINENT TO THE BALKANS AND ON DOWN INTO TURKEY, COUNTRIES ARE FEVERISHLY TRYING TO FREE THEMSELVES OF THIS GROWTH. ARRESTS AND EXPULSIONS ARE GOING FORWARD APACE, ESPECIALLY IN THE BALKANS, UPON WHICH HITLER HAS BEEN DEPENDING SO MUCH FOR SUPPLIES TO HELP HIM DEFEAT THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

STILL, SWEDEN HAS HAD AMPLE WARNING AND WHILE SHE PRESUMABLY WILL ENCOUNTER TROUBLE FROM NAZI ELEMENTS SHE OUGHT NOT TO BE CAUGHT BY THE SAME RUSES THAT FOOLED THE NORWEGIANS.

ARANT927AES

GERMANS BREAK THROUGH AT ROEROS BUT MEET RESISTANCE FARTHER NORTH; ALLIES LAND MORE TROOPS AND PLANES

Ribbentrop's Stage All Set For Mystery Message Today

Foreign Minister Has Berlin Agog—Expected To Disclose Allied "Plot" In Norway

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 28—Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, will deliver personally tomorrow to foreign diplomats and the foreign press a message of a closely guarded nature to which the German Government clearly attaches great importance.

In Berlin, agog with speculation which in large measure overshadowed news of fighting in Norway, the following explanation from a usually well-informed source seemed plausible, although it could not be confirmed:

Von Ribbentrop, favored Hitler statesman, will disclose what was found by German invaders in the Oslo Foreign Office "regarding connivance between Great Britain and Norway for making Norway the northern flank of the Allied war front."

Significance Emphasized

Announcement of the Foreign Minister's statement said only it would be "a declaration of the Reichs Government" pertaining to the "political situation," but the unique gesture of assembling foreign diplomats, military attaches and the press in the Reichs Chancellery emphasized the significance with which Germany views the statement. It will be read at 2.30 P. M. (7.30 A. M. E.S.T.) and broadcast by all German radio stations.

"The importance of this declaration follows from its ceremonial setting," said the excellently informed commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland.*

Strict Silence Observed

"Strictest silence is being observed regarding the subject matter of the declaration, but one will not go wrong in assuming that the moment chosen for delivery of this declaration hints it will be an important contribution toward clarification of the present political situation."

A Government spokesman declined to elaborate on the announcement. Von Ribbentrop last appeared before the foreign press April 9 to explain the German position on occupation of Norway and Denmark.

The German stand is that the British-French Allies intended to move into Scandinavia, and from there to assault Germany, but that Germany beat them to it by acting to take Denmark and Norway under the "protection" of the Reich.

30-24-1891

Berlin May Bare Norse 'Plot'

Envoys and Foreign Press, Suddenly Called, May Learn Tomorrow of Oslo Finds.

BERLIN, April 26 (A. P.).—Officials disclosed tonight that an important political declaration will be made tomorrow by the German Government, and a usually well-informed spokesman said it was likely that Germany will tell the world "what was found in the Oslo Foreign Office regarding the connivance of England and Norway for making Norway the northern flank of the Allied war front."

This premise seemed plausible, but it could not be confirmed. The statement is to be read to diplomats and foreign newspaper men by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop at 2:30 P. M. (7:30 A. M., Eastern standard time) tomorrow and will be broadcast by all German radio stations.

Earlier speculation concerning Von Ribbentrop's declaration recalled two topics that have figured prominently in the recent comment of authorized German spokesmen, the suggestion that Sweden's "day of decision" is near and that alleged British bombings of undefended towns—flatly denied in London—may call for "bomb for bomb" reprisals by Germany.

BERLIN VIEWS RESULTS WITH SATISFACTION

Press Hails Absence Of Sabotage In Occupied Area Of Norway

Plays Up Communiques Reporting Bombing Of Oslo By British

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent.

Berlin, April 26—German troops, with the air force showing the way, were spreading out in southern Norway today with the aim of forcing back British and French coming down from the north, reports indicated.

Military information on the northern campaign, however, was exceedingly scarce.

News from Narvik, German-held Arctic iron ore port, was especially reserved, a communique announcing only that the British resumed a bombardment yesterday.

Satisfaction Noted

Berlin circles viewed the military operations throughout in a favorable light, however, and *Dienst Aus Deutschland* noted "with satisfaction" that "in all the occupied Norwegian districts there have been no acts of sabotage of any sort."

It said Norwegian troops who still were fighting the German occupation were regarded without reserve as showing "knightly respect for the law of war."

Berlin newspapers tonight displayed prominently communiques announcing that the British had bombed Oslo from the air.

The high command said the British did no military damage. Several German planes were damaged by some splinters during a British attack on an airport near Trondheim, however.

Motor Troops Used

DNB disclosed use by the Allies of motorized troops, saying several columns had been successfully attacked by German planes.

"Enemy troops left the road and sought refuge in forests as soon as German planes appeared on the scene," it said. "Vehicles abandoned by fleeing enemy troops were destroyed by bombs so the enemy was unable to proceed farther."

The German command also reported its flyers yesterday bombed a British mine sweeper and a transport, which had to be beached on the west coast of Norway, and said a tanker and torpedo boat were struck and that an explosion occurred on another vessel.

11 Planes Destroyed

Eleven Allied planes were destroyed on the ground, the announcement said.

One British plane was shot down last night in an attack on the German air base at Aalborg, Denmark, DNB added.

Government of occupied districts in Norway was clarified to an extent by publication in Oslo of a proclamation by Josef Terboven, the Reich's commissioner to administer the territory.

As quoted by DNB, Terboven announced he was taking over civil administration and that Norwegian administrative officials would remain in office and perform their duties as before.

German authorities hitherto had declined to define Terboven's position other than to describe him as a contact man between the German and Norwegian civil administrations.

Gen. Nicholas von Falkenhorst, as commander of German expeditionary forces, is in charge of military affairs.

Text Of Proclamation

Terboven's proclamation follows:

"By order of the Führer, I, as Riech's commissioner, have assumed full authority in the civil sphere for the duration of occupation of Norwegian territory.

"I regard my main task as the maintenance of peace, security and order, guarantee of orderly economic and cultural life of the population as well as the establishment of all conditions for military needs which prove necessary in the land in which regrettably there still is fighting counter to the will of the German Government.

"To that end, the decisive condition is that the population loyally receives my measures and willingly follows them. Norwegian administrative authorities have offered their cooperation. They will remain in office and administer their duties as heretofore."

Maintaining Relations

Despite the fact that the Norwegian Legation has been withdrawn from Berlin, Kurt Breuer, German Minister to Oslo, is reported to be maintaining relations with the Norwegian Government Commission in German-occupied Oslo, and German consulates are still functioning in Norway.

The situation is different in occupied Denmark, where the Copenhagen Government is regarded as independent and the final arbiter, although the German military experts, of course, exert a strong influence.

On the German economic side, an authorized spokesman criticized reports that materials coming to the Reich from Soviet Russia have been disappointingly small.

Supplies Delivered

"Many thousands" of carloads of materials have crossed the borders since December, he said, and "many hundred thousands of tons" of oils, grain, raw materials and minerals have been delivered by Russia.

There have been technical difficulties, he acknowledged, and curtailments of rail traffic due to bad weather between December and March, but with return of fair weather the traffic will increase automatically.

Commenting on "English sea victories," the *Borsen Zeitung* jibed: "Up to the present they consist of congratulatory telegrams between Prime Minister Chamberlain and the Egyptian Government."

It said Germany held all important harbors in Norway and the British could not take them.

Nazi Planes Blast Allies to Prevent Foothold in Norway

11 Aircraft Destroyed, Four Vessels Hit, Germans Declare

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 26.—Germany's mighty air force is blasting without pause to keep the allies from carving solid footholds in Norway while Nazi land forces race to establish themselves in strategic positions.

That motorized columns had been thrown into the fray against the Germans was disclosed here for the first time by DNB, official news agency, which said:

"The German air force again actively supported the operations of troops on the ground. Several motorized columns successfully were attacked by German planes.

"Enemy troops left the road and sought refuge in forests as soon as German planes appeared on the scene. Vehicles abandoned by fleeing enemy troops were destroyed by bombs so the enemy was unable to proceed further."

Air Blows Recounted.

The German high command, depicting widespread air action yesterday against the allies on sea, land and in the air, claimed:

A British minesweeper and a transport were beached after being hit by German air bombs off the west coast of Norway, a tanker was struck and began listing, smoke clouds billowed from a torpedo boat, and an explosion occurred on another vessel. Harbor facilities used by the allies were destroyed.

Eleven allied airplanes were destroyed on the ground.

Aiding the Nazi land drive, German warplanes bombarded allied troop concentrations, marching columns and traffic centers.

Bomb Splinters Damage Planes.

As for the allied air war against the Germans, the high command said several German planes were damaged by splinters during a British attack on an airport near Trondheim while Oslo was attacked during the night, though without military damage.

The German troops in Norway were reported gaining more ground, with fighting proceeding "in several places." DNB said the German Army had rendered "illusory" any attempt by the allied forces to gain influence in the southern part of Norway—from the west coast of Trondheim on down.

DNB said that the Germans yesterday succeeded in occupying the entire narrow region from the coast at a point north of Trondheim across to the Swedish border and were pushing up to positions farther northeastward.

It claimed that any enemy attack on the rail line which cuts across Norway from Trondheim to Sweden would be doomed to failure and any northward thrust into the Narvik region would also be futile because of the difficulties of the terrain. It therefore questioned the task of allied forces landed north of Trondheim.

Allied forces are both north and south of the Trondheim rail line to Sweden

Text of Communique.

Today's communique said:

"British naval forces on April 25 again bombarded the port of Narvik.

"Our troops were reinforced and equipment arrived at Trondheim.

"In the Bergen sector German troops were busy cleaning out Norwegian troops from the region around Voss. Localized enemy resistance was broken.

"Strong German units advancing in several columns from Oslo north and northwestward on April 25 gained more ground in collaboration with the air force. Fighting still is going on in several places.

"Air force fighting units bombarded troop concentrations, marching columns, traffic points and transports. Harbor facilities used by the enemy were destroyed by bombs.

"Eleven enemy airplanes were destroyed in an auxiliary airport between Dombas and Andalsnes.

Ships Attacked With Bombs.

"In the sea region off the Norwegian west coast several British ships were attacked by bombs. One minesweeper and one transport were beached after they were struck by bombs.

"One torpedo boat showed heavy smoke clouds and stopped. One tanker listed heavily after a bomb hit and was abandoned by the crew. The boiler of another relief ship exploded after a bomb hit.

"Several planes were damaged by splinters during a British air raid on an airport near Trondheim.

"Oslo was attacked and bombarded by British fighting planes on the night of April 25. While no military damage was caused on the airport, the extent of the bombs' effects on the city of Oslo cannot yet be determined in particular.

"No special events in the west. One German reconnaissance plane made a forced landing in Belgium. The crew was unhurt. During the night several planes entered German Helgoland Bight. One British plane was shot down near Sylt and crashed into the sea."

Stockholm Says British Battle Nazis Between Dombas and Ringebu

Roeros Reported In German Hands

Allies Retiring to West; English Warships Try to Force Trondheim Fjord

By ELMER PETERSON
By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—A savage clash between German and British troops was reported in progress tonight along the narrow Gudbrandsdal road northwest of Lillehammer in the central Norwegian fighting zone, with the result still in doubt.

The report of this encounter followed that of the border correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" that German columns had captured the hotly contested town of Roeros in the valley of the Glomma River, a little over a hundred miles northeast of Lillehammer and only a score of miles from the Swedish border. Heavy fighting was reported also at several points thirty-five miles southwest of Lillehammer, where Norwegian forces were said to be making a stand.

Norwegian sources in Stockholm said British troops advancing southeastward from Otta, and Germans advancing northwestward from Ringebu, along the Lillehammer-Dombas highway were actively at grips.

Allies Retreat From Roeros

In the Roeros sector, Norwegian troops and Allied reinforcements were reported to have retreated twenty miles to the west.

Such a German victory in the fighting on the Glomma River, if confirmed, would reverse the military picture at Roeros. Earlier, the Allied and Norwegian forces had brought artillery into action to throw back German advance units to a point at least five miles south of Roeros, while British fighting planes and anti-aircraft guns cut sharply into German aerial activity.

The Allies and Norwegians, moving down the Glomma River valley from their concentration point at Stoeren, thirty miles south of Trondheim, met the German column at Roeros. Artillery went into action on both sides. The Germans suffered considerable losses and were driven back five to fifteen miles south of Roeros, thed ispatches aid. The gunfire could be heard clearly across the Swedish frontier, twenty-five miles to he east.

The Germans were advance detachments of a force following the railway line north from Oslo, 180 miles south of Roros, in an attempt to bring reinforcements to the German garrison at Trondheim and to draw a German line across central Norway.

Paralleling the German advance up the Oesterdal, the valley of the Glomma, another German force was driving north through the Gudbrandsdal to the west. This advance force was fighting Allied units near Rinbebu, 160 miles south of Trondheim.

Air Defense Improved

Tonight's report gave evidence that the Allies now are better equipped in aerial defense than they were during the early stages of the war.

The presence of British pursuit planes in the Trondheim sector brought a sudden abatement in German air activity there as well as farther north. At Namsos, Allied troops landing point eighty miles up the coast from Trondheim, the installation of anti-aircraft batteries reduced German bombing forays to a minimum.

Minor Battles Fought

Several minor air battles between British fighters and German bombers were reported.

One account told of a single German plane that was shot down after a dog fight with three British planes near the Swedish border.

The British furthermore were reported to be bringing up units of their fleet to support the Allied attack on Trondheim, seaport and railhead which holds the key to central Norway. However, there was no confirmation of rumors that British war vessels had entered Trondheim fjord and sunk German warships there.

Positions Bolstered

The Allied and Norwegian positions north of Steinkjer were further strengthened by reinforcements of crack French troops, including well-trained Alpine fighters—"Blue Devils"—who are expected to be particularly effective in the fighting in the rugged, mountainous terrain.

In western Norway, a Norwegian communique said, the Germans advanced toward Voss from Ulvik, below Bergen, and along the railroad running west from Bergen under the protection of a combined air and artillery bombardment.

North of the Arctic Circle, at the ore port of Narvik, the German position was precarious. No more than 500 men were reported holding on valiantly in mountain positions around the town, sparsely supplied with stores and ammunition by German planes.

There also were reports that, despite intense difficulties, the Germans were managing to get reinforcements and supplies into Trondheim by plane.

Planes Bringing Men

Transport planes were said to be bringing in loads of thirty men each, while unconfirmed reports said one German ship carrying troops and supplies had managed to evade the British blockade and enter Trondheim fjord.

The steady eastward flow of refugees continued all along the Norwegian-Swedish border. Many were half starved after long journeys over rough mountain trails. In some instances they had had to fight their way through waist-deep snow.

Reports from Oxelosund, Baltic port south of Stockholm, said a total of 514 wounded Germans from northern Norway had been put aboard a German hospital ship for transport back to Germany.

Norwegians Stop Attacks

A Norwegian Army communique, covering Thursday's fighting, said Norwegian troops in eastern Norway stopped German attacks at Gulsvik, in the Hallingdal between the Etnadal and the southern aurdal, and at Kvam in the Gudbrandsdal. Gulsvik is sixty-five miles northwest of Oslo and Kvam is above Ringebu, thirty-five miles southeast of Dombaas.

German attacks, strongly supported by artillery, planes and armored cars, were acknowledged to have netted gaines in the Oesterdal as the invaders moved closer to Roeros. British troops, stubbonly fighting the advance, were credited with destroying two Nazi armored cars. One German plane was shot down while bombing Norwegian communications behind the front.

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Reports reaching Swedish newspapers late today indicated the allied and Norwegian forces on the front below Trondheim have inflicted considerable losses on German advance units, forcing them back to a point 5 miles south of Roros.

The allied troops, coming down the Glomma Valley from their concentration point at Storen, brought light artillery into action.

Behind the Nazi advance column, German units were reported digging in in the Osterdalen (Valley) some 10 to 15 miles below Roros, after retiring from that city.

Artillery had come into play by late afternoon on both sides, and the cannonading could be heard from the Swedish frontier, some 20 miles from the scene of the fighting.

New Equipment for Allies.

There was evidence, also, that the allies had received new aerial equipment. German air activity in the Trondheim sector fell off considerably, and there were reports of minor air battles in several places between British fighter planes and German bombers.

One German plane was reported shot down after a fight with three British planes over the Swedish frontier.

The British also were said to have curbed German air activity at their Namsos landing point, above Trondheim, by installing anti-aircraft batteries.

Roros, from which the Germans retired when the allies moved down from Storen, is 70 miles southeast of Trondheim.

In the Gudsbrandsdalen Valley to the west another flying Nazi column appeared to have bogged down at Ringebu, some 160 miles south of Trondheim.

French Arrivals Reported.

The British position around Trondheim itself, meanwhile, was reported improved by the arrival of crack French troops, including Foreign Legionnaires and Alpine soldiers.

The Germans continued, however, to pour a steady stream of reinforcements into Trondheim by air transport, each capable of carrying 30 men. There also were reports that a German ship had managed to evade the British blockade and enter Trondheim Fjord with supplies.

The German situation at the Arctic port of Narvik was said to be becoming more precarious. Some sources estimated that the Nazi force there, carrying on from mountain positions around the town with the aid of munitions flown in by plane, now numbers less than 500 men.

Fighting Between Small Units.

In general the fighting throughout Norway appeared to be between small units, maneuvering swiftly for position. All reports agreed, however, that the German detachments, regardless of their size, were armed to a highly effective degree with automatic weapons.

Allies Tighten Grip On Storen

The Norwegian high command, in a communique issued late last night, said that the Norwegians, reinforced by British troops, were occupying "new prepared positions" astride the Gudbrandsdal valley after a thirty-mile withdrawal yesterday from Lillehammer.

British pursuit planes, apparently newly arrived in Norway, are "keeping watch" on the valley, the Norwegians said.

Swedish dispatches indicated that the British had tightened their hold on Storen, thirty-five miles south of Trondheim, where the parallel railway lines which the Germans have been following through the Osterdalen and Gudbrandsdal valleys converge.

British forces attempting to close in on Trondheim from the north were reported being held at bay near Steinkjer, 50 miles away, by the guns of three German destroyers in inner Trondheim Fjord.

The Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, however, said that a British cruiser had succeeded in slipping past Agdenes Fortress at the mouth of the fjord and had engaged the Nazi vessels. The British yesterday reported that the fortress had been bombed from the air.

The same paper also asserted that the British have established a secret airbase somewhere north of Trondheim, that their aircraft carriers are off the Norwegian coast and that they now are prepared to challenge German supremacy in the air—one of the biggest factors in Nazi successes in Norway to date.

Norse General Confident

In a dramatic message to his troops last night the Norwegian commander, General Otto Ruge, expressed his confidence in ultimate victory.

"Several times," he said, "we have had to withdraw, leaving to the enemy our homes in rural districts. But withdrawal was necessary in pursuing my plan of gaining time until help arrives.

"Now the time for withdrawing has passed. Allied troops are in northern Norway. . . . Stand by and keep together and we shall fight the battle to victory."

The point at which the Germans were reported digging in in the Osterdalen Valley was near the hamlet of Tolga, about 165 miles north of Oslo.

Penetrate Beyond Roros.

Mechanized advance units of the flying Nazi column were said actually to have penetrated several miles beyond Roros to the vicinity of Jensvoll yesterday, but the Germans made no attempt to establish a position there.

The Norwegians, retreating up the valley, impeded the German thrust by dynamiting bridges along the way.

The head of the German column, according to Swedish correspondents, consisted of six tanks, eight armored cars and 25 motor cycles. The main Nazi force apparently was not large, and only small details were posted along the way to keep the lines of communication open.

A steady stream of refugees from the Roros district was pouring across the Swedish frontier, about 25 miles away.

Twenty ambulances passed the border at one point. Four hundred fugitives—including 300 Norwegian soldiers who were interned—crossed at another frontier station.

Withdrawal Strategic.

The Norwegian high command said the German advance up the parallel Gudsbrandsdalen Valley was supported by artillery and light tanks. The Norwegians described their withdrawal from Lillehammer under this pressure as a strategic maneuver.

Swedish newspapers reported the Germans were continuing to land reinforcements daily at Oslo, apparently with the intention of making a determined effort to establish land communications between the capital and Trondheim, some 250 miles away.

The Norwegian telegraph agency said that German warplanes were unusually active yesterday, bombing and machine-gunning objectives in Western Norway.

Andalsnes, a British debarkation point 100 miles southwest of Trondheim, again was the object of attack. The telegraph agency said, however, that although numerous incendiary and high explosive bombs were dropped, the only building destroyed was a cowshed.

Four Planes Raid Molde.

Three wooden houses were set afire when four planes raided Molde at the mouth of the fjord leading to Andalsnes and two persons were believed to have been trapped in the blazes. Several civilians were reported wounded at Alesund, southwest of Molde, where a school used as a first-aid station was fired by an incendiary bomb.

The Norwegian government, meanwhile, issued a provisional order stipulating that British and French money should be accepted as legal tender in Norway.

There were reports here that two German steamers of 3,000 to 5,000 tons had been sunk in the northern part of narrow Oresund Strait, which separates Sweden and Denmark.

The vessels were reported to have gone down a little west of the passage, leaving the channel open. The cause of the sinkings was unexplained.

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, April 26—A Danish steamer of 250 tons and another unidentified steamer sank today in the Oresund, narrow neck of the Kattegat between Sweden and Denmark, possibly victims of mines which drifted into the passageway with the ice.

Allies Stiffening Lines In Norway As Major Fight Looms

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, April 26—Long columns of Allied infantry and artillery pushed over slushy, bomb-scarred roads in Norway today into stiffening front lines as the first major battle of the northern campaign loomed near strategic Trondheim.

As the lines were being drawn, military spokesmen frankly admitted "we have lost the first trick" in Norway and a fresh reversal was announced today in "limited withdrawals" before strong German forces south of Dombas, 110 miles southwest of Trondheim.

British bombers continued to harry German air bases in Denmark and Norway and fired gasoline dumps at Vallo, on Oslo fjord, an Air Ministry communique said, as well as attacking German ships.

6 Nazi Planes Shot Down

British anti-aircraft batteries established in Norway were credited with sharing the honors with fighting warplanes in shooting down six German planes and damaging eight others yesterday and last night. Other British air operations, the Air Ministry said, resulted in destruction of two more German planes and damaging of another, while "five of our aircraft are missing."

A semi-official amplification of the Air Ministry's communique said German supply ships were attacked in Hardanger and Granvik fjords, east of Bergen, with one shower of bombs registering a direct hit on Granvik quay, described as a vital point to Nazi landing plans.

Ship Partly Submerged

British pilots reported that after the attack one German supply ship was left lying on its side and partly submerged. They declared also that a "recently pitched" German military encampment near the port of Ulvik, south of Bergen, was successfully attacked.

In the Oslo fjord raid, British bombers, aiming at ten large supply ships, were said to have registered a direct hit on one of the larger craft and also to have set fire to an oil refinery and a row of storage tanks.

"The whole place was well alight when our aircraft left Oslo fjord," one pilot said.

Held By Germans

Trondheim, once sleepy seaport, is held by the Germans and also is the goal of twin German columns fighting up through the heart of the country from Oslo.

It was before one of these columns that the Allies fell back; the other column, Swedish advices said, was set back with "considerable losses" by the Allies near Roros, seventy miles southeast of Trondheim.

Completion of the German drive, which has sent mechanized columns into the Norweigan interior in a race to join Trondheim's captors, would cut off southern Norway from Allied help.

To aid their troops south of Trondheim in the attempt to stem the German advance and to oust the seaport's present garrison, the Allies—for the first time supported by pursuit planes—poured British infantrymen, veterans of the French Foreign Legion and crack battalions of France's *Chasseurs Alpins* into lines near Steinkjer, fifty miles above Trondheim.

Fighting Flares

Fighting flared there today in brief contacts of German and Allied patrols in fog, but British reports said there was no major action. At Narvik, isolated, German-held port in the north which is another goal of Allied effort, the British reported "all quiet."

South of Dombas, connected by rail with Andalsnes, Allied landing point below Trondheim, with Trondheim and with Oslo, the Allied infantry fought a bitter rear-guard action against German power.

Supported by artillery, tanks and strafing aircraft, the Nazis forced what a War Office communique called "limited withdrawals." It was the third announcement in as many days of setbacks.

There was a report that the British and Norwegians had checked the other German column to the east in the Osterdalen valley after a furious engagement, but no authoritative source in London would say how severe the check had been.

Other Blows Dealt

Out of the hills came other blows at German columns, according to advices reaching London.

Norwegian guerrillas were believed to have dynamited bridges and demolished roads in the Osterdalen in the German pathway, while Norwegian regulars holding the Germans in the vicinity of Roros were aided by small units slipping through the hills to harry the Nazis' supporting columns and communications.

The statement by military sources that "we have lost the first trick" was followed by appeals that British repulses "should be taken in proportion."

Strategy Crystallizing

"We must be prepared to take risks and accept them," a military spokesman declared.

The Allied strategy was crystallizing as military men began to fit together the pieces of information.

Two jobs lay before the British, French and Norwegians who, despite reinforcement in the last two days, still were believed inferior in weight of metal and number of planes to the Germans.

First—and largest—was to block German reinforcements approaching the Trondheim region from Oslo along railway and mountain roads.

Lieut. Gen. Adrian Carton De Wiart, commander of the British expedition-

ary force, was expected to rush reinforcements to the troops south of Dombas to this end and to counter German air attacks with Britain's Spitfires and Hurricanes which have found precarious bases on ice in hidden fjords.

Trondheim Is Goal

Trondheim, the main base for German operations in the north, was the second point of Allied attack.

Before its strong German garrison can be fought successfully, however, it was believed here, the British navy will have to account for German destroyers whose fire in the fjord helped roll back the British advance guard Wednesday at Steinkjer.

Whatever damage the British have suffered in the last few days, there was no sign from Whitehall to Whitechapel that the people are dispirited.

"Of course we are having a difficult time," one Foreign Office official said.

"But we expect it. And our first losses will not deter us from the main objective—ridding Norway of German troops."

Neither the public nor the press gave any indication that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Cabinet was immediately endangered by events in Norway, although there was mounting criticism in the House of Commons that the government failed to draw on the nation's full man power and financial strength to wage the war.

"The Daily Mail" commented: "Questions are being asked about the planning of the Norwegian operation. In due course an inquiry will be held on the entire campaign. But this is not the time to assess responsibility."

"The Daily Herald," organ of the Labor opposition, began asking questions about the conduct of the Norwegian campaign, but its principal criticism was that the public was not getting complete news. It declared the public "is prepared—much more than the government realizes—to take bad news of the war with the good."

"The Herald" added that the questions being asked about events in Norway "are troubling the public mind" and that "the sooner they can be answered the better."

Recalling the statement of Maj. Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the imperial defense staff, that "we must welcome an attack," "The Herald" commented: "Despite the clear disadvantage under which British forces are at present operating, the War Office can not be surprised if an ill-informed section of the public . . . is startled to read that the Norwegian campaign is proving so difficult."

Chamberlain is expected to make a statement in the House of Commons early next week on the Norwegian campaign. If he is unable to give a full report on military operations, it is believed in diplomatic quarters that he at least will assure the public that the Allied command is waging the war in Norway as "a major operation."

Forced to Retreat South of Dombas, British Admit

Germans Are Supported By Artillery and Low-Flying Planes

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 26.—Strong German forces, supported by artillery and low-flying planes, have forced allied troops to "limited withdrawals" in a bitter fight south of Dombas, key railway point in South-Central Norway, the War Ministry announced today.

Word of these fresh reversals came on the heels of officially admitted setbacks for the British at Steinkjer Wednesday and Lillehammer yesterday, which British military sources summarized with the statement that Germany had taken "the first trick" in Norway.

Dombas, 110 miles southwest of Trondheim, is a railway junction on the main line from Oslo to Trondheim through the Gudbrandsdal. This line is joined there by another coming south from Andalsnes, the sea port which is reported to have been one of the British troop landing points.

Both Sides Speed Men, Guns.

It is thus a vital point between Oslo, 150 miles to the south, and Trondheim, both held by the Germans. Both sides were said to be racing guns and men toward a decisive action around Trondheim.

The communique announcing the "limited withdrawals" supported the comment of neutral military observers that it was extremely difficult for lightly armed troops to hold positions against strafing airplanes co-operating with artillery and armored vehicles.

The communique said:

"Allied troops in southern Norway have been heavily engaged south of Dombas by strong enemy forces supported by medium artillery, armored fighting vehicles and low-flying aircraft.

"Limited withdrawals have been necessary."

"In the area north of Steinkjer there has been no engagement, but patrols have been active.

"There is nothing to report from the Narvik area."

Although British military sources conceded that Germany had "the best of it" in the air in the opening phase, the Air Ministry announced that Royal Air Force fighting planes and anti-aircraft guns had brought down eight enemy planes and damaged nine others in "vigorous offensive action" in Norway yesterday and last night.

For the first time the ministry announced action by R. A. F. planes in the north. The communique stated that "five of our aircraft are missing" and others had been damaged by bombing attacks.

Oil Tanks Reported Blasted.

The R. A. F. attacks on German airplane bases in Norway and Denmark were said by the Air Ministry to have blasted oil tanks on Oslo Fjord, a seaplane base and four large ships northwest of Stavanger.

British fighter aircraft now in Norway, it was authoritatively stated, had landed on a frozen lake which is being used as a temporary air base. They are expected to give valuable aid in breaking down the continuous German bombing attacks.

Air Ministry Statement

The Air Ministry's communique said:

"Vigorous offensive action by large numbers of Royal Air Force aircraft against enemy bases in Norway and Denmark continued throughout yesterday and last night. Among other objectives oil tanks at Vallo, on Oslo fjord, were attacked and a large fire was seen.

"A large transport also was attacked in this fjord.

Attacks At Stavanger

"Northwest of Stavanger, attacks were made on four large ships and on a seaplane base at Stavanger, where a number of fires were caused.

"One formation of our aircraft encountered and destroyed an enemy flying boat. Patrolling British aircraft also shot down an enemy bomber over the North Sea and attacked two enemy flying boats, seriously damaging one of them.

Five British Planes Lost

"Five of our aircraft are missing. Six enemy aircraft have been shot down by our anti-aircraft guns and fighters in Norway, and eight others have been damaged.

"Some of our fighter aircraft engaged in operations in Norway have been damaged by bombing attacks."

Military sources, meanwhile, conceded Germany at least temporary aerial superiority because of her "five, possibly six, air bases in Norway" and pointed out Britain might be having difficulty getting bases in the rugged Norwegian territory.

These sources pictured the war in Norway as settling down to a battle for Trondheim, on the outcome of which the whole future course of the Scandinavian conflict may depend.

"A treacherous invasion," one British source said, gave Germany all the initial advantage in Norway, with her airplane bases playing a vital role in fighting over the mountainous terrain.

"We knew we would have a difficult time and certain of our forces probably are having difficulties, but don't think for a moment this is going to have a detrimental effect on the allied efforts in Norway."

"Doesn't Mean Disorder"

A soldier in battle "naturally thinks he's having a hell of a time and naturally talks so," he said, adding that "this does not mean, however, that the rest of the force is in disorder."

"We had to send out to Norway the troops immediately at hand. We had to use undeveloped ports and improvise facilities. The first landing was carried out by men who had just what they could carry with them."

There were authoritative indications that both sides are striving to consolidate strategic positions, with the allies rushing reinforcements with all speed and the Germans driving northward from Oslo in an effort to unite forces with the defenders of Trondheim.

The allies are harassing the Germans as much as possible with long-range bombing attacks across the North Sea in an attempt to keep the Germans rocked back on their heels until fast fighting planes and anti-aircraft defenses can be established on Norwegian soil.

An unofficial amplification of the Air Ministry communique said a British Bristol-Blenheim bomber attacked two German flying boats far out over the North Sea and that, after a sharp dog fight, the Germans fled.

Smoke was pouring from the engine of one of the German planes hit by British fire.

The War Office said the British withdrawal to a point 6 miles north of Steinkjer, 75 miles northeast of Trondheim, on Wednesday involved only a British advance guard that was seeking to escape flanking fire from three German destroyers in nearby Trondheim Fjord.

Hardy French veterans and artillery now are supporting the main British line north of Steinkjer, authoritative sources stated, and added that no further immediate German pressure was expected in that area.

Difficulty Seen With Bases.

The same sources said no reports of allied losses had been received yet, and that it was not known whether the expeditionary troops had support from artillery and anti-aircraft guns.

It was believed in London that Britain might be having difficulty in getting bases in the rugged Norwegian territory.

An informed source said there had been "no attacks" on the British position at Myra, north of Steinkjer, midway between Trondheim and Namsos.

The British reported that Norwegian guerillas using explosives had blocked Osterdalen, the valley which stretches southeast from Trondheim.

French poilus were said to have scrambled into supporting positions behind the British line at Myra as the allies strove to prevent contact between German forces rolling northward from Oslo and those operating in the Trondheim area.

Digging In at Steinkjer

Authoritative quarters said there was no immediate danger of a new attack on Steinkjer. British, French and Norwegian troops are digging in "and establishing positions of some strength," they said.

The German push northward threatens the Allies with what these quarters described as "an extremely difficult situation." If it succeeded, they said, the Germans would have sliced off the southwest corner of Norway and established a line running from Oslo to Trondheim.

BRITISH ASSURE SWEDEN OF AID IF NAZIS ATTACK

Paris Asserts What German Troops Will Do There Is 'Tomorrow's Secret.'

SAYS SHIPS ARE ON THE BALTIC

30-24-1893

French War Ministry Asserts Route to Norway Is Very Tightly Blockaded.

LONDON, April 26 (A. P.).—Keeping a close eye on the position of Sweden in the Scandinavian phase of the war, Great Britain was reported here today to have told the Swedes that if the Germans invaded their country the Allies would go to their aid.

The British were said to have assured Stockholm, however, that the Allies would not attempt to occupy the Swedish ore port of Lulea, on the Gulf of Bothnia and soon to be ice-free for the shipment of iron ore to Germany.

German military preparations said to be under way at Memel and other East Prussian ports, caused considerable apprehension in diplomatic quarters here. German troops were reported concentrating in the German Baltic ports and embarking on ice-breakers. Some thought that these preparations might be aimed at the Finnish-owned Aaland Islands, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia and near the coast of Sweden.

Sweden was reported to be strengthening her defenses at Sundsvall, which was described as a more likely German objective than Lulea since Lulea is still locked by ice.

Action at Steinkjer, which forced British troops to retreat six miles northward on Wednesday, was described as involving only a British advance guard that was repulsed by the Germans.

Retreat Explained

The War Office said the British withdrew in order to escape flanking fire from three German destroyers in nearby Trondheim fjord.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA WOOED BY BRITAIN

Seeks Better Relations With Pacific Powers

HOPES TO CLOSE PORTS TO GOODS FOR GERMANY

Japanese May Get Silver in Tientsin Vaults

By ROBT RUNYELLE

London, April 26 (AP) — Great Britain is counting on friendly relations with Russia and Japan as well as increased fleet activity in the Pacific to chink the Vladivostok crack in the Allied blockade of Germany.

Informed sources today said better relations with Japan were being sought and conciliatory gestures made toward the Soviet Union in an about-face from the bitter hostility existing during the Russian-Finnish war.

Britain and Japan were reported nearer an agreement on the disposal of Chinese government-claimed silver which is held in the British and French Concessions at Tientsin, scene of British-Japanese tension for 10 months. The British also are endeavoring to maneuver their Pacific blockade ships so as not to offend Japanese feelings.

Trade Overtures Renewed

In renewing British - Russian trade pact overtures, Britain sought assurance Russian imports would not be trans-shipped to Germany and that only a minimum of Russia's own products would be sold the Reich.

The Russians were said to have agreed to the first stipulation but to insist their nation's internal economy requires normal dealings with Germany in Russian products. The British, however, may try to cut the ground from this stand by outbidding Germany for Russian goods.

Importance to Britain of plugging the Vladivostak blockade gap was emphasized by figures given out by the Ministry of Economic Warfare saying 1,000 tons of various goods are shipped daily from Vladivostak to Germany by way of the trans-Siberian Railway.

Gets Copper from U. S.

The spokesman said the ministry was interested in Tokyo reports that approximately 70,000 metric tons of copper had been shipped from the United States to Russia since the war began, compared with an average of 6,000 tons a year previously.

The United States shipped Russia no tin or rubber in 1938, but in the first six months of the war sent 6,000 tons of tin and 2,000 tons of rubber, these figures indicated.

Russians in London said the larger imports were explained partly by the fact it was difficult or impossible to get these materials from British sources in wartime. The Finnish campaign also created a drain on Russian supplies.

These quarters said control of Russian exports was possible because of the state industrial monopoly and because Russia's domestic program calls for greater imports and such supplies as rubber which the U. S. S. R. lacks.

PARIS REITERATES FEARS FOR SWEDEN

France Suspects German Transports Already En Route for Invasion

Paris, April 26 (AP)—The French War Ministry said today several German troop ships had left Baltic ports, reflecting fears of an invasion of Sweden

A ministry spokesman said it was not known whether the Germans were bound for Sweden or to reinforce German troops in Norway.

This question, he said, is "tomorrow's secret."

French military officials said Wednesday German troops were being embarked at ports nearer Sweden than Norway, and there were reports then that transports were leaving.

The French said these reports had been confirmed today.

Allies Alternate Patrol

The spokesman added that British and French warships were alternating in patrolling the Skagerrak, entrance to the Baltic sea from the North Sea. A "very tight" blockade is being maintained, he said.

Should troop ships be bound for Norway, they would have to dare the Allied fleets because they would have to steam through the Skagerrak. They would not have to go through this water to reach Sweden.

German warplanes accompanied the Nazi ships, according to the War Office spokesman.

Day before yesterday, he said, a French patrol met a German flotilla in the Skagerrak and sank two Nazi torpedoboats.

On Wednesday the War Office had interpreted the embarkation at German Baltic ports as an "evident menace" to Sweden. A spokesman pointed out that the German troops were massing directly opposite southern Sweden and well to the east of the Danish strait.

The Picture In Norway

A French military expert today depicted the Allied forces in Norway as consolidating positions won in the face of heavy obstacles.

The principal tactical problem, he said, is to force away through rugged country with light material against German heavy artillery, tanks and armored cars. The Allies were without air bases, he said, but are building some.

French Alpine Troops

Troops have established bases as far inland as Dombas, midway across Norway, and Storen, thirty-five miles south of Trondheim.

The expert acknowledged that Germany still can send troops to Oslo by sea, although Allied patrol fleets keep them in serious danger.

French Alpine troops, British marines and Norwegian infantry and fortress troops are cooperating in various sectors and landing forces are continuing to push their way through the coastal regions, he said.

ASSERTS FEW PEACE OASES CAN ESCAPE

Speech To Fascist Chamber Comes 25 Years After London Treaty

Rome, However, Doubts Early Entry Into Conflict

MASSOCK

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, April 26—Italy's intention to make her weight felt eventually in Europe's new war was signified in the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds today just twenty-five years after Italy signed the secret treaty of London which plunged her into the last great war as an ally of Britain and France.

Premier Mussolini's Under Secretary of the Interior, Guido Buffarini-Guidi, told the Chamber that none of the few "remaining oases of peace" could be certain of escaping "contamination." Il Duce was in the Chamber; many believed he had approved the speech in advance.

Mussolini's lieutenant, frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, said that it would be particularly hard for a country like Italy, which had claims to be settled, to stay out of the conflict.

Charged Against Former Allies

Italy's claims are against her allies of 1915. She is allied now with their foe, Germany.

The Chamber yesterday enthusiastically cheered the veteran Fascist leader Francisco Giunta's prediction that the war would spread until "it becomes a war of peoples against the world of wrongful property hoarders."

Buffarini-Guidi warned that "territory which yesterday was idyllically tranquil might be transformed tomorrow into the most violent and bloody of battlefields."

"It appears most difficult," he concluded, "for a nation which does not want to mortify herself to abandon voluntarily the theater of war, holding aloof, silent and neglected in a dark corner with the perhaps vain hope of being spared by coming destiny and forgotten by passing history."

Grandi's Speech Awaited

Political circles here today heard that the greatest importance should be attached to tomorrow's scheduled speech by the president of the Chamber, Count Dino Grandi, former Ambassador to Washington and London. Foreign diplomatic observers awaited his speech for further indications of Italy's war intentions.

The insistent talk of an early spread of hostilities failed to shake the feeling in informed Rome quarters, however, that Italy would not enter the war in the near future. The Italian press published Buffarini-Guidi's remarks inconspicuously as they did yesterday's address by Giunta.

The absence of a press campaign to instill the war spirit in the Italian people led many observers to conclude that the purpose of the speeches in the Fascist chamber was to keep the people aware of the possibility of involvement without actually inciting them to fight.

Informed quarters g[illegible]lly believed that Mussolini still [illegible]ting and watching the trend [illegible]ar, particularly in Scandin[illegible]

Italy's contention that promises made by Great Britain and France in the London treaty of 1915 were not fully redeemed is said to be one of the primary reasons why Rome views the present war through pro-German eyes.

The treaty and attached territorial clauses promised Italy a revision of its European frontiers at the expense of Austria-Hungary, and gave Italy claims on the Dodecanese Islands, Dalmatia and part of Asiatic Turkey in the event of the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. The treaty also assured Italy of "equitable compensation" in case Britain and France acquired German colonies.

Italy got most of its European claims with the exception of Dalmatia, which was incorporated in the new Yugoslav state. Italy received nothing in Turkey, and its colonial compensations were such as to cause Mussolini to remark that Italy had no further desire to become "a collector of deserts."

Foreign circles awaited tomorrow's scheduled speech by Count Dino Grandi, president of the chamber, for an indication of whether a campaign is under way to persuade the Italians of the inevitability of war.

MUSSOLINI'S AID DISCUSSES ROLE OF ITALY IN WAR

Duce Listens as He Hints of Possible Entrance Into Conflict.

MASSOCK

ROME, April 26 (A. P.).—The possibility of Italy's entrance into the European war was discussed again today in the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds by one of Premier Mussolini's trusted lieutenants, with Il Duce listening attentively.

Guido Buffarini-Guidi, Under-Secretary of the Interior, told the Chamber that "nobody in the dramatic hour through which Europe-in-Arms is passing can guarantee whether or how long the few oases of peace still existing can remain uncontaminated."

Mussolini left the Chamber immediately after Signor Buffarini-Guidi had finished. Il Duce, as Minister of the Interior, is the speaker's immediate superior and many believed that he had read and approved the speech before delivery.

Grandi's Speech Awaited.

Yesterday the Chamber heard a veteran Fascist party leader, Francesco Giunto, predict that the European war would spread until "it becomes a war of peoples against the world of wrongful property holders."

Foreign circles are awaiting tomorrow's scheduled speech by Count Dino Grandi, president of the Chamber, for an indication of whether a campaign is under way to persuade the Italians of the inevitability of war.

Signor Buffarini-Guidi said that it had been proved that declarations of neutrality were not enough to keep a country out of war and asserted it was difficult for a people which does not want "to mortify itself" to stay out.

"Fascist Italy knows what it wants," he continued. "In addition to the material interests it must defend, the political problems it must solve and the legitimate aspirations it must satisfy, Italy has the role of a great nation to uphold, civil and military powers to assert and imperial prestige to consolidate.

"Comrades, it is said that peace must pass through Rome, and that is not saying all. It must be added that every decisive event for the future of Europe and the world must pass through Rome."

Repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause, he concluded:

"The Italian people—united in discipline that makes it strong, enlightened by the faith which wants it to believe and guided by Il Duce, who makes it invincible—realizes in this moment as never before the certainty of its mission and the grandeur of its destiny."

Italy Calls Promises Broken.

Italy's contention that promises made by Great Britain and France in the London Treaty had not been fully redeemed is one of the primary reasons why Rome views the present war through pro-German eyes, instead of through the pro-Allied view of 1915.

The treaty and attached territorial clauses promised Italy a revision of its European frontiers at the expense of Austria-Hungary and gave Italy claims on the Dodecanese Islands, Dalmatia and part of Asiatic Turkey, in the event of the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The treaty also assured Italy of "equitable compensation" in case Great Britain and France acquired German colonies.

Italy got most of its European claims with the exception of Dalmatia, which was incorporated in the new Yugoslav State. Italy received nothing in Turkey and its colonial compensations were such as to cause Premier Mussolini to remark that Italy had no further desire to become "a collector of deserts."

SWISS ENTER TRADE PACTS WITH ALLIES

Sign Joint Guaranties Not to Transship Goods to Germany.

BRITAIN TURNS TO RUSSIA

Vast Purchasing Program Hinted in Return for Soviet's Blocking Vladivostok Route to Reich.

BERNE, April 26 (A. P.).—After seven months of negotiations economic agreements have been signed between the allied Powers and Switzerland under which Switzerland may obtain supplies for her own use in return for guaranties that they will not go to Germany.

The accord with France was signed at Paris and that with Great Britain at Berne—both yesterday.

The negotiations had been prolonged on the one hand by Swiss determination to retain economic independence and neutrality despite the allied blockade of Germany and, on the other hand, by the allied effort to obtain maximum guaranties that the Swiss would not supply Germany.

Switzerland already has an important trade treaty with Germany, negotiated several years before the war began and renewable every six months. This was renewed three months ago.

Now Looks to Russia.

LONDON, April 26 (A. P.).—A wartime trade agreement between Great Britain and Switzerland was signed yesterday at Berne, the Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today, adding that a similar Swiss-French agreement had also been signed.

Yugoslavs Bid For Russ Pact

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, April 26—Arrival of a Yugoslav economic delegation to negotiate a trade treaty with Russia was announced today by Tass, official news agency.

The group was welcomed yesterday at the railway station by a party of officials.

"Reunited Through London"

Two days ago Vice-Premier Vladimar Macek of Yugoslavia said that conclusion of a trade pact with Russia would be followed by resumption of diplomatic relations, non-existent since the Russian revolution.

A Zagreb newspaper, the usually government-inspired *Novosti*, said that Yugoslavia and the Soviets were "brought together through London," and diplomats noted the coincidence of another start in London on negotiations toward a British-Russian trade treaty with which the British

No Designs In Balkans

Novosti said that the Russians told the British, when agreeing to take up trade relations with Yugoslavia, that the U. S. S. R. recognized the present situation in the Balkans and has no propaganda designs there.

Diplomats and newspapers in Yugoslavia speculated on the possibility of a Russian switch to the Allied line of action—perhaps to check any German and Italian plans for domination of the Balkans. In any event, they said, it is not yet clear whether Russia is making "a complete turnabout or only a detour."

Tass, the Russian news agency, has denied that the Yugoslav-Russia trade talks would be followed by political conversations.

Cabinet Stays in Office On Belgian King's Plea

Leopold Persuades Pierlot It's No Time for Internal Crisis

BRUSSELS, April 26 (AP).—Premier Hubert Pierlot's Cabinet decided today to remain in office at the request of King Leopold III, to whom its resignation had been presented.

"While the Army is keeping vigilant watch on the frontier it is not the time to have a government crisis," the King wrote Pierlot after conferring with former Foreign Minister Paul Hymans, Liberal party leader.

A comparatively minor domestic issue—failure of the Liberal party to support the government on an education measure—led to the Cabinet's decision last night to resign. Pierlot had said his government could not carry on unless it had the support of all three parties which formed its coalition—Catholics, Liberals and Socialists.

Liberal party precipitated the crisis with its protest against a proposal to appoint Flemish and Walloon executive assistants to Minister of Education Eugene Soudan. The Liberals contended that this would endanger national unity by tending to divide the Fleming and Walloon populations.

Newspapers blamed the Government for what they termed making an issue of a trivial question while the country is concerned with the European war.

30-24-1895

Belgian King Prevails On Cabinet To Remain

Tells Ministers It Is No Time For Crisis When Army Is Guarding Frontier

Brussels, April 26 (AP)—In response to an admonition from King Leopold that "while the army is keeping vigilant watch on the frontier there is no time for a Government crisis," the Cabinet of Premier Hubert Pierlot today decided to remain in office.

The Cabinet voted to resign yesterday afternoon when the Liberal party, which has three ministers in the coalition government, refused to support a Government education measure.

Premier Pierlot's Cabinet, a coalition of the Catholic, Socialist and Liberal parties, was formed last January 5.

LOSEY FUNERAL HELD

Swedish Air Force Honors U. S. War Victim.

STOCKHOLM, April 26 (A. P.).—Funeral services for Capt. Robert M. Losey, Assistant United States Military Attache in Stockholm, who was killed during a German air raid in Norway on Sunday, were held here today in a chapel crowded with Swedish military and Government officials.

The Swedish Aviation Corps accorded full military honors to the dead flyer, who was struck by a bomb splinter while helping American residents in Norway to make their way to Sweden.

The services were conducted by the chaplain of the British legation.

The American ministers to Oslo and Stockholm, Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman and Frederick A. Sterling, attended with other legation officials.

Dutch Nazi Creates Stir

Deputy Objects to Detectives at Session, But to No Avail

THE HAGUE, April 26 (AP).—A National Socialist (Nazi) member of the First Chamber of the Dutch Parliament created a scene today during a debate because two government detectives were observing the proceedings through a half-opened door.

The deputy, B. J. B. M. Boenninghausen, tried to jerk the door wide open and was struck on the hand. Then the detectives slammed it shut in his face and he kicked it furiously.

When he demanded that the detectives be removed the President of the Chamber, Baron de Vos Van Steenwyk, told him, "You will be the one to be removed if you don't calm down."

Britain Denies American With Canadian Troops Was Killed In Norway

London, April 26 (Canadian Press). The headquarters of the First Canadian Division at Aldershot today denied a published report that Lance Corporal H. B. Wilson, of the Princess Pat Canadian Light Infantry, had been killed near Hamar, Norway.

Wilson, it was said, paraded as usual with his unit today somewhere in Great Britain.

The death of Harry B. Wilson, 22-year-old Albuquerque (N. M.) youth, was reported yesterday to his father, Harry J. Wilson, in a cable sent to the young man's mother and sister in Los Angeles and relayed to Albuquerque by telephone.

The elder Wilson said he understood, from the telephone conversation, that his son died near Hamar, Norway, fighting against the Germans.

The incident was ended by the noon recess.

During the debate, on the education budget, Nazi members of the Chamber—there are four in all—criticized the Dutch schools for "teaching things unfavorable to Germany." One of the Nazis, W. de Ryke, declared that the schools humiliated the German ancestors of the Dutch people.

Danish Parliament Told Of Army's Heroic Spirit

Tribute Paid Volunteers for Post Doomed by Nazi Invasion

COPENHAGEN, April 26 (via Berlin) (AP).—The Danish Parliament today heard a tribute to the bravery of the Danish Army at the time of the German occupation, as a bill was introduced to double the punishments for all crimes committed during nightly blackouts.

A speaker in the lower house, eulogizing the twelve Danes killed on the first day of the occupation, said that a detachment of twenty-four men at Smedborg was ordered to send out a four-man patrol to a post whence none was expected to return, the captain asked for volunteers and all twenty-four offered to go. The speaker said this was sufficient testimony of the spirit of the Danish Army, and "we are proud they belong to the nation."

Norse Cancel May Day Plans.

OSLO, April 26 (A. P.).—The National Council of the Norwegian Trade Unions today canceled all May Day celebrations and demonstrations. The workers were urged in a manifesto to do their work as usual because of the "difficult position" of the populace.

British Lack Machinists For Aircraft Industry

Survey Finds Skilled Workers Lured by Higher-Paid Jobs

LONDON, April 26 (AP).—A special Parliamentary committee surveying Britain's war costs reported today "a serious bottleneck" in aircraft production in the matter of manufacture of machine tools.

The report also criticized "the great excess of cost over estimate" in pre-war construction of factories, camps and airdromes.

The committee said a shortage of skilled machinists in the aircraft industry gradually was becoming worse because of expansion of the industry and the diversion of skilled personnel to other works.

It said: "Highly skilled men are being enticed away by offers of abnormal remuneration in less skilled jobs," often in airplane factories instead of in tool and machine-making shops.

A similar situation often occurred in arms or ordnance factories, the committee report said, adding that "this continuous movement of skilled personnel from place to place must have an injurious effect on production and . . . cost must increase."

The report recommended a fact-finding survey.

LEGATIONS STOP BULLETINS

Bucharest Action Believed At Governments Request

Bucharest, April 26 (AP)—The publication of daily official news bulletins by the French, British and German legations was suspended today, apparently at the Rumanian Government's suggestion.

The Government has begun a drastic campaign against foreign propaganda. All three of the legations have complained to Rumanian authorities against the others' methods in attempting to influence public opinion.

FRENCH REPULSE WEST FRONT RAID

Report Marked Activity of Contact Units.

PARIS, April 26 (A. P.).—The driving off of a German raid on a French western front outpost was reported in tonight's French communique.

"Marked activity of artillery and contact units on both sides," read the communique. "The enemy carried out a raid on one of our outposts which, after a short fight, remained in our hands."

The day communique read: "Artillery actions in the region of the Saar."

Last night's rain clouds reduced the western front air activity to occasional reconnaissance flights by both French and German forces, while sporadic artillery in the Saar region marked the land action.

British Submarine Strikes Mine, Gets Home Minus 14 Feet of Bow

By The Canadian Press

LONDON, April 27 (Saturday).—The naval correspondent of "The Daily Herald" revealed today that Lieut. Comdr. John W. McCoy brought home the submarine Triumph, sister ship of the Truant and the Triton, in a nightmare crawl after fourteen and one-half feet of her bow had been blown off by a mine.

Lieut. Comdr. McCoy has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order "for outstanding initiative, skill and resource when a mine struck his ship."

The naval correspondent wrote:

"I saw the Triumph come slowly alongside her mother ship, several days overdue. She had been out on a particularly dangerous mission. As she began the voyage home her captain saw a floating mine less than thirty feet away.

"There was no chance to avoid it. A bump and an explosion. The bow of the Triumph went up in the air. But the water-tight doors behind the forward torpedo tubes were shut.

"There was only one 'casualty.' A seaman was slicing a loaf of bread when the explosion came. The knife slipped. He cut his finger."

157 Britons Lost on Hunter

LONDON, April 26 (AP).—The Admiralty announced today a casualty list of 157, including eight officers, as "missing" from the destroyer Hunter, sunk in the first battle of Narvik on April 10. "There is a faint possibility," the Admiralty added, "that a very small number of these officers and ratings may be prisoners of war, but there is no confirmation of this as yet."

Duke of Kent Assigned To R. A. F. Training Post

LONDON, April 26 (A. P.).—The Duke of Kent, younger brother of King George, was transferred today from a job with the Admiralty Intelligence Division to special welfare work in the Royal Air Force training command.

Norwegian Premier's Son Arrives in Sweden

LONDON, April 26 (A. P.).—The son of Premier Johan Nygaardsvold of Norway was among the latest Norwegian refugees to reach Sweden, according to a radio broadcast from Stockholm heard in London today.

German Trade Pact Negotiator in Budapest

BUDAPEST, April 26 (A. P.).—Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's economic expert and trade agreement negotiator, arrived today for the reported purpose of seeking an increase in trade between Hungary and the Reich.

BRITISH TO FREE OPEL

Took German From Liner to Examine Papers.

GIBRALTAR, April 26 (A. P.).—Fritz von Opel, German motor builder, who was removed from the Italian liner Conte di Savoia at Gibraltar last week, will be released soon and allowed to continue to New York, the British naval authorities said today.

A statement said that the removal had been made "for interrogation and examination of his personal documents."

QUEEN MARY IN SOUTH AFRICA

British Liner, Escorted By Destroyers, Reaches Cape Town

New York, April 26 (AP)—The British liner Queen Mary, which left New York on March 21 for an unannounced destination, sailed into Cape Town, South Africa, April 2, passengers and officers of the Japanese steamer Poelau Tello said today on their arrival from Cape Town.

The $25,000,000 superliner was escorted by three British destroyers, they said.

Radios Of Norwegian Ships At Boston Sealed

Action Taken Under Presidential Ruling Norway Now Has Belligerent Status

Boston, April 26 (AP) — Customs agents sealed the radios of three Norwegian vessels in Boston harbor today under a Presidential ruling that Norway now had the status of a belligerent.

Harbor officials also arranged to dock two Danish ships at the same pier, where the German tanker Pauline Friederich has been tide up. Police, coast guard and customs officials indicated the vessels—the Rita Maersk and the Hertel Maersk of Danish registry—would be watched closely to prevent any difficulty between their crews and that of the German craft.

The Norwegian vessels, which had their transmitters sealed, were the general cargo carrier Trafalgar and the coal ship Cubano, both of which abandoned trips to Norway when Germany invaded Scandinavia, and the tanker Atlantic, which was expected to depart soon for Venezuela.

Some metal shipped from the West Coast to Russia, however, was turned back in midocean when ships returned to this hemisphere as the British blockade widened.

Russians Reported Reselling Copper Due to Blockade

Unwillingness to Take War Risks Results In Offerings.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Russian interests, substantial purchasers of American copper several months ago, were reported in trade circles today to be offering the red metal for resale in the domestic market, possibly because of unwillingness to risk the allied blockade.

These sources said Russian selling began trickling into the market late yesterday and tonnage placed was believed to aggregate between 12,000 and 15,000 tons.

The Russian-owned metal, it is believed, is not pressing for sale, but it is available in both export and domestic marts.

Some dealers say the copper was part of that bought by Russian sources some months back, then destined for shipment to Vladivostok.

Several shipments then were sent to Mexico for transshipment to Russia.

Allies Promise U. S. To Ease Blockade's Effect On Trade

Express Desire To "Diminish Inconveniences"; Agree To Reexamine Rejetced Applications Of Importers

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 26—Great Britain and France promised tonight to do everything "practicable" to ease the effect on American trade of their blockade and other wartime economic policies.

The pledges, couched mostly in general terms, were contained in a statement issued through the State Department on the conversations held here between American officials and two Allied experts—Prof. Charles Rist, former deputy governor of the Bank of France, and Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

The conversations dealt, among other things, with problems arising from the Allied blockade of German exports and the Allies' action in curtailing their purchases of American agricultural products.

Promises Outlined

The promises were:

1. The British and French governments "desire to diminish the inconveniences caused to neutral trade and interests in every practicable way so long as this does not lessen the effect of the contraband control in all its branches which the United Kingdom and France consider an absolutely necessary part of the war in which the two countries are at present engaged."

The American Government, however, said in the statement that it "reserves all of its rights under international law and is not to be understood as accepting any principle of interference with *bona fide* neutral trade."

Concessions Made

2. Britain and France made slight concessions in the case of the blockade of German exports to the United States. The Allied representatives stated "they recognized that these measures had created hard cases and there is every desire to redress such grievances where their genuine character is proved."

Their governments are accordingly prepared to reexamine applications of American importers which have been turned down. Applications for re-examination should be sent to French or British consulates in the United States before June 1.

They also said applications would be received by French or British consulates for exemption from the blockade provisions for "categories of goods which afford matter for special consideration and are unobtainable elsewhere than in Germany." This refers to optical and precision equipment, which importers find it hard to purchase outside of Germany.

To Maintain Purchases

3. The British and French governments, through their representatives, said they would make every effort to maintain purchases of American agricultural products "at as high a level as is compatible with the circumstances in which they are placed." Britain and France have cut off or cut down purchases of products like tobacco, fresh and canned fruits and lard.

At the same time the French and British representatives "pointed to the large increases in exports to their respective countries from the United States," and added "that the total amount of imports from the United States into their countries will continue to increase."

SWEDISH ORES SEEN GOAL IN SCANDINAVIA

Wall Street Observers See Germany Virtually Dependent on Sweden for War Materials

By FREDERICK GARDNER

New York, April 26 (AP)— The iron mines and forsets of Sweden, important suppliers of vital raw material to a big sector of the world's manufactures, are seen by Wall Street as the great economic prize at stake in the war in Scandinavia.

The iron ores, mostly north of the Polar Circle, are the richest in Europe. The Kiruna surface-mined deposit yields 56 to 71 per cent iron.

Fine stands of pine and spruce make pulp for explosives, chemicals, rayon and other artificial fibres.

Cut off from the world's markets by tthe Allied blockade, the German war machine depends partly on Swedish iron and wood products.

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Sweden Vitally Important

If Germany succeeds in tightening her grip on Sweden, either by invasion or control of Scandinavian trade by way of Denmark and southern Norway, it appears Swedish resources will play a larger role in the outcome of the war.

Great Britain has shared with Germany the flow of high-grade iron ore from the snow-bound mines of the north. Likewise Britain, along with Germany and the United States, has taken a substantial part of Scandinavian pulp and paper exports.

But the Allies, presumably, can replace losses of imports from the northern countries by increased purchases in the vast British and French empires, the United States and other distant markets.

To war observers who stress the economic factors as the keys to military strategy, Swedish mineral resources, more than any other single determinant, explain why Adolf Hitler is gambling for a hold in Scandinavia.

German Mines Gone

The Norse states were able to stay neutral in the World War, trading with both sides. But Swedish iron ore was not so essential to Germany then. Germany had the great Lorraine iron ores, now held by France and Luxemburg.

After the World War, Germany developed her iron trade with Sweden and in 1938 got 41 per cent of her iron ore from that country. Since the war, it appears, Swedish ores have become even more vital to Germany's war machine because French and other import sources have been blocked.

Sweden in recent years has produced from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons of iron ore, sold most of it to Germany and England.

Swedish iron ore is to Germany's steel industry what Rumanian oil is to her petroleum needs. For cannon, tanks, battleships Nazi fighting power to a large extent depends on Sweden's mines, just as Rumanian oil helps keep the war machines operating.

Germany has been trying desperately to develop her own sources of low-grade ores and to increase output of synthetic gasoline from coal. According to most accounts, in neither field has the development gone far enough to free the war machine from imports.

Forests Essential, Too

Likewise, Sweden's forests have become more essential to Germany's industry since the World War. Chemistry has learned to make many products from wood as substitutes for other materials. Unable to buy cotton, Germany has expanded rayon output by leaps and bounds.

To many economic students, the Nazi drive to the north, apart from immediate war aims, appears part of a design to weld the Scandinavian states into the German trade orbit, with Germany supplying manufactured goods in return for raw materials.

Sweden has a population of only about 6,300,000 but, like the other Scandinavian states, it has held a place in world trade disproportionately greater than its population.

Her iron resources provided an early start in the development of industry. Before the introduction of coal in the making of pig iron, Swedish iron was supreme in Europe.

In the past century, inventors widened the range of Swedish industrial products. High-grade Swedish steel and metal products became famous in the world's markets.

The mineral and industrial resources made the base for an armament industry. Swedish arms helped Finland stand up against Russia. Now, according to military reports, her arms plants make Sweden the best prepared of the northern states to fight invasion.

American Exports Rise 51 P. C.

APR 27 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 26 — American munitions sales to Norway went on a "cash and carry" basis today as Presidential proclamations extended operations of the Neutrality Act to that embattled country.

The action also had the effect of canceling the $10,000,000 credit recently granted to Norway by the Export-Import Bank.

President Roosevelt invoked the Neutrality Act in a series of three proclamations issued at Warm Springs, Ga. The documents did not mention the status of Denmark, which the Germans occupied simultaneously with the start of their Norwegian invasion.

Exports Up 51 Per Cent.

As the conflict abroad brought this fresh adjustment of American foreign policy, the Commerce Department reported that the stimulus of war had sent American exports fifty-one per cent. ahead of last year. During the first quarter of 1940, the report said, exports have exceeded imports by $410,349,000—or almost half of the favorable trade balance of $859,000,000 recorded for all of 1939.

The most notable export gains were in airplanes, iron and steel products, other manufactured goods, non-ferrous metals, lubricants, metal-working machinery, motor trucks, tractors and chemicals.

$1,068,773,000 In 3 Months

The total value of exports for the first quarter was placed at $1,068,773,000 as against $699,408,000 last year. Imports advanced twenty-three per cent. to $658,424,000.

The latest neutrality proclomations added Norway to the belligerent list which already included the British Empire, France, Germany and Poland.

One proclamation found a state of war to exist between Norway and the Reich, a second declared American neutrality in that conflict, and a third barred Norwegian submarines from American ports.

While the omission of Denmark aroused some conjecture as to the Administration's final decision regarding that country, official quarters pointed out that previous action put the Danes virtually in the same position as the Norwegians.

American ships have been prohibited from carrying cargoes to Denmark for some time, because the country is within the original combat zone blocked out by President Roosevelt last fall. Moreover, all Danish wealth in the United States has been "frozen" by Treasury order.

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THE TREASURY ENCOUNTERED A DELAY YESTERDAY IN G

GRESSIONAL CONFIRMATION OF ITS POWER TO "FREEZE" DANISH AND

SWEDISH-HELD SECURITIES HERE.

REPUBLICAN LEADER MCNARY TEMPORARILY BLOCKED SE

OF AN EMERGENCY BILL WHICH WOULD GRANT SPECIFIC AU

POINT. MCNARY SAID THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD SUPPOR

BUT FIRST HE WANTED TO STUDY IT.

NORWAY GOT NEARLY A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS WORTH OF WAR SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR, BUT WHEN THE GERMAN INVASION CAME THIS MONTH HER WAR PURCHASES HERE HAD DWINDLED TO VERY LITTLE.

ACTUAL EXPORTS OF WAR EQUIPMENT FOR MARCH, THE LATEST PERIOD FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE, TOTALED $1,053,521, OF WHICH $1,014,076 WAS FOR MILITARY AIRPLANES. THE TOTAL FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS WAS $1,394,223.

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IN MARCH, NORWAY ASKED FOR AND OBTAINED EXPORT LICENSES TOTALING ONLY $53,813.54, MOSTLY FOR MACHINE GUNS AND AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

THE LICENSES NORWAY OBTAINED IN THE FIRST QUARTER AMOUNTED TO $845,349, MOST OF WHICH WAS FOR WAR PLANES. SOME OF THE EXPORTS IN THE FIRST QUARTER WERE ON THE BASIS OF LICENSES GRANTED IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS OF LAST YEAR.

30-24-1897

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 26-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER NYA DAGLIGHT ALLEHANDA TODAY QUOTED NORWEGIAN REFUGEES AS SAYING THAT PETER FLEMING, BRILLIANT YOUNG ENGLISH JOURNALIST, AUTHOR AND EXPLORER, HAD BEEN KILLED IN AN AIR RAID IN NORWAY. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTS. FLEMING IS 32.

FLEMING LANDED AT NAMSOS A FEW DAYS AGO WITH OTHER OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. A RESERVIST, HE HELD THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

FLEMING HAD TRAVELED WIDELY, MOSTLY IN CHINA AND CENTRAL ASIA, AS A CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES OF LONDON.

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HE MADE AN EXPEDITION TO THE MATTO GROSSO IN BRAZIL IN SEARCH OF THE LOST ENGLISH EXPLORER, COLONEL FAWCETT, AND WROTE A BOOK ABOUT IT IN 1933--"BRAZILIAN ADVENTURE." HE ALSO WROTE "VARIETY", "ONE'S COMPANY" AND "NEWS FROM TARTARY."

ROOSEVELT BACK IN CAPITAL SUNDAY

President to Leave Warm Springs Tomorrow

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WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 26 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt announced at a press conference today that he would be back in Washington Sunday morning, but he said all the real news already had appeared in the morning papers.

The newspapers told of the indorsement of a third term by the George State Democratic Committee, but the President neatly dodged a request for comment on that, declaring all he knew about the action was what he had read in the Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Roosevelt plans to end his vacation at the little White House sometime tomorrow and entrain for Washington. He said he had no word from the capital that might make a news story, although he had talked with the White House there this morning and would put through another call later in the day.

He had no afterthoughts on yesterday's proclamations declaring Norway and Germany at war and the intention of the United States to maintain neutrality.

Asked whether Norway actually had declared war on Germany, Mr. Roosevelt said it was impossible to answer the question. He said he did not know whether she had done so officially and formally or whether the Norwegian Storting (parliament) had to take action in declaring war.

Although the President said in Washington that he was bringing to Warm Springs a report from the Attorney General involving submerged coastal oil lands, he explained today he thought he had done so but had failed to slip it into his brief case. So he will read it when he gets back to the Capital.

He reserved the afternoon for a motom trip to the Pine Mountain Valley resettlement project several miles from here.

Karelia Soviet Greets Stalin

Republic's First Congress Pledges to Guard U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, April 26 (AP).—The first Communist Party Congress of the new Karelian-Finnish republic, which includes territory won by Soviet Russia from Finland in the March peace, sent today a greeting to Josef V. Stalin, praising his "paternal policy of peace."

The message said the republic "will fulfill your wise order about the increase of mobilization readiness. The Karelian-Finnish people consider it an honor to assume the duty of strengthening a stronghold of peace and security—the U. S. S. R.—on its new borders. Let our enemies concoct plots, but never will they tread on our land."

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Capt. Peter Fleming Not Killed in Norway

LONDON, April 26 (A. P.).—The War Office announced tonight that reports that Capt. Peter Fleming, brilliant young English journalist and author, had been killed in Norway were without foundation.

A Stockholm newspaper had quoted Norwegian refugees as saying Capt. Fleming was killed in an air raid.

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ADD MOSCOW-APRIL 26 xx LAND: 1

FORTY-TWO SLOGANS TO BE DISPLAYED ON BANNERS AND POSTERS ON HOUSES DURING THE MAY DAY CELEBRATION WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY.

THEY INCLUDED:

"TOILERS OF THE SOVIET UNION - STRENGTHEN OUR SOCIALIST SECRET SERVICE - HELP OUR CHEKISTS TO DESTROY AND UPROOT ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE."

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"LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL - ORGANIZER OF TRUGGLE, AGAINST IMPERIALIST WARS , AGAINST CAPITALISM."

IP 01430 01445 OL 1015A

ADD OSLO—APRIL 26 ** SAID.

TODAY THE GERMAN-RECOGNIZED ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE OCCUPIED AREA STOPPED ALL SALES OF OIL EXCEPT FOR FARM WORK, AND [redacted] THEN ONLY BY SPECIAL PERMIT.

THE NUMEROUS OSLO HOUSEHOLDERS WHO USE OIL FOR COOKING AND LIGHTING WERE TOLD THEY MUST FIND SUBSTITUTES.

AT SOUTHERN HALDEN, THE GERMAN BATTLE FLAG WAS HOISTED FOR A FEW HOURS TODAY FROM THE RAMPARTS OF THE ANCIENT FORTRESS OF FREDERIKSTEN, BUT WAS HAULED IN LATER. THE GERMAN COMMANDER SAID IT WAS A MISTAKE.

OFF KRISTIANSAND, ON THE SOUTH COAST,

HUNDREDS OF DRIFTING MINES WERE OBSERVED. +

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Oslo Reports British Air Raid

OSLO, April 26 (AP).—The bark of anti-aircraft guns aroused Oslo in brilliant moonlight at 1 a. m. today, and later an official German communique said British air raiders had "repeated their irresponsible attempts to panic Oslo's population." Some bombs were dropped but there was no damage, the communique said.

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Myron C. Taylor Has Interview With Pope

VATICAN CITY, April 26 (A. P.).—Pope Pius received Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative, in private audience today.

Arabs See Hope Of New Empire As War Salvage

Envision Rebirth of Their Rule if Conflict Saps Western Nations' Power

By ED KENNEDY

DAMASCUS, Syria (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The Arabs are watching Europe's struggle with Oriental calm, and in many cases with hope that it will mean the decline of western civilization.

The more radical Arabs think such a decline would be the best thing that could happen for the Arab world, for they believe it would open the way for its union, independence and revived greatness.

This hopeful waiting is one reason why strife has diminished in the Arabian peninsula since the start of the war. Another reason, of course, is that Great Britain and France have many troops here, and they have made it plain that they will stand for no Arab agitation.

Many of the Arab leaders say openly that they hope for a long war of position which will exhaust Britain, France and Germany alike. They express delight that the chances of this seem bright.

The Arabs' fertile imagination gets free rein when they describe their dreams of a new Arab empire, built on the wreckage of European domination and rivaling the glory of the old one, which stretched from the Persian Gulf to the Pyrenees.

They say the weakening of Britain and France would mean their ouster from Palestine and Syria and the end of their influence in the rest of Arabia; and the subsequent unification of the whole peninsula on strictly Arab lines, perhaps as a federated commonwealth.

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HERE IN SYRIA AND IN LEBANON, PARTICIPATION OF ARAB POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY ENDED SINCE THE WAR STARTED, WITH PARLIAMENT SUSPENDED AND THE ADMINISTRATION DIRECTED ENTIRELY BY THE FRENCH.

IN PALESTINE THE ARABS, WHILE ALMOST SUSPENDING THEIR ACTION AGAINST THE JEWS, CONTINUE THEIR OWN FEUDS.

FROM SAUDI ARABIA, THE EMISSARIES OF KING IBN SAUD GO THROUGH THE PENINSULA TOUTING HIM AS THE REAL LEADER OF THE ARABS, BUT THEY MEET WITH STRONG OPPOSITION, ESPECIALLY IN BAGHDAD, WHERE THE POLITICAL GROUPS, SWOLLEN BY HUNDREDS OF REFUGEES FROM SYRIA AND PALESTINE, INCLUDING THE CANNY GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, HAVE OTHER IDEAS.

IN TRANSJORDAN THE EMIR ABDULLAH, BACKED BY THE BRITISH, HAS HIS OWN BRAND OF ARAB UNITY. MANY OF THE POWERFUL SHEIKS OF SOUTHERN ARABIA HAVE STILL DIFFERENT CONCEPTIONS.

THROUGH THE PENINSULA, THE SUSPECTED PLANS OF KING FAROUK OF EGYPT FOR ASSUMING ARAB LEADERSHIP BY REVIVING THE DEFUNCT CALIPHATE OF ISLAM --WITH HIMSELF AS CALIPH -- ARE RESENTED. +

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30-24-1899

THE WAR TODA

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By DEWITT MACKENZIE

The struggle for possession of the strategic port-railhead of Trondheim, one of the key positions of the battle of Norway, has developed rapidly with two Nazi forces making a rather spectacular dash northward yesterday to reinforce the German troops which hold the disputed port.

The situation this morning appeared to be that the vanguard of the Nazi advance was some 85 miles from Trondheim. Meantime two Allied columns continued to turn in on Trondheim from the north and the south and their position was reported improved by the arrival of seasoned French trops, including Legionnaires.

Such operations among the towering mountains of Norway are bound to have a sensational tinge, and it is perhaps wise to emphasize that what has happened thus far is in the nature of preliminary maneuvering for position. Heavy fighting undoubtedly is in prospect, but there has been nothing approaching a major engagement thus far in the land operations.

The result of the battle of Norway likely will be to broaden the war. And there can be no one more keenly alive to this fact, or more concerned, than Signor Mussolini, whose future relations with the warring nations continue to provide one of Europe's big question marks.

Some observers believe a Nazi victory in Scandinavia would draw Il Duce to Hitler's side immediately, but personally I doubt that. A Nazi defeat is much more likely to force the Fascist leader to a quick decision.

I figure this on the basis that it is in Italy's interest to stay "non-belligerent" just so long as possible. Mussolini's gravest danger of being forced into the war is the probability of an upheaval in the Balkans which he has set down as his sphere of influence.

It's almost certain that a German defeat in Norway would impel Herr Hitler to lash out at the Balkans in an effort to assure supplies to relieve the pressure of the Allied blockade. That probably would draw Mussolini in, and perhaps against his axis partner, for the Italian chief has vowed to defend this important area.

It looks like a matter of plain horse-sense for Italy to stay out of the war at this juncture—and Mussolini is blessed with a lot of common sense. And there are several excellent reasons why he shouldn't tangle with the Allies.

One lies in the relative strength of the Italian navy and the combined Allied naval force. Mussolini's chief concern, of course, must be protection of his long shore line.

The Italians have a rattling good navy. Naturally it is far smaller than the British, for that is the world's largest, but during the last three years Mussolini has steadily built up his fleet until the Italian and French navies are about on a par. However, while the Italian fleet need take no back wash from the French, the British are understood to have concentrated many of their finest ships in the Mediterranean along with the large fleet of their ally in those waters. This means that if Mussolini declared war against the Anglo-French brotherhood he would immediately feeel the weight of this entire force, as well as having to deal with a land attack by the French.

The Allies would blockade the Italian coast, cuting Italy off from vital sea-borne supplies. If the Italian fleet came out to do battle, it would have to leave the defense of the coastal positions to the air-fleet. Il Duce also has a powerful air-force, but all in all he would be more comfortable fighting with the Allies than against them.

There are other reasons why Mussolini would prefer to remain out of the war for the time being. One is that, as Il Duce informed Germany a year ago, Italy won't reach the peak of its military preparedness before 1942.

Then Italy is far from self-sufficient in the way of resources and is still seriously handicapped by a shortage of raw materials, especially oil, iron and steel. An Allied blockade wouldn't improve that situation any. And it certainly would be a sad blow to the fine trade which Italy is doing with the outside world.

The question of control of the Mediterranean is the big thing in Italian eyes at the moment. In this connection it is interesting to note that French Premier Reynaud the other day said France was seeking a "Mediterranean Entente" with Italy and Spain. That might give hope of reconciliation.

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BERLIN, APRIL 26-(AP)-ONE BRITISH AIRPLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND ANOTHER DRIVEN OFF LAST NIGHT WHEN THE TWO ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK THE GERMAN AIRBASE AT AALBORG, IN NORTHERN DENMARK, DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY.

THE CREW OF THE DOWNED PLANE PARACHUTED TO EARTH, DNB SAID. NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED. THE PLANES WERE OF THE WHITWORTH-WHITLEY TYPE (HEAVY BOMBERS)

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BERLIN, APRIL 26-(AP)-(BY RADIO)-DNB, THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT 23 GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN KILLED ON BATTLEFIELDS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

DNB EXPLAINED THAT GERMAN NEWSPAPERMEN "FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF JOURNALISM" WERE NOT SHELTERED OBSERVERS BUT TRAINED SERVICE MEN WHO PARTICIPATED AS REGULAR TROOPS IN LAND, SEA AND AIR ACTIONS.

SN1046PES

APR 27 1940

ROME, APRIL 26--(AP)--IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, INFLUENTIAL FASCIST NEWSPAPER, TODAY [redacted] PUBLISHES A DISPATCH FROM LUBIANA, YUGOSLAVIA, SAYING THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN CONSULS THERE HAD PROTESTED TO THE GOVERNOR OF LUBIANA PROVINCE AGAINST CIRCULATION OF A [redacted] DEMANDING THE RETURN [redacted] TO YUGOSLAVIA OF TERRITORIES HELD BY ITALY AND GERMANY.

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THE DOCUMENT ASKED THE RETURN OF TRIESTE AND THE COASTLINE OF ISTRIA, BELONGING TO ITALY AND NOW A PART OF GERMANY.

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SIGNED BY "THE YOUTH OF A THREATENED PEOPLE," THE MANIFESTO WAS ADDRESSED TO "FRENCHMEN" DURING THE SCHEDULED APPEARANCE AT LUBIANA LAST WEEK OF A FRENCH THEATRICAL COMPANY. THE APPEARANCE WAS CANCELED.

"BURNING SHADES OF FASCISM AND COMMUNISM ARE THREATENING TO DROWN OUR COUNTRY BY THE DIRTY WAVES OF THEIR BARBARITY AS HAS BEEN DONE IN ALBANIA, POLAND, AUSTRIA AND HER SISTER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, FINLAND AND FINALLY DENMARK AND NORWAY," SAID THE MANIFESTO.

LONDON, APRIL 26 (AP)---SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, LEADER OF THE FASCIST BRITISH UNION, TODAY URGED THE BRITISH PEOPLE TO MAKE PEACE NOW, WHILE THE NATION WAS UNDEFEATED AND UNEXHAUSTED.

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HE TOLD A LUNCHEON MEETING THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE COULD "BE DEFENDED FOREVER IN THE PROPER PLACE--- ON ITS OWN FRONTIERS."

UNDATED OPPOSING ARMY CHIEFS IN NORWAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE HEADS OF THE OPPOSING GERMAN AND BRITISH FORCES IN NORWAY BOTH WERE IN POLAND LAST FALL. ONE HURRIED OUT AS THE OTHER HURRIED IN.

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GENERAL NIKOLAUS VON FALKENHORST, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN DENMARK AND NORWAY, WAS AT THE HEAD OF A GERMAN ARMY CORPS WHICH SMASHED ITS WAY THROUGH THE POMORZE SECTION WHEN GERMANY INVADED POLAND LAST SEPTEMBER.

MAJOR-GENERAL ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN NORWAY, WAS A MEMBER OF A BRITISH MILITARY MISSION TO POLAND AND WAS IN THAT COUNTRY WHEN THE GERMAN BLITZKRIEG BEGAN, AND AS ENGLAND DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY HE ESCAPED THROUGH RUMANIA.

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GEN. VON FALKENHORST IS 55, GEN. CARTON DE WIART 60.

BOTH ARE VETERANS OF LONG ARMY SERVICE, THE GERMAN A MAN WHO JOINED HIS ARMY IN 1909-- THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GRENADIERS AT LIEGNITZ--- AND WORKED UP FROM THE LOWEST RANK, THE ENGLISHMAN A SOLDIER WHO WAS EDUCATED AT OXFORD AND BEGAN SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA IN 1901.

CARTON DE WIART WAS TWICE WOUNDED IN THIS CAMPAIGN. THE WORLD WAR FOUND HIM IN 1914-15 IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA, WHERE HE WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED AND DECORATED WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER. HE LOST HIS LEFT EYE-- HE WEARS A PATCH NOW--- AND AN ARM IN THE WORLD WAR. HE WAS WOUNDED EIGHT TIMES ALTOGETHER, AND WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.

30-24-1901

VON FALKENHORST IS A MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE EUROPEAN NORTH. KNOWN AS A TACTICIAN AND ORGANIZER, HE HELPED THE FINNS IN 1918 AGAINST THE RUSSIANS. HE WAS FIRST OFFICER ON THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF IN FINLAND.

THE EARLY PART OF THE WORLD WAR SAW VON FALKENHORST ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WHERE HE PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLES OF LONGWY AND THE MEUSE RIVER HEIGHTS. PROMOTED TO GENERAL STAFF OFFICER, HE [redacted] SERVED AT VERDUN, AISNE AND IN FLANDERS. LATER HE WAS SENT TO THE EASTERN FRONT TO FIGHT ON THE DUENA RIVER IN EAST GALICIA.

WITH THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND THE SUBSEQUENT [redacted] SEPARATE RUSSIAN-GERMAN PEACE HE WENT TO FINLAND IN 1918, BUT HURRIED BACK TO THE UPPER SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL SECTION TO TAKE PART IN NUMEROUS BLOODY FIGHTS AGAINST SUPERIOR POLISH FORCES AS IMPERIAL GERMANY CRUMBLED.

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LATER HE WAS APPOINTED MILITARY ATTACHE TO THE GERMAN LEGATIONS IN PRAGUE, BELGRADE AND BUCHAREST. HE RETURNED TO ACTIVE SERVICE IN 1935 AS CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF DIVISIONAL COMMAND AT DRESDEN.

AFTER THE SMASHING DRIVE THROUGH POMORZE EARLY LAST SEPTEMBER VON FALKENHORST ON SEPT. 30 WAS PROMOTED TO BECOME A GENERAL OF INFANTRY.

[redacted] VON FALKENHORST WAS MARRIED IN 1908 AND, LIKE [redacted] CARTON DE WIART, ALSO HAS TWO DAUGHTERS.

DESPITE HIS [redacted] HANDICAPS, [redacted] CARTON DE WIART IS CONSIDERED A DEAD SHOT, EVEN THOUGH HE CAN FIRE A RIFLE ONLY BY RESTING THE BARREL ON THE STUMP OF HIS [redacted] ARM.

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[redacted] CARTON DE WIART MARRIED COUNTESS FREDERICA, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF PRINCE FUGGER BABENHAUSEN AND NORA, PRINCESS [redacted] HOHENLOHE. THEY HAVE TWO DAUGHTERS.

LEAVE

BLANK